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Prudence Glynn's fashion from Dallas, page 11

Financial crisis looms as interest rates start to rise

Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet are steeling themselves for a series of unpopular decisions in an attempt to bring the money supply under control. An expected rise in the Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate was anticipated yesterday by the National Westminster Bank, which increased its base rate to 15½ per cent.

Unpopular decisions ahead

By David Blake
Economics Editor

The Government came face to face with its first financial crisis yesterday as National Westminster announced an increase in its base rate of interest to 15½ per cent.

The one and a half point jump in the interest rate is expected to be followed by the other main clearing banks within the next few days, and a rise in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, possibly of two percentage points, is expected on Thursday as part of a package of measures to bring the country's money supply under tighter control.

The increase will push up the cost of bank loans and will put pressure on building societies to raise mortgage rates.

Figures to be given on Thursday are expected to show that the amount of money in the economy has been growing far more rapidly than the 7 to 11 per cent range set by the Government's targets for monetary growth.

Government ministers are steeling themselves for a series of unpopular decisions over the coming months in an effort to bring the money supply under control. Raising interest rates is the first of these, but it will almost certainly be followed by a tough attitude to both public spending and taxation policy in the months leading up to the Budget.

Both Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, and Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, tried to impress their message that Britain will have to run "a tight ship" in the coming years. The Prime Minister told the House of Commons that all economic goals must come second to containment of the money supply and the control of public spending.

She argued that other problems such as high interest rates, continuing inflation and unemployment would be sorted out if the Government could achieve these objectives. The latest Treasury forecast which is expected to be published next Tuesday, is thought to be gloomy on all these points.

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Record levels on the way 15

A warning of the severe limitations which the Government believes to exist came from Mr Howell at a meeting of Conservative businessmen in the House of Commons. He gave a warning that the test for Western economies in the coming years was not whether they achieved growth, but "whether societies like ours can retain previous levels of well-being and security or fall back".

The Government recognizes that the short-term outlook for both production and growth is extremely grim, and will be made worse by the decisions on Thursday affecting interest rates.

But the Government is determined to stand firm at what it clearly feels is its first major test. Despite her dislike of high interest rates, the Prime Minister seems to have been persuaded of the need to increase MLR, which sets the structure for all interest rates in the economy.

She is also reconciled to the inevitability of an increase in the interest rate charged by building societies for house mortgages. The cost of overdrafts will also rise, with interest rates probably reaching between 19 and 21 per cent for most borrowers.

The crisis which is forcing this action sprang on the Government almost unannounced with a sharper than expected increase in the amount of bank lending in October. This is likely to lead to a sharp increase, possibly as much as 2 per cent, in the money supply figures to be published on Thursday, which will show that M3, the underlying rate of growth of sterling, is considerably higher than the 11 per cent top limit set by the Government.

The excess growth in money supply is caused in part by unexpected buoyancy in all kinds of private borrowing as the recession which is expected next year takes effect more slowly than expected.

The increase in official rates expected on Thursday makes that recession more certain and will make it deeper, which should lead to a cut in borrowing. But the Government is also clearly determined to hold down the amount which it itself borrows, and a feeling is growing in government circles that, in the long run, too much weight should not be placed on interest rates alone as a means of holding down money supply.

It will also be necessary to cut down the Government's deficit, it is felt, which will mean either higher taxes or further cuts in public spending. Ministers are finalizing their review of spending plans for the years after 1981, and the latest problem in the money market is likely to strengthen the hands of those Treasury Ministers who felt that a decision to hold public spending next year to its current level was not tough enough.

It is possible that the cash limits system for controlling expenditure could be called upon to impose a further contraction in the overall volume of spending.

In its actions on this and other economic issues in the coming weeks, the Government is likely to be guided by a concern to be seen to be putting the fight against inflation ahead of all other priorities.

President Suharto of Indonesia and Mrs Suharto with the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace when they arrived yesterday on a state visit. Report, page 7.

France finds terminal solution for telephones

By Kenneth Owen

France's telephone authority plans to issue free to all its subscribers a simple keyboard/video terminal with which they can make their own directory inquiries direct to a computer.

After an initial trial the machines will be introduced at the rate of three million a year over 10 years. At a cost for this sort of volume production of about £45 each, the authority reckons this will be cheaper than the cost of producing and keeping up to date printed telephone directories covering the whole of the country.

This example of the French interest in advanced technology is being given at a series of industry seminars, starting today, by Dr John Macrae, counsellor for science and technology at the British Embassy in Paris. Dr Macrae's co-speaker at the seminars is Mr Terry Garrett, his opposite number at the Embassy in Bonn.

Organized by the Department of Industry, the seminars are being held in Glasgow, London, Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester. They follow similar events at which our science and technology men in Washington and Tokyo have spread the word on technological trends in the United States and Japan.

Dr Macrae points to the French industrial strategy, based on an analysis of the competition in the years ahead and on the country's 75 per cent dependence on imported sources of energy. Hence the emphasis on nuclear power, energy conservation and solar power.

"The aim is to strengthen the French technology base", says Dr Macrae.

Mr Garrett will be stressing at the seminars that the bulk of West Germany's research and development is focused on five key areas: chemicals and petrochemicals, electrical engineering, road vehicle engineering, aircraft, and mechanical engineering.

Mr Garrett lists five basic reasons for the Germans' industrial success. There is a good supply of high-quality engineers who can adopt high technology; applied research institutes exist which are close both to industry and to the academic world; relations between technical universities and industry are good; manufacturing processes are emphasized; and there is an acceptance by both sides of industry that changes are necessary to achieve long-term benefits.

Mrs Thatcher 'going for broke' to win £1,100m EEC rebate

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Promising herself an "interesting and difficult" EEC summit at Dublin at the end of the month, Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday again made clear that she wants nothing less than the prompt elimination of the £1,100m net that Britain pays into the EEC budget.

In Whitehall among the usual information channels an unusual drumfire of insistence is being offered to all comers that the Prime Minister means what she says.

There is no weakening of resolution, it is said, and Mrs Thatcher herself, in the Commons yesterday, did not dissent when a Labour backbencher proclaimed that the "broad balance" Mrs Thatcher was asking in our EEC contributions must result in a "rebate" of £1,000m plus.

Of course, "rebate" is not meant to become a refund of past overcharges. But in knocking off that massive sum next year Mrs Thatcher acknowledged it would have the double effect of "getting down the level of our public expenditure next year"—something her Government has not so far achieved.

And that failure is a sensitive point, as ministers and other sources make clear when emphasizing that spending plans for the year after next will include cuts.

With President Giscard d'Estaing of France to visit Mrs Thatcher on Monday for the last round of bilateral consultations before Dublin, there is some unease among Cabinet ministers that Mrs Thatcher may be riding for a fall. It is one thing to take a tough negotiating stance, they say; but they wonder where is Mrs Thatcher's fall-back position.

Certainly in the Commons yesterday she ruled out threatening to withdraw from the EEC if she fails to get her way.

Hints are heard that all sorts of other obstructionism is possible a la francaise, such as failing to agree on next year's budget. But, as the Americans say, Mrs Thatcher is "going for broke", believing that high risk-taking will bring results.

The prospect of possibly having to eat words does not, it is said, deter the Prime Minister. Outside the Commons the impressive informal record is being built up too.

Foreign correspondents say they have been provided with a series of strongly-worded background briefings on Britain's position; and the same tough language is heard in Whitehall.

In case she should waver, Mr Peter Shore, Labour's front bench spokesman on foreign affairs, yesterday again offered all help from the Labour benches in standing firm behind her promises. But he got the shortest shrift heard at question time for some time. "Thank you. I think I prefer more faithful allies", Mrs Thatcher retorted.

The basic British position is that a permanent corrective mechanism must be found.

This means that any solution must last for so long as the problem lasts for Britain. The British contention is that none of the EEC partners now denies that there is a problem; the question is how to deal with it.

It must be added that the question is also the size of the problem, and there is no sign reported in Whitehall of any of our partners being willing to go anywhere near £1,100m.

Parliamentary report, page 5

Conflicting demands by Iranian leaders

From Robert Fisk
Tehran, Nov 13

As the United States and Iran both grasped the oil weapon today members of Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council and students occupying the American embassy in Tehran issued conflicting statements about their future intentions towards the 100 hostages held captive in the embassy buildings.

Two ministers on the Revolutionary Council—Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the acting Minister of National Guidance—suggested that if President Carter allowed a judicial investigation into "the crimes of the Shah" and then handed over the Shah's fortune to Iran, negotiations might be opened between the American and Iranian governments over the embassy prisoners.

But at a noisy press conference inside the embassy compound tonight Ayatullah Mohammed Khoini, a close

Continued on page 6, col 8

Miners reject 'final pay offer' of 20%

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Miners' leaders last night sent shockwaves of apprehension through the political scene by rejecting outright the National Coal Board's "final offer" of 20 per cent pay increases this winter.

Breakdown in what had seemed to be steady progress towards a peaceful settlement on pit pay came after the board put an extra £45m on the table to usher in the £100-plus a week face worker.

The offer was rejected unanimously, and it was the moderates who led the revolt. Mr Sidney Vincent, the Lancashire miners' secretary, moved the rejection.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said after the talks: "I am disappointed that we broke down. I hope we can get a settlement before the end of the year because there seems to be an incomes policy brewing. If you read behind the lines, that is what Mrs Thatcher has said."

The NUM executive has been called to an emergency meeting next Wednesday to plan the next move.

That move could be further negotiations—difficult in view of the NCB's insistence that the offer is their last word on pay—or a pithead ballot. By conference decision, this would involve a reference to industrial action in the coalfields. As the negotiating committee which yesterday rejected the offer constitutes a majority of the executive, it is extremely unlikely that the decision will be reversed.

The coal board offered 20 per cent across the board for 240,000 pitmen. For surface workers the basic rates would go up by £12.30 to a minimum in the industry of £73.70. Face workers would get an extra £17, taking their minimum to just under £102 a week. Production bonuses would take that figure substantially higher.

Mr Gormley said: "I thought early on there would be a possibility of acceptance of a figure like that. But I am afraid that I misjudged the executive and I am afraid everybody else did. The unanimous vote came as a big shock to me. To say I am pleased about it would be less than honest."

The two sides have also to agree on the introduction of a shorter working week; protection of earnings for men who have to leave the face for a lower paid job because of illness or injury; money for washing and winding time, due to be paid from January 1; and early retirement for surface men.

The miners originally asked for basic rate increases of up to 63 per cent giving face workers a rate of £140 a week. But they trimmed their demands before yesterday's talks to a 20 to 25 per cent range across the board (as reported in *The Times* yesterday) and the NCB felt that the negotiating gap could be bridged without a breakdown.

But the £180m-a-year global sum for pay rises on offer was snubbed not by militants like Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey, but by moderates who had for five years delivered wage restraints to a Labour government.

Leading article, page 13

Critical point in Rhodesia talks

Lord Carrington has left no doubt in a House of Lords speech that the British Government is prepared to make progress towards legality with the Muzorewa Government in Salisbury alone, if the Patriotic Front rejects its latest settlement proposals. Britain wanted a settlement involving all parties, the Foreign Secretary said, but time was running out for acceptance by the guerrilla alliance of Britain's offer. The need was pressing for the London constitutional talks on Zimbabwe Rhodesia to move on to discussing a ceasefire and the monitoring of it, he said. The conference now had reached a critical point Page 5

Role for parachutists

The Army is considering a new role for The Parachute Regiment as a specialized anti-tank flying column for Nato's front line. Senior officers are studying a plan in which the parachutists would form a quick reaction force that could be switched to any part of the battlefield to counter an armoured thrust in wartime. The anti-tank flying column is part of a general review which the Army has been making of its anti-tank forces Page 3

Unions' power play

An outline by Trade Unions for Labour Victory lays down the objectives of the party's current political argument, which is seen as a move by the unions to reassert their traditional organizational authority. The paper points to the long-term decline in electoral support for the party and to the serious state of its finances Page 2

Mr Mason's party 'war'

A trade union war is likely to break out in Mr Roy Mason's constituency, Barnsley, as some local unionists say they will oppose a drive by the left for power in the local Labour Party. The chairman, Mr Ronald Fisher, a moderate, tonight will face a call to resign. Mr Mason suggests that reselection procedures could be changed Page 4

India faces famine

Millions of people in North India are enduring the most devastating drought since independence. It is estimated that 20 million face starvation but instead of fighting the drought, politicians are busy electioneering. Villagers are angry because the "food for work" relief programme is strangled by red tape. Page 8

Herr Franz Josef Strauss: In an interview with *The Times*, the opposition candidate for the Federal Chancellorship comes out strongly in favour of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on West German soil. He is "convinced that our security in the 1980s would be dangerously threatened" if no counterbalance to Soviet weapons were established Page 6

Gallery's £2m purchase

The National Gallery has bought three panel paintings by the late Renaissance artist Jacopo Pontormo, worth together some £2m. The three paintings depict scenes from the life of Joseph and are among 14 that have survived from a decorative scheme for a bedroom. The National Gallery now has six of the series Page 4

BBC cuts switched

The BBC's foreign language services are to be left intact after strong criticism from Conservative backbenchers of plans to end broadcasts to certain countries. In the Commons last night the Government announced that economies would be made instead in the capital programme to improve the broadcast audibility Parliamentary report, page 5

Northern Ireland: Doubts grow over agreement between British and Irish Governments for flights over dangerous rural border areas 2
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16 mayors resign in West Bank protest

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Nov 13

The deepening political crisis on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan deteriorated further today with the coordinated resignation of most of the 21 mayors elected to represent the region's 700,000 Arabs.

By early tonight, at least 16 mayors, including all those from the Ramallah district, had formally handed in their resignations in protest against continuing attempts by the Israeli authorities to exile Mr Bassam Shaka, Mayor of Nablus. Officials claim that Mr Shaka made pro-terrorist remarks during a private conversation with an Israeli general.

Later this week, lawyers acting for the imprisoned Mr Shaka will make an attempt to persuade the High Court to overrule the deportation order.

This afternoon a delegation of four of the more moderate mayors met Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister. Later, they announced that they will withhold their resignations until noon tomorrow.

Anger at the Israeli authorities has not been limited to Arabs. A strongly-worded editorial in the *Jerusalem Post* commented: "If an Arab city mayor of well-known convictions cannot freely speak his mind, even in private, without being considered fit for punishment, then what is this thing called autonomy except a farce and a fraud?"

Egyptian anger at the threatened deportation has been officially voiced from Cairo. Western diplomats believe that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will use the moves against Mr Shaka to sharpen Arab opposition to the peace process at next week's summit in Tunis.

Mr Whitelaw relents on decision to expel girl

By our Political Editor

On the eve of today's White Paper and Government statement in the Commons on tighter immigration rules, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, relented and allowed a Turkish girl, aged 16, to stay with her father in Britain.

The girl, Kabire Gurbuz, has lived for the past three years with her father and step-mother in Lewisham, London. But last week Mr Whitelaw ruled that she had no claim under the immigration rules to remain here, and must return to Turkey and her mother, whom she does not know.

The girl had previously lived in Turkey with her grandmother, joining her father when she died.

Her pending deportation had caused distress to both her family and friends.

In relenting, he has written to the Bishop of Southwark, Dr Mervyn Stockwood, to say that he now recognizes that the girl's connexion with her family in Turkey "must be greatly affected by the mere passage of time".

Workers dismissed for sleeping on night shift

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

After two days of disciplinary hearings and appeals, BL yesterday dismissed 13 Rover car workers who had been caught sleeping on night shift. A supervisor who was sleeping was also dismissed, along with a foreman.

The company refused to comment last night while a hearing was still continuing into charges against a superintendent.

After a tip-off by the *News of the World*, senior managers last week carried out a surprise inspection of the night shift in a paint priming shop.

They discovered all the 14 men employed there, including a supervisor, asleep or dozing in sleeping bags, blankets, and makeshift bunks. When questioned the men said they had completed their work quota.

An investigation disclosed that the 14 had devised a scheme that enabled them to complete their quota in half the allocated time. They had found that double the recommended number of body panels could be hung on the paint conveyor.

BL described this as potentially dangerous. But last night the wife of one of the dismissed workers, Mrs Ray Pennell, of Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham, said the management knew of the practice, and had asked men to double-load the conveyors if production fell behind.

Mr Joseph Harris, convenor of the Transport and General Workers' Union, at Rover, Solihull, said: "These workers have been treated harshly because of all the publicity." He will seek to persuade his union leaders to take the men's case to an industrial tribunal.

Seven dead, 23 missing in hospital blast

Parma, Italy, Nov 13.—A gas explosion wrecked three floors of Parma general hospital today pouring tons of rubble on to the bodies of patients, medical workers and visitors.

Police said they had pulled seven bodies from the debris and at least another 23 remained beneath the mass of concrete. Among the confirmed dead were five members of the hospital staff. Between 30 and 40 people were reported injured.

The explosion occurred during hospital visiting hours making it nearly impossible for police to estimate the number of people in the hospital at the time.—UPI.

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Financial Editor: NatWest jumps the gun; Commercial Union—a pause in the downturn; Smiths Industries—a way to ride the recession.
Business features: Paul Ellman examines the prospects for investment in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia; Ian Murray on the West's way ahead through the energy crisis
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Mr Healey faces the Iron Maiden treatment

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mrs Margaret Thatcher battered away happily at Mr Denis Healey in the Commons yesterday as she pounded home her message that all other economic hardships must come second to the containment of the money supply and a reduction of public expenditure.

High interest and mortgage rates, continuing inflation, high unemployment, balance of payments problems—all would fall into line once the Government had sorted out the priorities so distorted by the former Labour administration. That was the burden of the Prime Minister's cri de coeur, as she came under heavy attack from both wings of the Labour Party.

Mrs Thatcher, in complete command of the situation, has a habit that must be unnerving to her would-be tormentors of sitting on the edge of her seat and fixing an interrogator with a withering gaze.

It was Mr Healey who came in for the full Iron Maiden treatment. The former Chancellor rose menacingly to remind the Prime Minister that she had once told the Commons that 14 per cent interest rates would impose an intolerable burden on home-buyers and small businesses.

On Thursday, he predicted, we would have the highest interest rates and the highest mortgage rates in British history.

But Mrs Thatcher threw out another candidate for the *Guinness Book of Records*. The former Chancellor, she pointed out, still held the record for the highest inflation rate

Parliamentary report, page 5

Growth 'is no longer yardstick for economic success'

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

In a grim little speech yesterday admitting that economic "success" no longer meant growth but simply holding on to present living standards, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, added his voice to the strengthening Cabinet warning of storms ahead.

However, a counter-warning to the Government that over-reliance on monetary policy could wreck the economy and still fail to end inflation came in a remarkable speech by Mr Peter Tapsell, until last year a member of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's frontbench team on treasury policies.

But where Mr Tapsell wanted imagination from Government rather than resignation, Mr Howell wanted no more delusion.

"Success in the next few years for the western economies, including ours", he told a luncheon meeting of Conservative businessmen at the Commons, "will be measured not by bigger growth rates and high living standards.

"The test will be whether societies like ours can retain present levels of wellbeing and security or fall back. That will be the yardstick.

"As oil prices lurch on up, as disorganization amongst the oil producers spreads and talk grows in the Middle East of sharply cutting oil production, the need for Britain to run a 'tight ship' increases all the time."

But for Britain even to become a steadying force amid the huge adjustments facing all industrial countries three great illusions had to be shed.

They were:

1. The illusion that "we'll be all right, because of our oil";
2. The illusion, and the expectations accompanying it, that after a brief pause economic growth can be regained painlessly in the West;
3. The illusion that here in Britain we can for one moment relax from our efforts to cut our swollen overheads and to restore wealth-creating capacities.

Mr Tapsell, MP for Horncastle and one of the "founding" monetarists in the Conservative Party, now commented that "no British government has seemed able to pursue a fully coherent economic policy . . ."

In a speech at Guildford he declared: "Unless we are careful, I fear we may now make the mistake of placing an undue burden on a purely monetarist approach inefficiently operated through inaccurate and unreliable control mechanisms."

He went on: "This could all too easily produce a strangulating interest rate structure, further increase the already huge public expenditure on servicing the national debt, cause distressing levels of unemployment, bankrupt many small businesses and halt the re-equipment of British industry, without guaranteeing an end to inflation"

Mr Tapsell said that at last months' IMF meeting the universal assumption seemed to be that there was nothing anyone could do about the deepening recession except to batten down hatches

He called for an effort to establish bilateral talks between the OECD and Opec, with "a leading statesman not in office", appointed to get some sanity into oil pricing.

Leaders approve paper outlining aims for Labour inquiry

Move by unions to reassert their authority

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders have outlined their political future in a policy paper that is likely to dominate the work of the Labour Party's commission of inquiry.

Trade Unions for Labour Victory (TULV), which brings together leaders of all the big party-affiliated unions, has approved a "position paper" that lays down what the party's internal political argument should achieve.

The confidential paper identifies four main areas of concern:

1. A long-term decline in electoral support for Labour to a point where the party now receives a lower share of the popular vote than at any time since the war, and the lowest "socialist" vote in Europe.

2. A substantial decline in individual membership, and in the level of activism of members within their communities. "The Labour Party has, as a consequence, ceased to be a major campaigning organization in many localities, and in some constituencies the party has virtually ceased to operate."

3. The serious state of party finances, which depend on union money to offset problems at a time when trade union political funds "are reaching the limits of what they can do for the party".

4. The dichotomy in the increasing strength of trade union organization in the country and the decline of Labour membership. A complete re-examination of the relationships between the party and the unions at all levels was needed.

The paper concludes that there is a need to review the whole structure of the party in the light of pressures for increased democracy and accountability.

The position paper has much to say about the staffing of the inquiry, and argues that the unions should either supply staff or pay for extra staff needed to carry out the commission's work.

The dilemma opened by the inquiry is shown in a paragraph which says: "If it is regarded as a joint trade union and Labour Party inquiry, then the trade unions may need to provide elements of a joint secretariat. At the same time, the trade union general secretaries would, no doubt, require independent briefing".

But if, says TULV, it is simply a Labour Party internal investigation with trade union representation on it, then the role of union staff should be to provide a "briefing bureau" for union leaders. In other words, the unions have still to feel convinced that they are in control of the commission.

The TULV proposals suggest five subcommittees covering membership, finance, electoral organization, organization and political education. The finance committee will look at the sources and uses of monies, including the structure of union political funds, and the effectiveness of sponsoring MPs to Parliament. The commission might also suggest providing trade union services on a commercial basis to the Labour Party.

Turning to the constitutional issues at stake, the TULV paper says that there will have to be constituency investigation of union affiliations to local parties and the possibility of factory branches. The general management committee should be reexamined.

At national level, the unions admit there will have to be an analysis of the structure of representation at Labour Party conferences—"including the balance between constituency Labour Parties and unions, and the question of the block vote".

"This will obviously involve consideration of issues discussed at conference. The benefit of the inquiry is that the implications of one set of constitutional changes can be related to organizational changes discussed elsewhere and to one another.

"It is important that the constitutional issues begin to be considered as soon as possible, but also that they do not impede consideration of the major organizational issues".

The burden of the TULV paper is that the unions wish to reassert their historical organizational authority in Labour Party affairs in the face of an internecine political warfare that they regard as disastrous for Labour's electoral chances. It is clear that the union leaders mean to take and keep a firm grip on the commission of inquiry.

Mr Healey opens: Shadow Ministers, fighting to get greater parliamentary party representation on the commission of inquiry, have chosen Mr Denis Healey, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, to open the challenge at a joint meeting of the Shadow Cabinet and the party's National Executive later this month (Michael Hatfield writes).

The move will come as a surprise to many MPs because Mr Healey, who is seen as the main contender to succeed Mr Callaghan when he resigns the leadership, so far has remained at a discreet distance from the party's immediate controversies.

Doubts grow over Ulster border patrol plan

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Troops operating in the dangerous, rural border areas of Northern Ireland are still awaiting instructions on the "overfly", agreement reached between the British and Irish governments.

They have not yet been authorised to begin working out details of the plan with the Irish police and army. Doubts are increasing whether the scheme will ever be implemented, because of the political uproar it has created in Dublin.

The vulnerability of troops near the border was emphasized yesterday when Paul Fryer, aged 18, an unmarried soldier, of Newport, Gwent died after a bomb was exploded by remote control in the so-called bandit country of south Armagh.

He served with the first battalion, the Welsh Guards.

Less than half an hour later an Army Beaver aircraft on reconnaissance duties flew over the same border area to investigate a report that five men had been seen pushing a Minivan.

The political protest awaiting Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, when he arrives back from the United States early on Friday morning continued to grow yesterday.

Opposition leaders, who had failed to wring much information from him in several weeks of intensive questioning in the Dail, accused him of "contempt of the national parliament".

Even within his own Fianna Fail party he faces a tough time. His fortunes have changed abruptly since he won the first round of the affair against Sile de Valera, granddaughter of Fianna Fail's founder, who challenged Mr Lynch to "come clean" on the "overfly" agreement, and to restate his republican principles.

But his position has now been weakened considerably because he gave more information to the Washington Press Club than to the Dail.

BBC film handed over: The BBC handed over its controversial *Panorama* film on the IRA "Show of Strength", made in Carrickmore, co Tyrone, to detectives from the Scotland Yard bomb squad yesterday. They are investigating the case under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Commander Peter Duffy, head of the bomb squad, was called in last week by Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, to investigate allegations that IRA gunmen displayed weapons for a film in the village. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, asked the DPP to investigate after protests in the Commons.

HMS Ganges sold

HMS Ganges, the former naval training establishment at Shotley, on the Suffolk coast, was sold yesterday for more than £500,000, to a company which hopes to turn it into a sports centre.

Correction

Mr David Lane, Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, states that it is untrue, as suggested in a report yesterday, that he was opposed to the idea of applying to the High Court for a declaratory interpretation of the Race Relations Act regarding its power to conduct a formal investigation into immigration control procedures. "The commission unanimously decided to make this application because of our continuing legal disagreement with the Home Office over the scope of our formal investigation power and because of the need to clarify the position", he said.

Laura Roberts, aged three (left) and her sister Emily, aged seven, celebrating National Tree Week yesterday by planting a tree in Hyde Park, London, where dead elms are being replaced.

No checks for MPs on defence committee

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

MPs appointed to the new departmental select committee which will examine the working of the Ministry of Defence will not be vetted for security.

That was made clear in government quarters yesterday after suggestions from several Conservative MPs that information about top secret defence plans would be withheld from the committee unless they were vetted. Labour MPs said this would be a breach of parliamentary privilege.

The argument was unnecessary. It was pointed out that the Defence and External Affairs Sub-committee of the Public Expenditure Committee, which examined defence policy and spending under the old select committee system, for many years received classified information and questioned civil servants and others on secret matters.

Evidence was heard in private; the selections of the committee's reports dealing with secret information were "sidelined" and withheld from publication although they were circulated to ministers.

Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Stratford and a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party Defence Committee, said: "This committee replaces a subcommittee which produced unanimous reports, although it was all-party. It was very hard-hitting. The new committee, which ostensibly has enhanced status, should have teeth commensurate with that status. If that requires the positive vetting of MPs, I am sure that they will not object to it."

The proposed membership of the committee, and of 13 other departmental committees proposed by the Committee of Selection, has yet to be approved by the House of Commons, and a number of disputes have flared up about the choice of members.

Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Melton, said he wanted to be on the environment committee to examine a department in which, as a builder, he was interested, but he was passed over and proposed for the energy committee.

Mr Latham had the impression that officers of Conservative backbench subject committees were not chosen for committees dealing with those subjects because they were too familiar with the departments concerned and with ministers, and that might cause some awkwardness.

There have been few complaints about the Labour MPs selected, for the simple reason that the Labour whips put up lists of those whom they thought of recommending and then canvassed party opinion.

Whitehall's technology in test case

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Government has warned Civil Service union leaders that it may abandon one of its most advanced computer projects failing agreement to a related staff cut by the end of the month.

The dispute over Capital (Computer Assisted Placings in the Areas of London), an award-winning £11m system that would transform the work of London employment offices, has become a test case for the introduction of new technology in Whitehall departments.

Capital is intended to give officials in job centres immediate access through VDUs (visual display units) to information about vacancies and registered unemployed people throughout London.

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) says the system, which has been successfully piloted at 15 offices in north-east London, will improve service while economizing on staff time.

Civil Service unions, which are also resisting two electronic systems designed for the Department of Health and Social Security, Data Link and Camelot (Computerization and Mechanization of Local Office Tasks), are seeking a national agreement that technological change will not result in any job losses.

Camelot would enable local offices to assess immediately a claimant's supplementary benefit rating.

The unions have rejected MSC demands for a cut in 220 posts and are insisting that the project be used to expand the public sector share of the job-finding market.

Terminals installed throughout the country have yet to be connected. The Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants are opposing their introduction pending a general agreement on new technology.

Return to work, strikers at hospital told

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers intervened yesterday to end the unofficial strike by engineers and maintenance men that has deprived Charing Cross Hospital, London, of heating oil, causing severe disruption to services.

The union said it had instructed its members to return to work immediately. But a hospital official said last night that a condition was that the two men whose dismissal led to the strike should be reinstated.

They had not been reinstated and the picket line was still there.

Essex dispute: Dozens of patients were prevented from receiving treatment at Warley psychiatric hospital at Brentwood, Essex yesterday after ambulances were turned back by pickets as part of a clocking-in dispute (the Press Association reports).

Paint matched, Mountbatten court told

From Annabel Ferriman
Dublin

Flakes of dark green paint which matched the paint of the boat in which Lord Mountbatten of Burma was killed were found on the clothes and boots of one of two accused men, the Special Criminal Court was told in Dublin yesterday.

Tests showed that the flakes were the same colour and made of the same constituents as the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat, which was blown up outside Mullaghmore Harbour, co Sligo, on August Bank holiday.

The flakes were said to have been found on the clothes of Thomas McMahon, aged 31, a fitter, of Carrickmacross, co Monaghan, who is accused of murdering Lord Mountbatten on August 27. Francis McGirl, aged 24, a gravedigger, of Ballinamore, co Leitrim, is facing the same charge. Both have pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution alleges that the men planted a bomb on Lord Mountbatten's fishing vessel in the early hours of the day he died. They were arrested 50 miles away two hours before the bomb went off.

Dr James Donovan, director of Ireland's forensic science laboratories, said yesterday that he examined the right boot of Mr McMahon and found in the sand on the sole a flake of green paint which consisted of two layers, one of dark green and one of lime green.

By means of a comparison microscope he found it exactly matched the paint of the oar, deck and name plate of the boat. The boat had been repainted regularly and had several layers of paint on it.

Dr Donovan said he also found a smear of green paint on the toe cap of Mr McMahon's boot. It corresponded to the paint from the boat.

The trial continues today.

Stage set for hours cuts, union leaders told

By Paul Routledge and
Donald Macintyre

Trade unions leaders will be told today that more than 1,840,000 workers have won a cut in hours and "the stage is set for a significant reduction in working time both in the United Kingdom and Europe".

The disclosure is in a confidential background paper to the TUC Economic Committee giving first details of the unions' campaign to introduce a 35-hour working week throughout industry and commerce.

The paper reports on developments in Europe and makes some comparisons unfavourable to the United Kingdom, where only 15 per cent of male manual workers have basic hours of 39 or less and only 2 per cent work for 35 hours or less.

The shorter working week was a key issue in the recent engineering strikes and figures largely in present pay bargaining in the mining industry and at Ford Motors, where the unions have renewed their demand for a 35-hour week.

Union leaders have set up a "databank" of developments in the campaign for a cut in hours. Top of the list is the deal for 1,500,000 engineering workers, whose drawn-out series of strikes won a reduction in the standard hours to 39 from November, 1981, and a fifth week's holiday by 1982. The settlement for Post Office engineers, which has reduced their working week to 37½ hours, is also cited.

Among ideas put forward by the TUC is a Continental four- and even five-shift system said to provide effective continuous operation, make possible more time off and reduce absenteeism and overtime working, as well as significantly increasing the numbers employed.

County ends nurseries

By Our Education Correspondent

Oxfordshire yesterday became the first authority to decide to abolish all nursery education. Conservatives divided against one another as the Tory-dominated council voted by 38 to 24 for total closure, rejecting a recommendation from its education committee to close only half the nursery schools.

More than 1,500 children aged three or four attend county nursery classes and schools at an average cost of £511 a pupil a year. The closure will begin in 1981 and will be phased over two years, saving an estimated £464,000. Thirty-seven teachers and 60 other staff will be made redundant.

Actor cleared of knife killing in club

After a retirement of more than 30 hours a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday found John Bindon, an actor, not guilty of the murder of John Darke at a yacht club in Putney, London, and not guilty of making an affray.

Mr Bindon's two codefendants, Raymond Bohm and George Galbraith, were convicted of making an affray and were jailed for three and four years respectively.

As Miss Vicki Hodge, a model and friend of Mr Bindon, left the court weeping she was attacked by an elderly woman, who punched her in the face.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones said that Mr Bohm, aged 39, of Kezia Street, Deptford, and Mr Galbraith, aged 30, of Westbury Estate, Lambeth, both London, had been rightly convicted of affray. He said they were both close friends of the man killed, Mr Darke, an underworld figure, and had encouraged and supported him in a vicious and sadistic attack on Mr Bindon.

He said Mr Bindon, who is 36, had been completely at Mr Darke's mercy, and was being stabbed with a knife at will.

Strike closes health offices

A warning of increasingly militant action was issued by two Civil Service unions yesterday after thousands of their members stopped work at offices of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Yesterday's action by about 25,000 members of the Civil and and 8,000 members of the Society of Civil and Public Servants was reported to have closed nearly 60 social security offices in London.

Union issues writ against Lord Briginshaw

The National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel yesterday disclosed that their solicitors had issued a writ against Lord Briginshaw, the union's former general secretary, five other people and a firm of solicitors.

A statement said that the other defendants are Miss Joan Wing, the former personal assistant to Lord Briginshaw, Mr Arthur Davis, a former national assistant secretary, Mr Alfred Skinner, the former financial secretary, Mr William Rogers and a Mr Lawrence, both accountants, and a firm of solicitors in Tunbridge Wells (Thomson, Snell and Passmore).

The statement said in part: "The writ claims damages in respect of the sale of union properties in 1972, the placing of union funds in bank accounts in Switzerland and the use of the society's funds by a number of limited companies controlled by various of the defendants."

Murray 'battleground' warning

By Our Labour Reporter

The TUC is still trying to press the Government to abandon altogether its proposed changes in industrial relations law rather than modify its plans.

That was made clear by Mr Len Murray, general secretary, yesterday when the TUC took its campaign against the plans a stage further by publishing a leaflet which claims that the changes "would turn industrial relations into a battleground".

The TUC's Employment Policy and Organization Committee intends to meet Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, later this month in the expectation that a Bill will be published on the proposed changes in the first two weeks of December.

Meanwhile the TUC is calling a special meeting of union national officers for January to discuss any Bill in detail and is considering a series of rallies and regional meetings in January and February.

Mr Murray said: "We are not in the business of seeking amendments or to mitigate the proposals but to deflect Mr Prior from doing it at all." The proposals in any Bill would not have been agreed with the TUC.

The leaflet, 50,000 copies of which have been printed, claims that individual trade unions in breach of planned picketing restrictions "fighting a just cause could be dragged down by vindictive employers and forced to sell their homes and all their belongings". It argues that by limiting picketing to workers directly involved in a dispute the Government will bar supportive action "generally regarded as reasonable by trade unionists and the public".

The Department of Employment said yesterday the purpose of the planned changes was to improve industrial relations. It added: "No new offences or court powers are planned. Damages arising from industrial disputes are rarely awarded at present. Under the new proposals that should be no different."

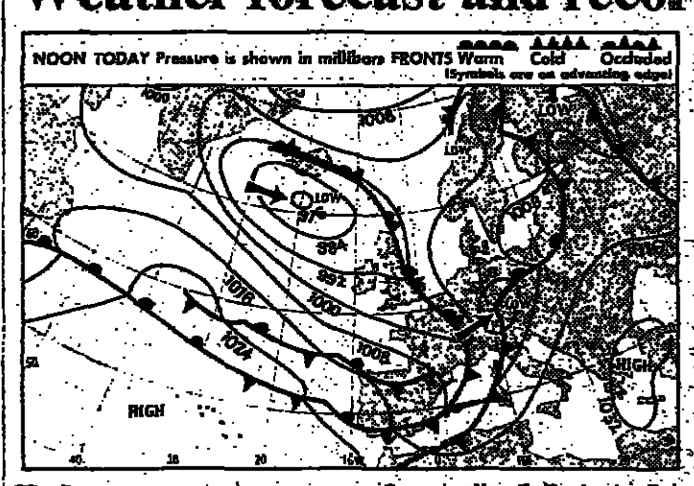
Our Political Correspondent writes: Mr Murray, told 80 members of the Labour Party trade union group at the House of Commons last night that the TUC's legal advisers believed that the Government's proposed trade union legislation would enable both suppliers of goods and retail customers to sue the unions when affected by a strike.

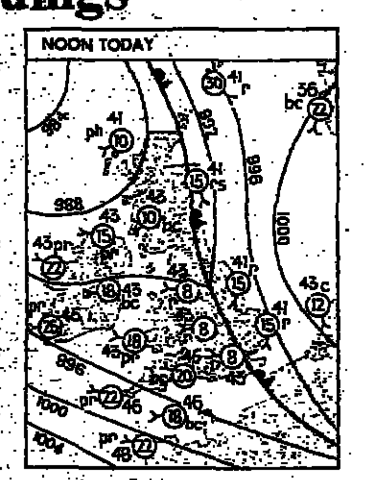
He said that the removal of immunity from legal action could lead to many court actions and awards of damages, which would cause serious difficulties for the unions and for the country.

MPs noted that Mr Murray did not once refer to "the closed shop". The phrase now is "union membership agreements with employers".

Bargaining or Battleground (published by TUC, Great Russell Street, London WC1, 5p).

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 7.16 am
Sun sets: 4.14 pm
Moon rises: 1.12 am
Moon sets: 2.26 pm
New Moon: November 19.

Lighting up: 4.44 pm to 6.48 am.

High water: London Bridge, 9.17 am, 5.6m (18.4ft); 10.6 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft). Avonmouth, 2.37 am, 9.7m (32.0ft); 3.6 pm, 10.1m (33.2ft). Dover, 7.0 am, 5.4m (17.9ft); 7.32 pm, 5.4m (17.9ft). Hull, 1.14 am, 5.6m (18.5ft); 2.19 pm, 5.8m (18.9ft). Liverpool, 7.18 am, 7.3m (23.8ft); 7.44 pm, 7.5m (24.6ft).

A frontal trough will move slowly E across most districts followed by a showery W airstream.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, central N England, Midlands: Outbreaks during afternoon; wind S, fresh, veering W; max temp 10°C (50°F).

East Anglia, E England: Rain soon spreading from W, dry, during evening; wind S, fresh, veering W; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Heavy showers, sunny intervals; wind W, fresh, locally strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

NW England, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Rain, sleet or snow, clearer during afternoon; wind S, fresh, veering W; max temp 8°C (46°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Rain, sleet or snow, becoming mostly dry during evening; wind SE, fresh to strong, veering SW; max temp 4°-6°C (39°-43°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Sleet or snow after a dry start, turning to rain; wind SE, fresh to strong, becoming variable, moderate; max temp 3°-4°C (37°-39°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Dry and bright, sleet or snow later; wind SE, fresh to strong; max temp 3°-4°C (37°-39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Cold, with night frosts and showers, heavy and wintry in places.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 8°C (46°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2°C (36°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 70 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 6.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,005.2 millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	23	73	Cologne	r	5	41	Locarno	c	7	45	Oslo	sn	0	32
Algiers	f	19	66	Copenhgn	s	6	[illegible]	London	f	6	43	Paris	s	7	45
Amsterdm	f	7	43	Florence	c	8	46	Luxembrg	s	5	41	Reykjavk	sn	0	32
Athens	s	18	64	Funchal	s	19	66	Madrid	c	11	52	Rome	c	14	57
Barcelona	c	14	57	Geneva	c	7	45	Majorca	r	13	55	Stockholm	r	3	37
Beirut	s	23	73	Gibraltar	f	18	64	Malaga	c	19	66	Tel Aviv	f	24	75
Berlin	f	3	[illegible]	Guernsey	r	8	46	Malta	f	17	63	Toronto	c	4	39
Bermuda	c	26	79	Helsinki	c	1	34	Montreal	r	4	39	Vancouver	s	1	34
Biarritz	r	14	57	Innsbruck	f	5	41	Moscow	c	4	39	Venice	c	6	43
Birmingham	s	3	37	Istanbul	s	16	61	Munich	c	5	41	Vienna	d	1	34
Brussels	s	7	45	Jersey	f	9	48	Naples	c	11	52	Warsaw	f	4	39
Budapest	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	L Palmas	s	22	72	New York	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Washingtn	r	11	52
Chicago	c	4	39	Lisbon	f	16	61	Nice	r	8	46	Zurich	c	6	43

Overseas selling prices. Australia $1.50; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B frs 30; Canaries Pes 80; Cyprus 350 mils; Denmark Dkr 4.75; Finland Fmk [illegible]; France Frs 4; Germany Dm 2.50; Greece Dr 40; Holland Gl 2.25; Iran Rials 110; Iraq ID 0.450; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 900; Jordan JD 0.375; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 25; Madeira Esc 35; Morocco Dir 4.50; Norway Kr 5.00; Oman OR 0.640; Pakistan Rps 6.00; Portugal Esc 40; Qatar QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $[illegible]; Spain Pes 75; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland Sfrs 2.70; Syria LS [illegible]; Tunisia Din 0.55; USA & Canada $1.50; UAE Dh 6.30; Yugoslavia Din 25.

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HOME NEWS

Army studies Nato anti-tank role for the Red Berets

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Army is considering a new role for The Parachute Regiment, as a specialized anti-tank flying column for Nato's front line. Under a plan being studied by senior officers, the parachutists would form a quick reaction force that could be switched to any part of the battlefield to counter an armoured thrust in wartime.

Instead of travelling by aircraft and parachute, they would use helicopters and Land-Rovers, and they would be armed with the Milan anti-tank missile, which has a range of 2,000 metres.

But the new role would demand all the toughness and quick-thinking which have been hallmarks of the Red Berets since they were formed nearly 40 years ago. It would also restore their morale, which was damaged by the decision to disband their brigade headquarters and the Joint Airborne Task Force after the defence review of 1974-75.

There are more than 2,000 soldiers in the regiment's three battalions, and its reputation is so high that it can still afford to be selective in recruiting.

Only one battalion at a time is assigned to an airborne role, as part of the 6th Field Force at Aldershot. The other two serve in a general infantry role, but they keep up their parachute training. It is understood that under the new plan the parachutists would still maintain their parachuting skills.

The "Paras" are aware that their only operational "drop" since the Second World War took place during the abortive Suez campaign in 1956.

The RAF is no longer trained or equipped to carry out a "drop" of any significance. When French paratroops landed in Zaire last year to help European expatriates during the guerrilla invasion there, a number of MPs were quick to complain that Britain could hardly have carried out a similar operation if its nationals needed military protection in countries like Rhodesia or Zambia.

All armies have been struggling to find a new job for their airborne forces on the modern battlefield, where the weight of firepower would make lightly armed paratroops too vulnerable. Now the British Army thinks it may have found an answer which will not only satisfy The Parachute Regiment but will also provide much needed support for its anti-tank forces.

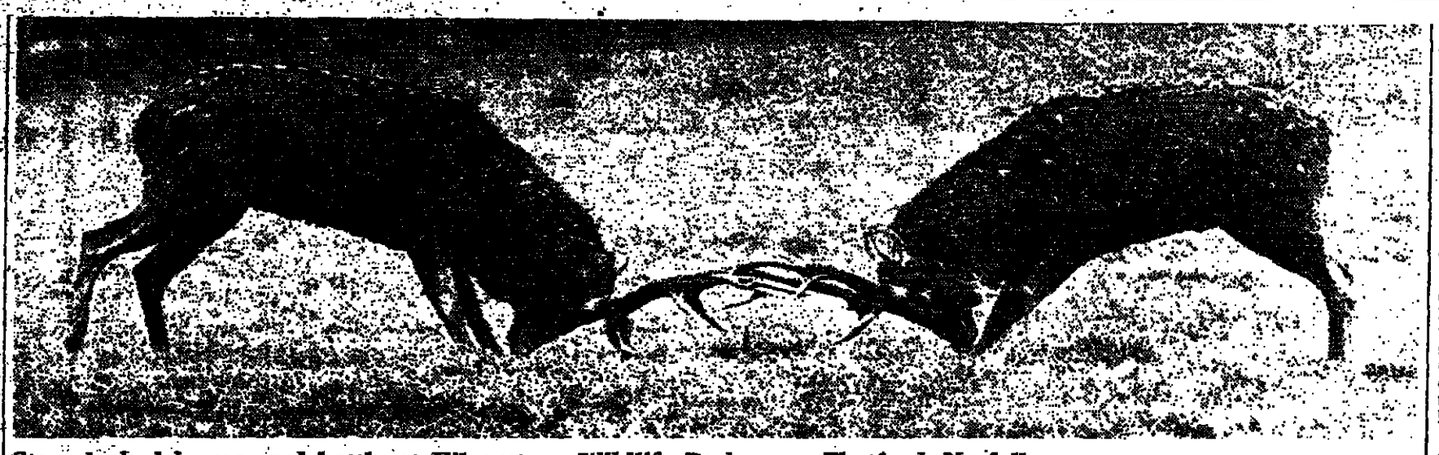
The "Paras" would use existing equipment for the time being, like the Army's Lynx helicopters, or more probably, the RAF's Pumas and large troop-carrying Chinooks. If the force proves its value, the Army would consider procuring a fleet of purpose-built helicopters and land vehicles for it.

The anti-tank flying column is part of a general review which the Army has been making of its anti-tank forces. It is also hoping to buy 200 more tanks, based on the Shir-2, the tank that was designed for the Iranian army, then cancelled after the fall of the Shah.

The tanks, which would replace 200 Chieftains in one of the four divisions in the British Army of the Rhine, would be fitted with the new Chobham armour, which is effective against anti-tank missiles, and a Rolls-Royce 1,200 horse-power engine.

The Army is considering the alterations that would be necessary to make the new tank, designed for operations in the area of the Gulf, suitable for the central front in West Germany. The package would cost more than £140m.

A decision is expected by February, when the annual Defence White Paper is due. If the Army decides to go ahead, which seems likely, the tanks will start coming into service in 1983-84.



Stags locked in seasonal battle at Kilverstone Wildlife Park, near Thetford, Norfolk

Whitehall brief: Can the Government deal with strikes? Part II–the regional network

Triumphs and failures of emergency committees

By Peter Hennessy

In times of industrial strife Whitehall uses a regional reporting network to monitor danger points throughout the country. Normally the key officials concerned meet regularly as regional economic planning boards.

Telephone calls from London to the board chairmen, who are the regional heads of the Department of the Environment (covering transport as well) are the signals for them to summon their equivalents for trade, industry, energy, manpower and traffic.

Representatives of the local authorities, the police and the military are then brought in to complete the regional emergency committees (RECs). Eleven were established to cover England and Wales in last winter's road haulage dispute.

Beyond the RECs there is a fallback, the home defence system, in regional seats of government, designed to coordinate administration after a nuclear attack. Should there be a severe breakdown of food distribution because of industrial disputes, the home defence emergency feeding depot, using its strategic stockpiles, might be activated as a last resort.

Short of such desperate circumstances, home defence's secure telephones and telexes are a useful adjunct to the often overloaded lines between RECs and London.

The RECs can exercise executive functions if the Government has taken powers to limit energy consumption under the Emergency Powers Act. Regional offices, for example, in the 1973-74 winter crisis were able to grant permits to local companies with standby generators to work longer hours than those prescribed by the three-day week.

An example of their role is how the RECs fitted into the Civil Contingencies Unit's (CCU) daily timetable last winter.

At 8.30 each morning chairmen of RECs would meet official representatives of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU). They were not permitted to meet others, whether pickets or unofficial strikers, for fear of undermining the authority of the official union leadership.

A representative of the Manpower Services Commission would attend to give the latest estimate of lay-offs resulting from the strike based on figures from the Department of Employment's benefit offices.

Next the chairmen would consult representatives of the Road Haulage Association and the Confederation of British Industry to gauge the general position in the region. Additional information would come from the RECs' reporting centres responsible for receiving evidence of alleged breaches of the TGWU's voluntary code on picketing.

Then the full RECs would meet. By 11.30 telex reports from each region would be in the Department of Transport's emergency operations room in London. By 2 pm a summary of the national situation would be with Brigadier Richard Bishop in the Cabinet Office.

An hour later he would have an agenda prepared for a full CCU meeting under Mr Merlyn Rees, then Home Secretary. Decisions would be taken on which definite cases of disruption to the voluntary code should be put before the TGWU.

At that stage a most unusual meeting, in constitutional terms, would take place. Three senior civil servants from the CCU would call on the TGWU. They were Sir Clive Rose, then of the Cabinet Office, Mr Peter Lazarus, from transport, and Mr John Moss, from agriculture. For the TGWU, Mr Alex Kitson would promise to do what he could.

The next morning, at 8.30, REC chairmen would see if Mr Kitson had prevailed and the cycle would start again.

The RECs had their triumphs and failures last winter. They worked best where departmental regional boundaries were conterminous and where officials with experience of past winter crises knew how to avoid swamping the CCU with superfluous material. Some in the upper reaches of Whitehall preferred, in the end, to use the military network as the most reliable reporting mechanism.

Soldiers have two advantages over civil servants in such circumstances: they are trained to ask direct questions ("how many ambulancemen have come out, how many army ambulances do you need to provide minimum cover?"); and they know how to grade crises. Indiscriminate use of the word "crisis" weighed down many of the reports reaching the CCU.

The major-generals in the military districts are a hidden source of strength. Most make a point of getting to know regional local authority chief executives, as well as the leading trade unionists.

Many of the weaknesses in the REC system arise from the difficulty of predicting danger points in advance. No two "strike seasons" are the same.

In the North-west last winter, for example, it was believed that Merseyside would be the focus of most trouble, but Manchester docks, not Liverpool, proved to be the pinch point, and the greatest difficulty of all was picketing outside the British Salt plant at Middlewich, in Cheshire.

However well the regional reporting system and the London organization worked, the realities of union life often brought the emergency staff near despair. After vigorous protests to TGWU officials the Middlewich pickets might melt away, and salt, essential to the food processing industry, would get through, only for the secondary pickets to reappear a few hours later. "It was rather like punching a pillow", a civil servant said at the time.

Police test 999 call computer system

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

A computer system ca of geographically identi 999 calls from Lon thousands of public telep so that the police can res quickly and accurately emergencies is being teste the Information Room at land Yard.

The room, hub of p telecommunications in don, handles nearly a mi calls each year. The two- experiment is to find a suit system for deploying p resources.

Since its formation in 1930s the Information R has undergone changes to pace with the growing mob of the police and the ex sion of the police radio work, which includes bot force-wide system individual station networks.

While the computer is be tried out the Information R continues to function largely a simple human system. C are taken by officers ca "communicators" who s details on a conveyor belt radio operators. Each oper controls one of four areas he and the communicator on their experience and map locate calls.

Many calls from public t phones provide only ro details of the location of incident because of confus or because the caller is stranger to the area.

If the call comes from public telephone the compu can overcome that difficulty relating the number to reco stored in its memory. T computer can also identify call from a private telephone its exchange number, and c relate that to police divisio

Eight forces in Britain ha either installed operational s tems or have reached advanced stage in their instal tion. The Metropolitan Poli is one of 12 other forces s at the experimental stage.

Organ transplant code agreed

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

A code of practice which should do much to reduce public anxiety about organ transplants and help doctors by laying down guidelines on technical, ethical, legal and social aspects, has been agreed by a government working party.

The code, which will be published later this month, has been approved by the medical committee which advises the Government on health care and by the transplant advisory panel on which many leading transplant surgeons serve. It has already been circulated privately to ministers responsible for health in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, all of whom, it is understood, have endorsed it.

The working party was chaired by Lord Smith of Marlow, a former president of the Royal College of Surgeons. The basic aims were first, to give guidance to all concerned with transplantation: coroners, hospital chaplains and social workers as well as doctors, nurses and hospital administrators; secondly, to reassure the public, who have wondered at times whether life support machines could be wrongly turned off and whether a doctor might be swayed in deciding that a potential donor was dead when a potential recipient was waiting for an organ.

The code will rule out such possibilities. It is necessary for two doctors to certify the brain death of a possible donor. The code insists on the completion of a check list by each doctor independently.

Not only must the transplant team (as is the accepted practice) be independent of doctors caring for a potential donor, but the two doctors certifying brain death must be clinically independent. For example, a consultant and one of his house surgeons would not be acceptable.

The working party was concerned to make plain that the wishes and possible fears of patients or relatives cannot be ignored. Agreeing that in transplant surgery only the highest possible standards are acceptable, the working party, having consulted what one member said was the greatest concentration of technical expert knowledge to be assembled on the subject, has set out its guidelines. The conclusions are divided into legal, ethical, technical and social aspects.

Lord Smith said yesterday: "The guidelines say what is meant by the highest standards and they should be followed. The profession and the public ought to welcome the elimination of uncertainty."

If the code is followed, the working party says, there can be no uncertainty about brain death, which, it emphasizes, is not synonymous with irreversible brain damage. A diagnosis of irreversible brain damage might be a matter of opinion: a patient might recover. But the examination by two independent doctors, checking a detailed list of questions to be satisfied, was not subject to such human error.

Death, apart from a sudden violent event, was a process: usually it began with failure of vital functions, particularly breathing and heart beat, and brain death came later. The old way of feeling the pulse had long been unrelated to reality. Today failing functions were taken over by life support machines.

The working party's conclusion was that if the detailed tests show that a patient is brain dead, it is ethical and proper to switch off a life support machine.

Applications for teacher training down by a third

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Stiffer qualifications for teacher training courses, effective next September, have caused a drop in the numbers applying.

Applications received so far for next years' non-graduate entry are a third down on last year. There are expected to be many empty places in colleges and departments of education next year.

All candidates for the three- and four-year Bachelor of Education and Diploma courses will be expected to have at least five O levels or the equivalent, including mathematics and English, and two A levels, or four O levels and three A levels. The non-advanced Certificate of Education course has been dropped.

Previously, there were no national minimum qualifications for teacher training courses, although most colleges required at least five O levels. Half of last year's entrants did not have the qualifications now required.

The new minima are required only for those graduating in 1984—those embarking next September on four-year honours degree BEd courses. But in practice, most colleges are applying them to all applicants.

Statistics issued by the Central Register and Clearing House (the equivalent of UCCA for teacher training institutions) show that by last week 3,408 applications for BEd courses had been received, compared with 5,100 applications for the Certificate of Education and BEd course last year, a drop of 33 per cent.

That suggests that total applications for entry in 1980 will be about 10,000 compared with 15,800 for this year's entry, yet the number of training places will be the same, about 9,000.

Applications for the one-year Post-Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) are down 8 per cent, although there has been no change in the required qualifications. Applications so far total 4,360 compared with 4,760 last year.

Airlines show interest in supersonic jet plans

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Britain is well advanced on plans for an advanced supersonic airliner twice the size of Concorde and able to fly between London and Sydney with only two stops in a little over 12 hours.

The advanced supersonic transport (AST) will fly at the same top speed as Concorde, 1,350mph, and be made of the same aviation metals, but it will carry 230 passengers instead of 100, be far quieter, and may be able to fly overland without producing the sonic boom.

Its range will be 4,200 miles, which means it will be able to fly non-stop between Chicago and Rome, compared with the 3,200 miles of Concorde, which covers Paris-Washington.

Airlines which have shied away from operating Concorde because of its high operating costs and environmental problems, are expressing renewed interest in the AST on the assumption that its 230 seats will offer them a reasonable economic return, and that its improved aerodynamic arrow shape, plus upgraded Olympus engines with newly-developed nozzles, which will cut down noise and improve fuel economy, will make it far less expensive to fly.

Most airlines in the long-distance market remain confident that the traditional demand in aviation history by the business community for faster aircraft will be repeated, despite the immense swing now to cheap leisure travel.

British Aerospace has 10 designers and engineers working on the AST design at its works at Filton, Bristol, and is pursuing the project in spite of an apparent lack of interest by the British and French government, which collaborated at a total cost of £2 billion to develop Concorde.

Developing an AST for service with the airlines in 10 years' time would cost at least that again, remembering that the major part of the research and development is completed and paid for. The cost would be shared between Britain and several other countries, notably the United States.

McDonnell Douglas, one of the biggest United States aerospace companies, is already well advanced with its own plans for an AST, which could also be in service in the early 1990s. Like the British AST, it would fly at Mach 2.2 (1,350 mph), be built of traditional metals, have 225 seats, but would have trans-Pacific range.

McDonnell Douglas's calculations show that with 200 economy and 25 first-class seats it would not be necessary to charge passengers a supersonic flight premium.

There is little doubt that the British and American designs will eventually be amalgamated into a joint project, with France and possibly West Germany joining in, if a decision to proceed with an AST is made.

Milk penalties increased

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

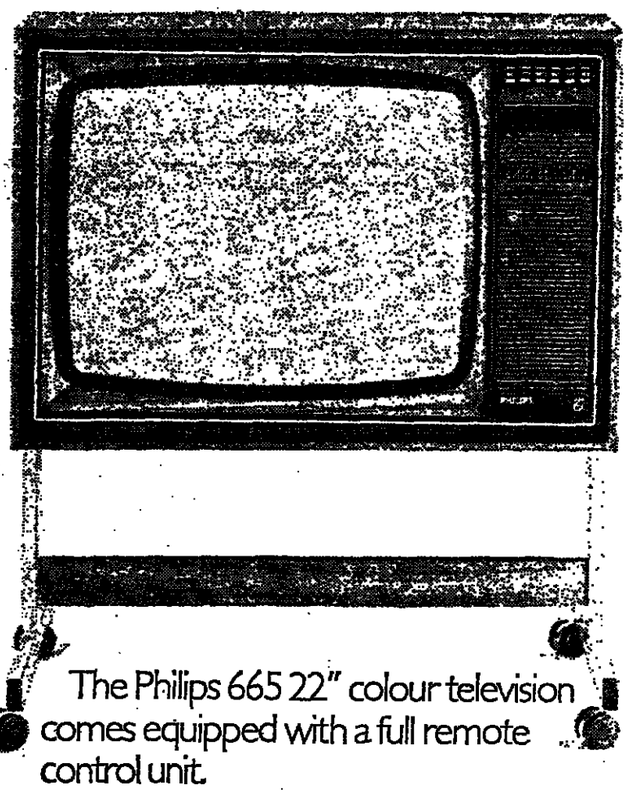
Financial penalties on dairy farmers have been increased in an attempt to curb the production of milk with too high a level of antibiotic residue.

Antibiotics are used to treat inflammations of the udder. If the drugs remain in milk they can cause rashes and high temperatures in some of those who drink it.

The Milk Marketing Board, which buys milk from 47,000 farmers in England and Wales, said that between 900 and 1,000 of them produced milk in which residues were too often excessive.

Milk is tested three or four times a month. The penalty for producing milk with excessive antibiotic residues has been raised from 3.2p a litre to a maximum of 7p. The standard price paid to farmers for milk is about 11p a litre.

PHILIPS



The Philips 665 22" colour television comes equipped with a full remote control unit.

This means that you can adjust virtually every control on the set without having to adjust your viewing position.

You can change television stations or select the channel pre-tuned for a Video Cassette Recorder.

Philips television at your fingertips.

Increase or decrease volume, colour and brightness. Cut the sound instantly with the speaker mute button (which can be very handy when the phone rings or someone calls at the door).

And you can actually switch the television off with the standby button. Or return the picture to a preset level by using the reset button.

As well as full remote control, the 665 has a 'Hi-Bri' screen for clearer daytime viewing, electrotouch tuning and a quick start picture to minimise the irritating time lag between sound and vision.

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PHILIPS FULL REMOTE CONTROL TELEVISION.

ME NEWS

[ade union war likely Mr Mason's ally ces a call to resign

:onald Kershaw
by
nde union war is on the
rt breaking out in the
y constituency of Mr
ison, who was Northern
s Secretary in the last
it government.
Icause is the drive for
in the constituency
Party by local mine-
union left-wing dele-
in moves organized by
thur Scargill, Yorkshire
president. The Barns-
t have made no secret
r intention to oust Mr
in the reselection pro-
ecause of his moderate

Trevor Lindley, Mr
's parliamentary agent,
ight declared, however,
he power struggle was
om over. He said:
g resentment at the
orkers' takeover bid has
activated trade union
at various levels and it
as though a trade union
imminent."
Lindley said unions repre-
technicians, shop
rs, electricians and
ers were looking to their
rs and to their represen-
in the constituency
Party.
addition other unions
ed to Barnsley Trades
il were becoming dis-
hed with the council's
ng leadership and were
mining their local poli-
role and taking up seats
e constituency Labour

left's attempt to gain
ol started with a resolu-
alling for the resignation
party's moderate chair-
Mr Ronald Fisher, a close
and staunch supporter of
ason.
Fisher drew this attack
nging attention to the fact
Mr Scargill had called a
s meeting of miners' dele-
who were paid travelling,
tence and loss of earnings
ses, immediately before the constituency party meeting, which they then attended in force to swing left-wing voting.

Mr Fisher is tonight to face the constituency party's executives, which expects him to resign.

If he refuses, the matter will be raised at a management meeting of the party next month.

Mr Mason has been an NUM-sponsored MP for nearly 27 years, but a fact that has escaped the attention of most Barnsley miners is that miners' MPs are now sponsored by the national organization of the union and sponsorship of any new miners' candidate will have to have the blessing of the union's national executive.

Another force to be reckoned with is that not all miners' branches are at one with Mr Scargill's views. Mr Lindley said that at least two branches opposed Mr Scargill's moves, as did many retired miners who still retained voting rights.

Mr Mason has so far kept a low profile in the power battle and the reselection issue, largely no doubt because Mr Scargill has not yet attacked him personally.

Mr Mason broke his silence last night to say that it would be wrong to take as cut and dried the methods that may be applied at reselection. "Why, for instance, should only a constituency party management committee be involved?" he asked.

"Why should not every individual member of the Labour Party in a constituency be consulted at a secret ballot? This might be thought a more democratic method of reselection and it is no doubt being considered by the commission of inquiry into Labour Party affairs."

Mr Mason admitted that the commission at present looked left-wing weighted but he said there were many sections of the Labour movement with an aversion to control by groups.

buse of widespread onuses criticized

hristopher Warman
l Government Correspon-

:entive bonus schemes
ated by local authorities
strongly criticized by Mr
Kimmance, Chief Inspec-
of Auit, in his report fo
79 published ryestedayr.
states: "Many olcal
orities' incentive bonus
mes have become little
than a complicate dand
nsive metho dof calculat-
a man's pay and have
ened local authorities'
icial control over an im-
ant part of their budget."
e report was the subject
question in the House of
mons to Mr Tom King,
ister of State for Local
ernment, who said it
ved "apparent growth
cts and weaknesses" in
y schemes. He urged coun-
to study the report, saying
value for money and effi-
cy had never been more
ortant.
is estimated that more
two hundred and fifty
usand full-time council
kers out of a total of two
lion are covered by bonus
emes, including most
kers in the building, en-
eering and electrical trades
72 per cent of other male
ual workrs.
he report states that bonus
nings are by their nature
ne to error, miscalculation,
nipulation and mismanage-
nt. It identifies a number of
ects and weaknesses in the way many schemes have been devised and are controlled.

There is widespread failure to check that wok claimed fodr bonus has been done, properly measured and recorded. Abuses of schemes and over-claiming of bonus are commonplace.

The report gives as an example that many "task and finish" refuse collection schemes have not been adequately modernized to take account of the introduction of improved vehicles and methods, or the reduction in the quantity of refuse in inner city and redevelopment areas.

"It is common practice for refuse teams to complete their weekly stint in a working time of 25 to 30 hours, for which they receive basic pay for the full working week.

"The true earnings of the workmen for the hours they actually work represent basic pay t one and a half times the nationally agreed hourly rate plus a bonus of 50 per cent of that hourly rate."

In the case of some authorities workmen ca earn different rates of bonus for the same performance. Bonus earnings can range widely from below 20 per cent to more than 50 per cent of basic pay. Cases of 75 per cent and oeven 100 per cent have oaccurred.

The report says that the escalation of bonus earnings has removed much relevance from the annual round of national negotiations of basic

tansted 'cheapest third ondon airport site'

Arthur Reed
Correspondent
Stansted is by far the cheapest
develop of the six short-listed
es for a third London air-
rt, according to a report
awn up for the Government
the Study Group South
stern Airports (SGSEA). It
uld cost £300m and could be
ady for operation in the
ortest time of seven years, the
port, due to be published later
is year, states.
w, accepted generally in the
The figures will reinforce the
iation industry, that Stansted
ll be chosen as the third air-
rt by the Department of
ade after ministers have con-
lered the reports of both
SEA and the Advisory Com-
ittee on Airports Policy
CAP), whose report was com-
eted this week.
The SGSEA says Hoggeston
ould cost £665m to develop
d would take 13 years;
aplin £545m and 17 years;
angley £590m and 12 year.;
ardley Chase up to £1,960m
d 13 years, and Willingale
,490m and 11 years.
Total costs would be: Stansted £1,235m, Hoggeston £1,505m-£1,630m, Maplin £1,695m, Langley £1.595m, Yardley Chase £1,785m-£1,960m, Willingale £1,490m.

Stansted, however, has the most people living within its noise zone. 23,300, the next highest being Willingale with 13,000. At the coastal site of Maplin nobody would be affected. Stansted would also displace the maximum number of people, 1,200, and 170 houses, two churches and 14 listed buildings would have to be demolished. A new town would have to be built for the airport's workforce, eventually totalling 150,000.

The third airport will be built to take 50 million passengers a year in the long term and will cover 5,000 acres, compared with the 2,800 acres of Heathrow.

The advantages of Stansted are likely to overcome its disadvantages. One point in its favour is that it is the only one, apart from Yardley Chase, which would not affect defence establishments.

Union to press for ban on weedkiller

rom Ronald Faux
A ban on the use of the
edkiller 245 T is to be recom-
ended to forestry workers
cause of trade union fears
bout its safety. The decision
as made last night after the
orestry Commission refused
o ban its use in British forests.
At a meeting in Edinburgh
f the commission's industrial
nd trade council, Mr John
Rose, president of the National
Union of Agricultural and
Allied Workers, said there was
serious concern about the weed-
killer. The views of scientists
n its safety conflicted and
here were reasonable alterna-
tives.

What his members, and those of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers Union who work in forests, fear is the presence in 245 T of the deadly chemical, the dioxin which was used as a defoliant by the American forces in Vietnam.

The commission said that dioxin never appeared in 245T at more than 0.1 part a million, the equivalent of one grain of sugar on a football pitch. In Vietnam its concentration had been 45 parts a million.

Mr John Kennedy, the commission's director of forest management, said after the meeting that the commission relied on the Advisory Committee on Pesticides, which had reviewed the use of 245T eight times since 1967.

Last March it reported that it "offers no hazard to users, general public, to domestic animals, to wildlife, or to the environmet generally.", if used as directed.

In July that advice was repeated in the House of Commons after a further review.

Mr Kennedy added that the forestry industry used about a ton of the chemical a year, and other users included British Rail and local authorities.

"Joseph sold to Potiphar" (detail), by the Renaissance artist, Jacopo Pontormo, one of three newly acquired Pontormos on show at the National Gallery.

£2m pictures acquired by gallery

By Geraldine Norman
The National Gallery yesterday announced their most important acquisition of the year, three panel paintings by the late-Renaissance artist, Jacopo Pontormo, worth together about £2m.

The three paintings depict scenes from the life of Joseph and have been on loan to the National Gallery since 1970. The gallery has not disclosed the identity of the vendor but the paintings were acquired in Florence in the late eighteenth century by Lord Cowper.

They were in the family collection at Panshanger, Hertfordshire, and it is believed that they were inherited by Mrs Rosemary Mosley, nee Salmond, Sir Oswald Mosley's erstwhile daughter-in-law.

Christie's, the auctioneering firm, negotiated the sale to the National Gallery. A significant tax advantage was the reason for the private treaty sale, as opposed to auction, a spokesman commented yesterday. The price had been in "seven figures", he said.

The three panels are among 14 that have survived from the decorative scheme commissioned in 1515 by Salvi Borgherini, the banker, for the bedroom of his soon, Pierfrancesco, who was about to get married. he panels, by various leading Florentine artists, decorated the bed and clothes chests, and all depicted scenes from Joseph's life.

The National Gallery now have six of the series; they already owned two by Bacchiacca and one by Pontormo.

Mr Michael Levey, director of the gallery, said yesterday that the four Pontormos now in the National Gallery, as far as he knew were the only works by the artist in a British public collection, would give the public an opportunity to appreciate fully this very great but very rare artist.

Sir Hugh Casson deplores anti-art

By Martin Huckerby
Sir Hugh Casson, President of the Royal Academy, yesterday offered a somewhat gloomy perspectice on the state of fine art and design in Britain.

While he saw some grounds for optimism, Sir Hugh, giving the Romanes Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, was worried by many aspects of the relationship between the artist and designer and society in generl.

"The gap between fine artsss and the public has seldom been wider', he said, arguing that art seemed to have vanished from the street and from people's lives into the museum or studio, in which it was guarded by ferocious watchdogs or protective acolytes.

Criticizing the artist's retreat from reason "into contemptuous narcissism", Sir Hugh expressed despair at so many creative minds turning architecture into a "two-dimensional spectator sport" while city centres were crying out for imaginative rebirth.

Too often designers were becoming the hired guns of consumerism, assisting and promoting the basically repellent values of impermanence. The desire of artists simply to shock, to provoke, caused him unhappiness.

The current obsession with anti-art might be an understandable reaction against established good taste, but it had dangers in permitting excellence to sink for ever.

Sir Hugh also regretted that the aesthetic values of design experiment, in the forming of a Mini car or a door handle, were not treated by critics and historians with the same standard of intellectual respect that was regularly given to the silliest art gallery antics.

The history of industrial design was unwritten and its records were thrown away. "Nobody challenges the importance of peak viewing—Rembrandt, Turner, Hawksmooor—but one would like a few more forays on the plateaux of supermarkets and container depots, where most of us live, where there is plenty to look at and less fatigued judgments to be made."

The system of state patronage of the arts worked well in Britain, although "the staple diet of the artist is the hand of those who feed him".

Home Office supervision for cable TV

The Home Office is to retain responsibility for supervising the development of cable television, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said yesterday.

Under proposals framed by his predecessor, Mr Merlyn Rees, responsibility for that and other minor broadcasting services would have been transferred to the Independent Broadcasting Authority. There was no reflection, Mr Whitelaw said, on the IBA: a licensing function was more appropriately carried out by the Government because it was not a function of the IBA, set up to supervise television and local sound broadcasting services.

Mr Whitelaw said that at the time he had in a large measure agreed with the proposals, which in particular would have meant relieving the Home Office, among other things, of its responsibility for the programme content of those various services.

Wide possibilities existed, he said, for expanding services, including satellite broadcasting, with households being able to receive international television pictures direct by satellite. The Government would need to consult the authorities and other interested parties about the way they saw the technological developments, and how changes could best be harnessed for the benefit of the public.

Record total at Sotheby's Swiss sale of old silver

By Our Sale Room Correspondent
Sotheby's yesterday held the most financially rewarding Zurich sale of antique silver since they started auctions in Switzerland.

The top prices were for English silver, with an octagonal hot milk jug of 1715 by Simon Pantin (415 grams) at 60,000 Swiss francs (estimate 25,000-35,000 francs) or £17,045. A teapot of 1725, again octagonal, and with a squat pear-shaped body (575 grams), by William Spackman, made 58,000 Swiss francs (estimate 20,000-25,000 francs) or £16,477.

An octagonal coffee pot of 1724 by Thomas Tearle (930 grams) made 52,000 francs (estimate 25,000-35,000 francs) or £14,772. All three pieces went to the same anonymous English buyer.

In contrast, German silver did not apparently command as large a premium as expected. An Augsburg soup tureen, cover, stand and ladle by A. F. Stämler, dating from 1747-49, made 35,000 francs (estimate 25,000-35,000 francs) or £9,943, to E. Koopman of London. The sale totalled £327,792, with 8 per cent unsold.

A late-nineteenth-century Chinese embroidered hanging sold well above expectations at Christie's South Kensington yesterday when it brought £1,500 (estimate £500-£1,000) to Tempest. It measures 170 by 100 in, dates from around 1880, and is a rich jungle scene of animals and birds embroidered on old gold satin. The sale of costume and textiles made £12,024, with 5 per cent unsold.

Chinese export porcelains and jade proved somewhat more difficult to market at Sotheby's, where a two-session sale totalled £220,375, with 15 per cent unsold. The top price was £8,500 (estimate £4,000-£6,000) for a pair of Qianlong (1736-1795) carved white jade boxes and covers, 14 cm across.

Christie's sale of Indian and Islamic works of art at King Street made £98,878, with 19 per cent unsold

Christie's sale of English drawings and watercolours made £42,635, with 8 per cent unsold.

Old people face charge on property

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent
Old people in local authority homes will lose the right to leave the full value of their estates to their families if a recommendation to the Association of County Councils is implemented.

Councils would be able to claim back part of the cost of keeping them in homes through a statutory charge on their private property.

The recommendation is made in the first report of a joint working group on charging policies in the personal social services. Councils have to assess both income and capital assets before deciding what charges to make to a person entering a home. The most important capital asset in most cases is the family home.

Old people entering private or voluntary homes may have to sell their homes to pay the charges. But if they are in council homes, or sponsored by their local authority in private or voluntary homes, they are assessed on the notional income of any capital assets they have above £1,200.

"Local authorities have no power to compel a resident to sell his property to meet the assessed charge", the report points out. "They can suggest that a charge be placed on the property and if the resident agrees that enables the local authority to recover the accrued balance of charges from the resident's estate."

The report says it seems inequitable that such arrangements should depend on voluntary agreement, and points out that the cumulative national loss of income from unpaid charges pending the sale of the former family home is about £4.5m. It recommends that consideration should be given to the creation of a statutory charge on a resident's property.

The report also estimates that councils lose about £500,000 a year because people do not reveal fully assets that would be assessable in arriving at the weekly charge they pay.

The social services committee of the ACC will be discussing the report at its next meeting on November 27. As well as the recommendation on capital assets, the report offers a number of options for changing charging policies, in particular, to give residents more pocket money.

The option that would help residents most would be to assess all those receiving supplementary benefit on the higher rate applied to those in private or voluntary homes. The latter receive a personal allowance of £6.85 a week after paying their weekly charge—£2.20 a week more than people in council homes.

The change would mean that councils would have £174m a year. The net increase in public expenditure would be about £15m.

Intermediate level examination urged

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Proposals for a new intermediate-level examination, half way between O and A level have been made by a working party of the Schools Council after a request from Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, for comments on the future of post-16 plus examinations.

With a plan to improve the A-level system, the proposals will be considered today by the Schools Council's examinations committee before being submitted to Mr Carlisle.

He announced his decision in June not to replace A levels by the proposed N and F level examinations or a similar new system, but invited the council's ideas on progress in the field of sixth-form examinations.

The working party reports that many of the 600 respondents to the N and F debate believed that A level is an inappropriate examination for pupils not intending to continue in higher education.

Such pupils frequently take one or two A levels as well as other courses, repeating failed O levels and CSEs or A/O levels and the experimental Certificate of Extended Education examination.

Such piecemeal provision is unsatisfactory, the report says. It fails to give a balanced programme, pupils become disillusioned with the academic nature of A level and the range of motivation presents difficulties for teachers.

A new intermediate examination may solve those points, as well as broadening the specialized sixth-form curriculum of students intending to go on to university.

The working party proposes that the "I" level examination serves pupils with some higher grade O levels or CSE grade-1 results. It should take about half the time of an A level, but be spread over the full two years. The one-year (CEE) examination should be kept primarily for pupils with CSE grades 2-4.

Such proposals would intensify the need for a rational system of credit transfer, and provide added urgency for schools and colleges to cooperate at sixth form level.

The proposed A level improvements include: reducing the number and variety of syllabuses; simplifying subject titles; identifying "common cores" or content and skills within subjects; and investigating grading anomalies, particularly in the narrow range of the A level grade C.

Union wants teachers to be vetted

By Ian Bradley
A Scottish teachers' association has called for criminal records to be searched before teachers are registered as being fit for employment.

Mr Robert McClement, general secretary of the Scottish Schoolteachers' Association asks in a letter sent yesterday to the Scottish Education Department, that the General Teaching Council for Scotland be given facilities for a search of police records to see if there are convictions for sexual crime or crimes involving dishonesty.

Last week a teacher from Rothesay, Bute, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment after being found guilty of 23 charges of lewd and libidinous behaviour with children aged between eight and twelve. The teacher had been convicted and imprisoned for sexual offences with children in 1946.

Mr McClement's letter also asks the Secretary of State for Scotland to ensure that "no person is admitted to a course at a college of education, or to registration with the General Teaching Council for Scotland, without being asked to give details of any conviction for sexual crimes or offences or for crimes or offences implying dishonesty".

Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under-Secretary at the Scottish Office with responsibility for education, told the Commons on Monday that procedures for registering and employing teachers in Scotland were being reviewed

Drinking 'shrinks the brain'

By Our Science Editor
An investigation into the effects of alcohol has shown that it shrinks the brain of heavy dringers. Thus observation has emerged from research at the Institute of Psychiatry in London into possible brain damage from continued alcohol abuse.

An interim report on the work was made yesterday to the World Psychiatric Association, meeting in London, by Professor W. A. Lishman. He described a series of new tests, including the use of the recent X-ray scanner for computerized axial tomography (CAT), which has enabled investigations hitherto impossible into the detailed structure of the brain.

The picture of brain changes in 100 male alcoholics has been observed and compared with normal people used as controls. Professor Lishman emphasized that the alcoholics showed no obvious mental impairment or other psychiatric disorder.

The duration of drinking was over a mean 17.3 years and related to regular consumption in excess of 150 grams a day, of about eight pints of beer or half a bottle of spirits.

In certain individuals shrinkage was observed from X-rays before changes were indicated by psychological tests of intelligence. The change was described as shrinkage by Professor Lishman rather than atrophy, because there are indications that the condition may be reversible in some people.

One hundred million greetings from Russia

By Alan Hamilton
Unseasonal ill will has erupted in the greetings card industry over the flooding of the market with cheap Russian Christmas cards to help to pay for an American computer imported into the Soviet Union.

One hundred million cards, in a range of 144 designs supplied from Britain, have been imported by a Yorkshire distributor. The purchase is sufficient to satisfy one tenth of total British demand.

Western countries which sell high technology to Eastern Europe are used to payment in beetroots or strawberry jam.

But the British Christmas card industry, supported by the British Printing Industries Federation and the National Graphical Association, has objected to the Russian cards on the grounds that they bear no clue to their origin; are on sale at a price no capitalist producer could seriously contemplate; and the Soviet Union is not among countries noted for their celebration of the Christian message.

The cards, on sale at about 5p each bear traditional designs, including the Virgin and Child, an English parish church in the snow, and even one of Yeoman Warders playing golf round the battlements of the Tower of London.

British printers have approached the Department of Trade to make an anti-dumping application to the EEC. They claim that the lack of a publisher's imprint is contrary to the spirit of the Trade Descriptions Act because buyers could be deceived into buying foreign goods in British guise.

Mr James Galbraith, president of the Greeting Card and Calendar Association, said yesterday: "This is hyprocrisy of the worst kind and shows a complete lack of business integrity."

The National Graphical Association, while conceding that the cards are of good quality and appear to represent good value for money, has calculated that the import has meant the loss of 84,271 profitable man-hours, or about 75 jobs, to the British printing industry.

Mr Maurice Lindley, sales manager of European Greeting Cards, of Ilkley, Yorkshire, the importers, said that it was "nonsense" to say that the cards were being dumped at a low price. At least two producers were selling cards even cheaper.

This is the third season in which Russian Christmas cards have been imported. Last year, when they bore the legend "Printed in USSR", they met considerable consumer resistance.

British producers are annoyed that the cards should have been dumped on this country, which invented the Christmas card in 1843, rather than on the United States, which sold the computer, but which has stricter import controls.

They are equally incensed that the designs and the specialist folding, wrapping and envelope-making machines were supplied by a British company, Longford Business Equipment.

Banality of British cooking condemned

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent
The British overgarnish their food; it is cold before it is served; they use the same ingredients course after course and too much cream and butter; and serve meals that are all of one soft, smooth texture, or all of one colour, usually brown or white.

Those were the comments of Mr Victor Ceserani, head of the Ealing School of Hotelkeeping and Catering, speaking for the judges in a competition designed to prove that British catering is not as bad as the press and the guidebooks maintain.

The mistakes Mr Ceserani listed were those the nation's chefs were most likely to make; but when the finalists came to cook for the Meal of the Year Menu Competition, further disappointments ensued.

They included dishes which impaired the flavour of the Portuguese wines they were designed to match, oversseasoned stuffing, ill chosen cheeses, and soggy souffles.

The winners of the competition were Mr Clifford Burgess and Mr Frederick Watts, lecturers at the Highbury College of Technology, Portsmouth, who with their students run a restaurant open to the public. They won prizes of £1,700, five cases of Portuguese wine, and a week's holiday for four.

Yet even their title-winning menu was criticized by the judges, who found honeydew melon macerated in yoghurt, weapped in lightly cooked green bacon and deep fried in batter "a hesitant start", and curry flavour in the soup "overdominant".

The organizers of the event, the publishers of the magazine, Caterer and Hotelkeeper, professed themselves well pleased with the enthusiasm the trade had shown for the event and with the care the competitors had taken with their entries.

They also said that the buffet lunch at the prizegiving at the Cafe Royal, London, was a big improvement over last year's dinner. Htat, by all accounts, was a typical British catering disaster.

Shotgun raiders jailed

Ian Coleman, aged 22, and Edward Deacon, aged 21, who were said to have escaped with £530 in a raid on a betting shop in Taunton, Somerset, while armed with a shotgun, were jailed at Dorchester Crown Court, Dorset, yesterday.

Mr Coleman, of Church Street, Penarth, South Glamorgan, who was on the run and drove a stolen car at 110 mph while being chased by the police, was jailed for 10 years, and Mr Deacon, of the same address, for eight years.

The two men admitted two charges each of having a shotgun with intent to endanger life. Mr Deacon alone was charged with wounding PC Terrence Newland with intent, but his plea of not guilty was accepted by the Crown.

The men also admitted the theft of a car and armed robbery.

More teenage pregnancies 'if advice is cut'

By Our Social Services Correspondent
MPs were told yesterday that teenage pregnancies would increase if contraception and abortion services were reduced.

Youthcounsellors and teenagers said at a private meeting that more accessible and confidential services were needed if the decline in pregnances among girls aged under 16 is to continue.

The meeting was organized by the ational Association of Young People's Counselling and Advirosy Services because of anxieties about an internal review of contraception services for young people at the Department of Health and Social Security, and the possible effects of the Abortion Amendment Bill.

Mr Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, has asked his officials to review guidance givenmto doctors

Radio award for consumers' complaints man

Roger Cook, who investigates consumers' complaints for the BBC Radio 4 programme, Checkpoint, was named Radio Personality of 1979 when the annual Society of Authors/Pye radio awards were presented in London yesterday.

Freddie Trueman, the cricketer, is the Sports Personality for the BBC's Test Match Special programme.

The other winners were: Best actor, David Sucher ("The Kreutzer Sonata", BBC World Service); actress, Maureen O'Brien ("By Grand Central Station I Sat Down and Wept", Radio 3); best production, David Spenser ("Strands", Radio 3); documentary/current affairs programme, John Theocharis ("Spring of Memory", Radio 3); original radio comedy script, John Howard and Derek Graham ("That Was the West That Was", BBC Radio Bristol); talks: scripted or interviews, Arthur Wood and Arthur Berry ("Lament for the Last Pub of Burslem", BBC Radio Stoke); specialist programme: magazine or single subject, John Theocharis; dramatized and illustrated feature programme, Angela Carter ("Come Unto these Yellow Sands", Radio 3); drama: adaptation to single play or serial, Tom McGrath ("The Hardman", BBC Radio Scotland); original single play or serial, Shirley Gee ("Typhoid Mary", Radio 4); gold award, Henry Reed, for most outstanding contribution to radio.

Helicopter pilot killed

Captain Donald McGillivray, the pilot of a light helicopter, died yesterday after it crashed in a forest near Betws-y-coed, in Snowdonia

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PARLIAMENT, November 13, 1979

Heavy responsibility on those who block elections in Rhodesia

House of Lords

If the Government had taken positive steps to renew sanctions under Section Two of the 1965 Southern Rhodesia Act it would have been not only a churlish and petty act but an extraordinary way to acknowledge progress and concessions, Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when he moved the second reading of the Southern Rhodesia Bill. It would enable the Government to take steps which would lead towards the goal of legal independence for Rhodesia with a constitution which guaranteed genuine majority rule.

[The Bill completed its passage through the Commons early today after 11 hours of debate.]

Lord Carrington said Rhodesia had no exact parallel among the problems which had arisen as part of the legacy of Empire. Even the legal procedures necessary to bring Rhodesia to independence were different.

This Bill would not bring Rhodesia to independence as this would require a separate Act of Parliament.

The purpose of this Bill (he continued) is to grant the Government powers which they do not at present have under any other legislation in force to make an Independence Constitution for Rhodesia and to bring sections of it into force before independence to allow new elections to be held.

It also provided the Government with powers to appoint a governor to exercise authority over Rhodesia in the period before independence.

There was now conditional agreement on the constitution and agreement on certain important principles concerning the interim period.

The need to move on to discussion of the ceasefire and monitoring of it was pressing. In these circumstances, the Government must be in a position to implement an agreement without delay and must have the powers necessary so to do.

The Bill (he said) should give both sides at the conference confidence in the Government's determination to implement an agreement as soon as possible, an agreement which will undoubtedly be of benefit to all the people of Rhodesia. If agreement is reached, momentum must be sustained so that the progress towards independence is uninterrupted.

The Bill would give the British Government sufficient powers to reimpose those sanctions at present in effect under Section 2 of the 1965 Act should there be unforeseen developments, unlikely as he believed them to be.

The bulk of the sanctions affecting direct trade between the United Kingdom and Rhodesia and exchange controls would remain in force under other legislation for the time being.

Positive action would be needed before these sanctions could be lifted and that action would be taken when Rhodesia returned to legality with the arrival of a British governor and acceptance of his authority.

The proposals the Government had laid before the conference represented what it believed to be fair to all participants, to be just, and above all, to be workable. Because one side had accepted them did not mean that the bargaining should now start once more to shift the balance to a point halfway between the proposals now on the table and the position taken by the Patriotic Front. That would represent a fundamental miscalculation of the nature of the negotiations.

The fundamental cause of the war in Rhodesia—a failure to agree on a constitution providing for genuine majority rule—had been removed. The question at issue now was—who was to exercise power after independence?

The position of the Government was clear. It intended to transfer power to a government which had been chosen by the people of Rhodesia in fair elections under British authority.

There is he said an urgent need for an end to political uncertainty in Rhodesia. We believe that a period of two months will be fully adequate for a fair election campaign. This period will commence from the date on which a ceasefire comes into effect.

The governor would go to Rhodesia as soon as a ceasefire was arranged. Naturally if an agreement was not reached the Government would have to reconsider the position in the light of what had happened in the conference and the responsibility for the deadlock.

The Government, in conjunction with some other Commonwealth governments was prepared to establish a monitoring force to help reassure all parties that observance of the ceasefire would be impartially assessed and controlled. This force could also serve to have a stabilizing effect when the result of the election was declared and before the new government was established and independence granted.

It would not be an intervention force which could find itself in conflict with the parties.

Whatever proposals the Government made there would be no certain end to the war unless both sides were prepared to seek a political solution, and put their political support to the test in elections.

A heavy responsibility (he said) will lie on any party which refuses to submit its claims to this test and persists in seeking power by other means.

He regretted the Government had yet to receive a positive answer from the Patriotic Front to its proposals. The Government's ability to bring Rhodesia to legal independence on the basis of elections in which all parties took part now depended on the Patriotic Front's reply to the proposals he had put before the conference.

With agreement already reached on genuine majority rule and an end to the rebellion against Britain's authority, there could be no turning back.

There will be no resolution of the problem (he said) if we accept that any party which refuses to put its electoral support to the test in elections held under our authority can decide unilaterally that Rhodesia should remain in a state of that the people of Rhodesia should continue to be subject to sanctions; and that they should not be given an opportunity to proceed to independence.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Leader of the Opposition Peers, moved an amendment regretting the failure of the Government to retain Section 2 of the Southern Rhodesia Act 1965 during the transitional period.

He said he hoped the warning note struck by Lord Carrington did not indicate a state of despair and already the contemplation of a second best solution, a bilateral deal with Bishop Muzorewa. He hoped the negotiations would continue and the hope of a settlement would be reached.

The Lancaster House concession on sanctions could not escape giving the impression that the Government had departed from its stance of impartiality and of being evenhanded.

Lord Banks (L) said his party questioned the need for an enabling Bill before a settlement was reached. Probably the legislation could have been passed extremely quickly and with less argument and discussion if it followed on the agreement of all parties.

The partial lifting of sanctions would be seen in some quarters as a recognition of the Muzorewa Government; sanctions should have been maintained until a governor arrived in Salisbury.

Lord Stewart of Fulham (Lab) said the Patriotic Front had reason on their side when they expressed misgivings about both time, and force—the actual organization of the instruments of force, the police and the army, while an election was going on.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C) said this was the last chance of any settlement at all. The one outstanding danger in Africa was that of tribal rivalries. Rhodesia had been remarkably free from these troubles, but now he saw some ominous signs of the beginning of tribal rivalries, the beginning of intimidation, and a certain amount of external interference because guerillas outside Rhodesia were being supplied with Russian arms.

The worst possible result of these years of search for agreement in Rhodesia (he said) would be the total collapse of authority of any government or administration in Salisbury. That may easily happen.

Lord Milford (Comm) said the hurried raising of sanctions must raise suspicions throughout Africa. The Bill lifting sanctions was a blind, short-term policy.

Lord Paget of Northampton (Lab) said the internal settlement was created by Rhodesians for Rhodesians. A bogus British settlement had been substituted.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said he was profoundly disappointed that the Government, although pressed from all quarters to extend the transitional period had remained obdurate. In African circles this was regarded as part of a stratagem somehow to rush the elections so that those in-situ, the Salisbury parties, would have a distinct advantage in organising their campaign and influencing the Rhodesian electorate.

Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, said the United Nations would be told by the Government that Britain continued to prohibit direct trade with Rhodesia and the transfer of funds there at the moment, but the progress made at Lancaster House had been such that they could now clearly see the prospect within a short time of a return to legality. When that had been achieved there would be no reason or authority for the continuance of sanctions.

The ceasefire before elections would be extremely vulnerable, fragile, and difficult to maintain. This was why they wanted a two month period to elections.

The amendment was rejected by 233 votes to 79, Government majority, 154, and the Bill was read a second time.

When the Bill was considered in committee an Opposition amendment making Clause 1 (Power to provide constitution for Zimbabwe) conditional on agreement first being reached by all the parties at the constitutional conference was defeated by 207 votes to 68—Government majority, 139. A further Opposition amendment was defeated by 202 votes to 62—Government majority, 140.

The stage concluded and the Bill passed its remaining stages.

House adjourned 1023 pm.

'We cannot go on spending money which Nation does not earn'

House of Commons

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during heated exchanges with Mr Denis Healey, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government was embarking on a sustained programme of trying to get down public expenditure as a proportion of national income and that this was the right programme for Britain.

Mrs Thatcher had told Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab) that she would next chair the National Economic Development Council on January 9.

Mr Atkinson—Would she consider reducing the hostility she may meet when she meets members of the economic council by considering that they are deeply concerned about British manufacturers having to pay as much as 10 per cent more than their continental competitors for fixed interest loans?

Is it not time for Mrs Thatcher to say to the country that we are no more going down this road of high interest rates but will give British manufacturers a chance to borrow money at interest rates equal to those on the continent and thereby avoid the slump facing all of us?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C)—There are many, many continental practices one would like to assume in this country, including their tendency not to spend money they have not got. (Conservative cheers.) On the scale at which governments have to borrow at the moment there is a tendency to have to have high interest rates to get it.

The answer is to reduce public spending as a proportion of national income.

Mr Nigel Forman (Sutton, Carshalton, C)—Will Mrs Thatcher be in a position to report to the NEDC on Government progress with its plans for a more wide ranging and well-informed consultation body within NEDO or elsewhere to get a more realistic understanding of exacting what the economy can stand and of public sector pay bargaining?

Mrs Thatcher—I hope the consultation will take place on the basis of the Neddy organization because that is well tried and we are likely to get the best result with that. It is important that all consultations take place on the basis of full and frank facts so the people must be brought to face reality in their wage claims and demands for spending.

Mr Denis Healey (Leeds, East, Lab)—Does she recall telling the House earlier this year that interest rates at 14 per cent would impose an intolerable burden on home buyers and small businesses? How will she explain to NEDC that their industrial performance would improve when she herself has saddled this country with the highest inflation and lowest output in the industrial world—(Conservative interruptions)—and is proposing on Thursday to saddle it with the highest interest rates and highest mortgage rate in British history?

Mrs Thatcher—Mr Healey still holds the record for the highest inflation rate ever reached in Britain. He, and particularly his former Chief Secretary (Mr Joel Barnett) know that if their level of public spending had gone ahead, interest rates would have reached up and inflation rates would have been even higher than those we have now.

If we are to get interest rates down, we must get public expenditure down as a proportion of national income.

Mr Healey—Is she saying that next year public spending will be a lower percentage of gross domestic product than this year? If so, her view is not shared by anyone else in the country.

Mrs Thatcher—I am telling him that, in the words of his former Chief Secretary "We have to face the unpalatable facts that with the present low rates of economic growth and, at worse, nil or even negative growth, public spending cuts will be necessary."

We are embarking on a sustained programme of trying to get down public spending as a proportion of national income. That is the right programme for Britain.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab)—Will the Prime Minister take a little time to explain to the British people that her hints last night about rising interest rates and the Chancellor's warning yesterday against expectation of further tax cuts in the Budget next year, are not providing us with the economic picture which Government economic policies are designed to produce?

Mrs Thatcher—The answer is simple. We cannot go on spending money which the nation does not earn and those who wish to spend more must be interested in having incentives so that the nation can first earn more.

Sticking to rules on jobless benefit

Government intends to enforce much more strictly the rules covering the payment of unemployment benefit, Mr Reginald Prentice, Minister of State for Social Security and Disabled, said at question time.

Sir Nigel Fisher (Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, C) had suggested that he should seek powers to discontinue the payment of unemployment relief to any person who, after being unemployed for three months, refused to accept any offer of employment made at an employment exchange.

Mr. Prentice (Daventry, C)—No. Under existing provisions a person who at anytime and without good cause refuses suitable employment can be disqualified for unemployment benefit for up to six weeks and any entitlement to supplementary benefit that he may have would normally be reduced by up to 40 per cent of his personal requirements.

Sir Nigel Fisher—When this ruling I have suggested was applied in Australia the number of unfilled job vacancies fell dramatically, to the benefit of industry and the taxpayer who hitherto had been paying out large sums of unemployment benefit indefinitely to many people who were not genuinely seeking work.

Mr Prentice—The view we take is that the existing rules are clearly adequate if they are applied. They have not been adequately enforced in recent years and are still not being.

We are employing 450 additional officers on various ways of checking on abuse of the system this year, including unemployment review officers, and a further 600 next year.

Mrs Thatcher ready for difficult summit

The Prime Minister indicated during question time that she was expecting a difficult European Council summit in Dublin later this month, but was fully prepared for it.

Mr John Dormand (Easington, Lab) had asked Mrs Thatcher—Will the Prime Minister reflect on our membership of the EEC current problems, like exporting of lamb and the Community budget, are simply continuing manifestations of the creeping political paralysis which is scrippling our power to make our own decisions.

When these problems go away, others will come so will she make arrangements for another referendum in which the question would be whether Britain should withdraw from the Community?

Mrs Thatcher—No, but I reflect on the problems we have with the Community and I am doubly anxious to get a substantial reduction of our contribution at Dublin. That would have the double effect of getting down the level of our public expenditure next year.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C)—Jumping to ridiculous conclusions and suggesting that we may have to withdraw from the Community because of the economic problem is going too far. Is there not increasing willingess on the part of other states to solve our budget problems?

Mrs Thatcher—I hope that Mr Dykes is right. If the Community earn on invisibles and that just as can with us.

Mr Peter Shore (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab), Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs—Will the Prime Minister make it plaint that she means what she says, and that there will be no resiling and retreat in a few weeks' time?

If she needs any help in taking such powers as are necessary to carry out the meaning of her own words, she only needs to look across the House.

Mrs Thatcher—Thank you. I think I prefer more faithful allies. (Laughter and Conservative cheers.)

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham, North-East, Lab)—She was in the City last night with the people who earn our invisible exports (Conservative cheers) which have so often come to the rescue of our balance of payments. (Renewed cheers.)

While she is doubtless dumnating on the moral of that and the fact that our invisibles have been wiped out and pushed into the red by our outsize contribution to the Common Market, will she assure us that in Dublin she will demand and insist upon the broad balance which must result in a rebate of £1,000m plus to Britain?

Mrs Thatcher—I have used that argument to put our case on the Continent. I have said that we soon as it is earned, it is going out to Europe. That is why we shall have an interesting and difficult summit at Dublin. I am quite prepared for it.

We cannot go on next year and in 1980-81, making £1,000m ntt contributions to Europe. It is unfair and iniquitous.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: European Communities (Greek Accession) Bill and Shipbuilding Bill, remaining stages.

House of Lords

Today at 2.15: Debates on the National Health Service and on district heating systems.

BBC's external services: MPs are satisfied with half a loaf

The Government's new motto for the BBC external service was apparently "Nation shall murmur unto nation", Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman for foreign and Commonwealth affairs said in opening a debate on cuts in the BBC's external services.

Mr Shore (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab) moved: "That this House believes that there should be no cut in the spending of the external services of the BBC"; and said his strong belief was that political democracy should be expounded not as an ideology but reflected through its day-to-day broadcasts in the presentation of news and programmes about Britain.

It was far more difficult to censor or to intercept the spoken word than it was to censor the written word.

The pen, it had been said a thousand times, was mightier than the sword, but in the modern world of the almost universal transistor it was not so much the pen but the spoken word that was mightier.

The minimum he was seeking was that not only should there be no cuts in the external services of the BBC—and the cost was £43.5m—but the Government should look again at its priorities and embark on an expansion programme considerably larger than anything hitherto contemplated.

He believed that the Government had proposed that the saving of £2.7m should be found from the enhanced capital programme of the BBC aimed at improving audibility.

We shall have in the next few years (he said) the profound absurdity of the BBC broadcasting all over the world in vernacular languages in the certain knowledge that in many important areas it will scarcely be heard. The Government's new motto for the BBC is apparently that nation shall murmur unto nation.

Britain was behind in technical capacity and volume in overseas broadcasting stations.

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Blackpool, South, C), said such was the overriding need to control public expenditure that the Government decided after taking everything into account that it could not exempt the BBC external services from the public expenditure review.

In the plan inherited from the previous Government, the capital programme to improve audibility envisaged £7.8m expenditure in 1980-81. The revised programme envisaged capital expenditure for that year of £5.1m, still a substantial sum.

Any reduction was regrettable as the BBC would be the first to say. He knew that other countries were boosting the power of their transmitters and that would increasingly become a problem but to judge from audience figures claimed for the external services, most of their services must be pretty audible now.

The Government would give further consideration to the period beyond 1980-81 in discussions with the BBC.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) said that the services were falling behind and equipment was becoming decrepit. The BBC was in danger of losing its audience and if it was not given funds to improve audibility its audiences would fall. If the Government did not change its policy the audience would be gone for ever.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said that they had received half a loaf, white, sliced, and way, but it was half a loaf nonetheless and in politics, half a loaf was better than none. The saving of the vernacular strvices was a small victory.

The capital investment programme had been designed to improve audibility. The programme had been agreed in 1978 and was based on the urgent recommendation of the Rapp report of 1965 which had said that urgent priority should be given to improving the transmitters of the BBC. It seemed strangt that until a few days ago, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had never heard of that commitment. It had been discovered by the Prime Minister and the discovery had meant that the Government could now claim to be spending both more and less at the same time.

The eternal services were one of shrinking numbtr of Britain's lines of defence and like defence and Home Office spening should have been strengthened and not weakened.

An agreement between Foreign Office ministers and Eternal Services managers had been initialled last night. It had agreed in effect that the eternal services would rtceive all the money due over the five year programme, but etended over si years.

It now appears (he said) that the FCO which initialled the agreement last night is unable to stand by it, unable to deliver.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) said that Irt had been at such a meeting but all present had given their strongest word not to make anyts teenatm about it.

Mr Greville Janner (LEICESTER, West, Lab) said this was an area in which there should be no cuts in any circumstances.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East Grinstead, C) said the Government must consider how it was to continut to finance trhe eternal broadcasting services. Unless it looked for additional sources of revenue this trouble would arise again.

Mr Bryan Magee (Waltham Forest, Leyton, Lab) said it was a sad and bad order of priorities to propose the cuts they were considering. Britain was acknowledged internationally as having the best broadcasting system in the world.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said the programme on which the BBC had embarked to improve the audibility of its service to eastern Europe was crucial.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe, Lab), an Opposition spokesman on foreign and commonwealth affairs, said for well over 30 years the BBC external services had operated with equipment that would be the laughing-stock of any other efficient radio organization anywhere else in the world.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State, said he could not give figures for expenditure beyond 1980-81. Current expenditure in the current year, at 1979 prices, was £3,3943,000, rising next year to £34,640,000. Capital expenditure this year was £3,462,000, rising next year to £10,259,000.

It was from these totals, which with the monitoring service, amounted to £40,320,000 in the current year and rising to £47,883,000 in 1980-81, from a rise of £7.8m, that the £2.7m cut had been made. That gave probably the biggest rise in real terms which the BBC had ever had. No one would be worse off, and no area would suffer.

The debate concluded.

House adjournd. 10.30 pm.

Shotton aid as iron and steel plant closes

The travel-to-work area around Shotton in North Wales is to get special development area status, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, announced in a statement. This, he said, would be of considerable benefit to the area in the aftermath of the British Steel Corporation's decision to end iron and steel making at Shotton.

Firms in the area or to be located there would now be eligible for the highest rates of regional incentive as were firms in the Wrexham travel-to-work area where about 9 per cent of the Shotton workforce lived.

The area has already benefited from substantial investment for the provision of infrastructure and industrial estates by the Welsh Development Agency, Local Authorities, and BSC (Industry) Ltd. In particular, the Welsh Development Agency and BSC (Industry) Ltd have spent or committed over £6m on the development of 300 acres at the Deeside industrial park.

A start on factory building has already been made; 17 factories are under construction or completed (15 of these have been formally allocated), while work is going ahead on further site preparation. On present information nearly 1,000 jobs are expected to arise over the next three to four years in the Shotton travel-to-work area from projects under way or planned and over 2,000 in the Wrexham travel-to-work area.

In addition, the area has been chosen, as the Under-Secretary of State for Energy said last Thursday, for a major oil from coal pilot project at Point of Ayr colliery. This is a welcome development for the area which in the medium-term will add to the range and number of job opportunities in Deeside.

Communications in the Shotton and Deeside area will be substantially improved by schemes in the Department of Transport and Welsh Office trunk road programmes. In particular, work is underway on the extension of the M56 motorway westwards which will bring the motorway very close to the Deeside industrial park. Opportunites will be taken for upgrading communications between the Shotton area and Wrexham and the Midlands.

Every effort will be made to attract and establish new industrial developments in the area. I see it as a main task of the Welsh Development Agency to complete the site infrastructure and services on land in its ownership at the Deeside industrial park and to make an early start on the building of advance factories in the area affected by closure.

I am therefore making additional resources available to the agency. But I also see it as essential to engage private sector support and the course and scale of public expenditure will depend on how quickly this can be obtained. Meanwhile I am asking the agency to plan their provision of sites and factory space on the basis of further expenditure of up to £15m over the next three or four years. Work is already underway in the job of obtaining private sector finance which will enable new development to take place on the scale required, while reducing the cost to the taxpayer.

Textile industry shows vigorous signs of life

The textile industry was facing something in the nature of a catastrophe, Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab) said when he opened a debate on Government support for the regions and the wool and textile industries.

He moved an Opposition motion condemning the Government's policy of reduction in financial aid to the regions, and its failure adequately to support industries such as wool and textiles.

Mr Silkin said the textile industry was one of the most important, employing nearly 800,000 people, with total sales amounting to £8,060m and exports of over £2,000m. The crude trade balance this year had shown an appalling deterioration. Whether in textile fibres, yarn or cloth, all showed the same disastrous trend.

The total deficit in the first six months of this year was over £550m and the trend was accelerating. With this had come major closures and redundancies affecting families in various parts of the United Kingdom. Between July and August the textile and clothing industry suffered a loss of 5,000 jobs. If the trend continued in west Yorkshire alone the collapse could cost no fewer than 52,000 jobs.

Among the immediate reasons for the situation was the increase in VAT which had meant a decline in consumer demand. At the same time the Government raised interest rates to the highest level in the country's history and engaged in a bank rate squeeze of unparalleled proportions.

What was happening in the EEC was a direct disadvantage to British producers and manufacturers. Competition was unfair because the French gave export rebates for wool and thread. France and Germany subsidized worsted spinning and weaving. Textiles needed immediate protection.

They must press for the renewal of the multifibre arrangement and the industry must be protected from foreign imports. Unilaterally, Britain must get some sort of countervailing duties against the United States.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade (Hertfordshire, South, C) moved a Government amendment to making the motion support the Government's policy.

He said Mr Silkin had given the impression that they were discussing a once great industry struggling for survival in a world in which it could no longer cope. Yet its achievement in rationalization and modernization to meet the challenges of the last quarter of the twentieth century had been impressive. Exports last year were worth £2,000m and he believed the figure would rise this year.

The question (he said) is not how we breath life into a corpse but how the Government can best help an industry showing every sign of vigorous life and which includes within it some of the most advanced and enterprising firms in the country but parts of which have severe problems.

The multifibre arrangement was not a charter for protectionism. It was not a means of stopping the clock or of halting the process of industrial change. On the contrary, it was intended to permit the orderly development of trade, avoiding protectionism and the disruption which a sudden surge of imports could cause. The Government remained committed to the maintenance of the present MFA and its associated bilateral agreements.

Mr Benjamin Ford (Bradford, North, Lab) said the Government should commence negotiations within the EEC to establish that marks of origin should be applied to garments and cloths imported into this country and it should press the EEC to introduce countervailing duties on United States fibres unless there was success at the meeting on November 20.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C) said the Government should be giving attention to problems which would follow for textiles from the accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain to the EEC.

Dr Shirley Summerskill (Halifax, Lab) said the Government's destructive policies had made a bad situation worse. The textile and clothing industries were fighting for survival.

Mrs Elaine Kellett-Bowman (Lancaster, C) said that the United States had secured unfair penetration into the United Kindom market.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) said that some firms in the worsted sector which had re-equipped as recently as four years ago had had to close because of competition with low cost countries.

Mr John Watson (Skipton, C) said there was a powerful case for advancing considerably the threshold at which they placed the level of protection for British industry.

Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton, Lab), a former Under-Secretary for Industry, said the industrial logic the Conservatives had been pursuing had been totally overtaken by the reality of a world in which competition in many sectors was manifestly unfair. The textile industry was one of the best examples.

Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary for Industry, said the Government was preparing to negotiate a new form of orderly marketing to succeed the multifibre agreement. The industry could not expect and did not need to be artificially protected.

On unfair competition, if the department had the evidence, the information it was prepared to act on it. If examples of trick labelling were found it was for local authorities to prosecute.

The Government amendment was carried by 305 votes to 247—Government majority 58.

Faithful servant

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) stated that he had sent a letter of condolence to Lady Mallalieu, the widow of Sir Lancl Mallalieu who for many years had served the House as Deputy Speaker.

The Speaker said that Sir Lance had served the House with infinite patience and good humour and had sought to maintain the highest traditions which surrounded the Chair. He had been held in high esteem by MPs on both sides and he would be remembered as one who was a true and faithful servant of the Commons.

Ministers await trade dispute court judgment

The Government is awaiting a judgment from the House of Lords on a case involving definition of "furtherance of a trade dispute" before finally deciding what the law is on the matter and what needs to be done about it, Mrs Thatcher said that during question tome.

Mr Nicholas Lyell (Hemel Hempstead, C) had asked the Prime Minister to consider the report on the Nawala decision to be found in *The Times* today—(Cheers)—on trade union immunities.

Will she consider (he asked) the continuing threat, in the light of that decision, by the International Transport Workers Federation to black every flag of convenience vessel which employs Asian crews and which comes to Britain?

Will she consider the effect on job prospects in the North East and North West and in ports, shipbuilding and ship repairing yards?

Mrs Thatcher—I think that case is one which involves definition of furtherance of a trade dispute and I know that it is causing a good deal of worry about jobs, for the reason Mr Lyell gave. There is another case along similar lines on which we are due to have a judgment from th eHouse of Lords and we must wait for that before we finally decide what the law is and what needs to be done about it. Therefore, I must give a temporising answer until we know the precise state of the law but I have observed the problems which would arise if the judgment were not changed in any way by later law.

Help for needy

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary for Health and Social Security, replying to criticism of the ending of the Fuel Costs (Assistance) Scheme said that the last Government left no money, and the Government were concentrating the available help on the most needy people. It was spending £120m this year compared with £125m last year. Discussions would continue with other Government departments already involved in other aspects of fuel costs.

Compromise on Rights of independents

European Parliament

Strasbourg

Concern over the rights of non-aligned members, and over the actions they were taking to protect those rights, dominated a long debate on proposed changes in Parliament's rules of procedure.

Although the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions, whose report Parliament was considering, recommended that members not affiliated to political groups should be included ina group of their own, non-aligned members were angry because it had recommended that such a group would not have all the rights of a political group.

After a long adjournment for talks between the committee, political groups and non-attached members, Mr Hans Nord (The Netherlands, L) the committee chairman, announced that the committee had decided to accept an amendment setting the minimum number of members to form a political group at 21 if all the members came from one member state, at 15 if they came from two member states and at 10 if they came from three or more member states.

The move was welcomed by the non-attached members who withdrew their many amendments.

Cost of switching from one city to another

The way to make the European Parliament more efficient was to have one centre for itrs meetings and not to have that centre in Strasbourg, Mr John Marshall (London, North, ED) said during question time. He was speaking during exchanges about the cost of ttems in three centres, Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

Mrs Ann Clywd (Mid and West Wales, Soc) had asktd the Commission for an estimate of the money saved if all meetings of Community institutions were held in Brussels and if all their staff were based there.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, commissioner for the budget, replied: The Commission is not in a position to say what the savings might be for other institutions. For the meetings in Brussels would produce an estimated saving of about two million units of accoung (about £1,300,000) for the year.

The possible savings resulting from the allocation of all the Commissions services in Brussels are difficult to calculate with any precision. It is by no mtans self-evident that an overall saving would result.

Possible savings in the cost of office accommodation in other centres and the cost of telecommunications would have to be ser against the increased cost resulting from the need for ntw premises and the adaptation of existing accommodation.

Mrs Clywd—It is amazing how adept the Commission is at evading the issue when it chooses while in so mnay areas of our work it is more than happy to take the initiative. I put a similar question to the Council of Ministers and was told it was not a proper question for them to answer.

The Commission stems to be avoiding the issne, a vital one for Hament.

But the Budget Committee has done the job for the Commission. The cost of operating three centres was 9,600,000 units of accounts last year and for renting buildings in the three places the cost was a further 7,300,000 units of account, totalling a staggering £11,300,000.

Is the commission (she asked) content to turn a blind eye to the continued waste of taxpayers' money or would it agree that a policy of concentrating in one place requires a political decision by this Parliament alone? (Loud cheers).

Mr Tugendhat—Mrs Clywd is less than fair with me over my answer about the cost to the Commission. It is up to each institution to provide figures on the costs for its own operation. The costs of holding meetings in more than one centre are considerable. But we must look on the side at the cost of taking on more accommodation and more premises in Brussels.

Mr David Harris (Cornwall and Plymouth, ED)—How can this totally inefficient and expensive business of having three centres to work in, as a Parliament be defended to the taxpayers and the electorate?

Mr Marshall—Mr Tugendhat's original answer seemed to mean all things to all men. The present arrangements lead to a considerable waste of time. A single centre would lead to much greater convenience and efficiency for the workings of this Parliament.

M Schwartzenberg (France, Soc)—What would be the savings if instead of meeting in Strasbourg and another town our Assembly, in accordance with decisions taken by foreign ministers in 1958 and 1965, were to meet solely in Strasbourg? (Laughter).

Mr Tugendhat—Article 216 of the EEC Treaty provides that the seat of the institutions of the Community shall be determined by common accord of the governments of the member states. Member states are able to change the accord they reach. It is up to the Commission and other institutions to abide by Article 216.

I realize there is a great deal of human wear and tear involved in the travelling and the more disruption there is on the airlines and everything else the greater that wear and tear. I have much sympathy for the people subjected to it.

We are obliged to give by the Treaty. When thinking of costs, one must bear in mind the extra money that would be spend in concentrating the institutions in one place.

Party labels

The political affiliations of European MPs to be used in our reports of the proceedings of the European Parliament are those of the political groups, some of which have been renamed since direct elections last June. The abbreviations used to desgnate the political groups of the Parliament are:

Comm—Communist and Allies; DEP—European Progressive Democrats; ED—European Democratic (formerly European Conservative group); EPP—European People's Party (formerly Christian-Democratic group); LD—Liberal and Democratic; Ind—Indtpendent or non-aligned; Soc—Socialist TCDG—Group for the Technical Co-ordination and Defence of Independent Groups (a group of non-aligned members).

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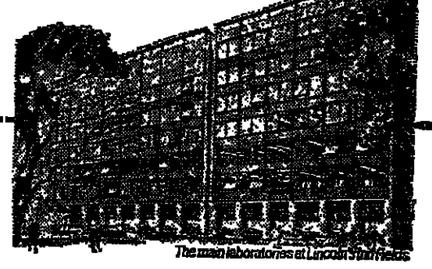

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EST EUROPE

Herr Strauss gives unqualified 'yes' n Nato proposal to base uclear missiles in West Germany

n Patricia Clough
n, Nov 13

err Franz Josef Strauss, osition candidate for the ncellorship, has come out ngly in favour of the de- ment of medium-range lear missiles on West man soil—without the con- ons set by the present Gov- nent.

n an interview with *The es*, Herr Strauss said he was nvinced that our security in 1980s would be dangerously atened if no counter nce is established" to the Soviet SS20s and Backfire bers.

Therefore with a heavy heart ust say 'yes' to the Nato to produce and deploy shing 2 and Cruise missiles, nly in West Germany", he

lerr Strauss, leader of the servative Christian Social ty (CSU) and Bavarian Prime ister, was elected by the osition in July to challenge popular Chancellor, Herr mut Schmidt, in next year's eral election. He gave his rview as West Germany, tegically the key country in Nato missile plan, came ler intense pressure from the mmunist block to resist it.

lis tougher stand is based marily on military and stra- ic considerations while the vernment, although wholly nfluenced by the present mmunist threats and entice- nts, is tempered by its policy of détente and good relations with its Eastern neighbours.

Herr Strauss rejected out- right the Chancellor's condition that West Germany should not be the only non-nuclear country where missiles are stationed. Herr Schmidt wants Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy—or some of them—as well as Britain, to have them, too.

"If you are convinced that a medicine will save your life, do you say 'I will take it only if *my sister does too*'?" he asked. What the other countries did was their own affair.

He criticized the West Ger- man Government for strongly urging the United States Con- gress to ratify the Salt 2 treaty limiting intercontinental mis- siles. *Salt 2 is seen here as the* essential basis from which to negotiate about medium-range missiles.

"It is not out business—and this criticism is directed at the federal Chancellor — to give advice or even instructions to *ratify Salt 2*", *he said*. The treaty was "only marginally linked" with the present missile question.

President Brezhnev's offer to withdraw 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from East Germany and his proposal to reduce the num- ber of medium-range missiles if Nato gave up its plan was "a step in the right direction, but wholly inadequate", Herr Strauss said.

Mr Brezhnev's words were really aimed at the heart of the Social Democratic Party to mobilize resistance against a German "yes" to the plan, he said. He claimed there were "strong forces" in the SPD who were already thinking on these lines.

Turning to the question of increasing Soviet influence in the Third World, he said that a settlement in Zimbabwe-Rhode- sia which eliminated minority rights and integrated guerrilla elements into the security forces would lead to a takeover by the Patriotic Front and the establishment of a Soviet-oriented regime.

"It would be foolish in the extreme if we allowed Rhodesia or South-east Africa to fall into the hands of a Marxist one-party system dominated by the Soviet Union and supplied with Soviet weapons. You can't imagine what effect it will have on the future of South Africa."

The Zimbabwe-Rhodesia con- ference in London did not take into account the reality in Africa, he said. Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, the Patriotic Front leaders, did not want a democratic Zim- babwe. "First they want to take over power. Second, one will kill the other or a third person will kill them both."

Herr Strauss said it was not for him to admonish the British Government but the develop- ment which he foresaw in Zimbabwe was "not in harmony with the historical meaning of the century which began with Cecil Rhodes and ends with Margaret Thatcher".

Euro MPs prepare EEC for reform

From David Wood
Strasbourg, Nov 13

Amid echoes of repeated warnings from Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Commissioner for the EEC budget, that the Nine will be at the limit of its financial resources by 1981 or before, British Conservative MPs on the European Parlia- ment's budget committee last night did their best to prepare the way for Mrs Thatcher to make a success of the Dublin summit later this month.

Mr John Taylor, European democrat MP for East Mid- lands and spokesman for the Conservative members of the budget committee, said last night that during a two-day session the committee had *shown widespread* understand- ing of the British demand for what Mrs Thatcher has called "a broad balance" between Community contributions and receipts.

But he still thought that the Commission and the parliamen- tary committee looked for a long-term solution. The Prime Minister and the 64-strong Con- servative group here have set themselves the harder task of avoiding a British imbalance in contributions and receipts dur- ing 1980 amounting to £1,000m.

Mr Taylor explained why parliamentary support for Mrs Thatcher's summit attempt may prove important. Any new fin- ancial mechanism to achieve a broad balance of payments and receipts in favour of Britain and Italy would almost certainly oblige a supplementary budget from the Council of Min- isters needing parliamentary approval.

So far the Christian Democrat MPs, especially the West Ger- man contingent and Herr Erwin Lange the West German Social- ist who leads the budget com- mittee, are reported to have been markedly favourable to- wards the British argument for radical reform.

Mr Taylor said he and his European Democrat colleagues, in full support of Mrs Thatcher, were avoiding stridency and building up sympathy. "It is the last lap for preparing for the Dublin summit", he said.

Tomorrow, Herr Lange will deliver a report from the bud- get committee to the full house in a debate on "convergence and budgetary problems". Mr Taylor and the European Demo- crat group hope to carry Parlia- ment in a call for the earliest short-term solution to the con- tributory imbalance.

Ten British Labour members failed in an attempt today to turn the European Parliament into an arena for domestic dis- putes over the immigration policies of Mrs Thatcher's Gov- ernment. Members of non- Socialist groups thought it a dangerous abuse of procedure to fight national party battles outside Britain, and on a roll call vote they voted down a demand for an emergency debate.

The reaction of British Con- servative MPs was particularly strong when Mr Barry Seal, who represents West Yorkshire, *by formal motion* asked for an immediate debate on the pro- posals of Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, that more stringent controls should be imposed on women born abroad bringing spouses into Britain.

Parliamentary report, page 5

llies hear Mr Pym strongly endorse ew American weapons for Europe

m Henry Stanhope
fence Correspondent
e Hague, Nov 13

Mr Francis Pym, Britain's fence Secretary, urged Nato intries today to endorse the ited States' plan to *dernize its* lang-range clear weapons in Europe, fore making more conces- ns to the Russians on arms ntrol.

But the Dutch Government, ose attitude is a key factor the argument, still has mis- *rings which the allies must* ercome before a decision can taken at next month's Nato etings in Brussels.

Mr Pym was speaking at a nference of Nato's Nuclear anning Group where 11 fence ministers are discuss- g *the American plan to* ation 108 Pershing 2 missiles d 464 ground-launched Cruise issiles in Europe.

His strong endorsement of e American package was wel- me to Mr Harold Brown, the merican Defence Secretary, ho had told the allies earlier at approval was important to e cohesion of the alliance.

The Pershing 2 missiles uld all be stationed in West ermany under the American an. But the Cruise missiles ould be scattered round, 96 them in West Germany, 160 Britain, 112 in Italy, 48 in olland and 48 in Belgium.

Mr Pym said in his speech day that there were strong guments in favour of deploy- g the missiles, particularly in ew of the recent improve- ent in Soviet nuclear weapons *in Europe by the introduction* of the SS20 mobile missile and the Backfire supersonic bomber.

The Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles would be more accurate than anything that the Russians have because of their terminal guidance systems. American defence officials here today said the Cruise missile, a variation of the Tomahawk, landed within a few metres of its target after travelling more than 625 miles on a recent test flight, which means that it would be capable of destroying even hardened military targets.

Most if not all of the Cruise missiles in Europe would be manned by Americans, although the Italians made clear here today that they would like to man their own, under the dual key system.

Britain has been one of the strongest supporters of the American package, and has even agreed to take more Cruise missiles than was origin- ally intended, because West Germany found that it did not have room for its whole quota.

An American Air Force team has in fact just finished a pre- liminary survey of possible bases in Britain.

Two or perhaps three exist- ing United States Air Force bases are the likely locations. Lakenheath, Suffolk and Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, are among the most favoured because they already have nuclear storage facilities. But the American standby base at Sculthorpe, Norfolk, is a third possibility.

The Dutch, according to their Defence Minister, Mr Willem Scholten, who gave a press con- ference here tonight, are still insisting that Nato should give priority to arms control before deploying new nuclear missiles in Europe.

All the Nato countries are agreed that arms control pro- posals should accompany the nuclear modernization package. But as Mr Pym made clear to- day they would like the modern- ization to come first so that they can negotiate from strength.

The Dutch said today that the Americans should ratify the strategic arms limitation treaty, due to come before the Senate soon, before deploying the new nuclear weapons. They would also like to see an equivalent reduction in other nuclear wea- pons before the new ones are installed. Observers here take this to mean that the Dutch would dispense with the nuclear bombs now carried on their F104 aircraft.

But Mr Scholten kept empha- sizing that no decision had been taken, and that none would come until a cabinet meeting in The Hague in early December just before the Nato meetings.

Moscow: Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is to visit Bonn next week as part of a Kremlin campaign to pre- vent ahe installation of the new American missiles. His main aim will be to start talks on the disarmament proposals by Presi- dent Leonid Brezhnev last month.—Reuter.

Mr Walker dismisses idea of EEC storing lamb

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 13

There was no way Britain ould permit the European ommunity to finance the pub- ic storage of unwanted lamb as means of supporting the rices paid to the Community's heep farmers, Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agri- ulture, flatly told his EEC col- eagues here today.

Demands for a classic inter- *vention of this kind*—notor- ously responsible for the Community's "mountains" of urplus dairy products—have een made by the French and he Irish as a condition for llowing free trade in lamb and utton in the EEC.

Most other member states joined Mr Walker in opposing public intervention in sheep- eat, though not always in uch vehement terms as the British Minister's. There was general agreement to look at an lternative system of cash pay- ments to compensate sheep farmers for loss of income, coupled with EEC subsidies for rivate storage.

The absence of a common sheepmeat policy has been used by the French to justify their restrictions on imports of British lamb, which have been maintained in defiance of a ruling by the European Court of Justice. The European Com- mission has given the French until next Saturday to remove these restrictions or face fur- ther court action.

After a private meeting this morning with M Pierre Mehaignerie, the French Agri- culture Minister, Mr Walker said he was convinced the French "were anxious to be- come legal very quickly".

Mr Walker told his colleagues that as French farmers were the only ones for whom free trade posed real difficulties, support for them should be nationally financed

British officials estimate that a Community-wide cash pay- ments scheme for sheep farm- ers would cost up to £190m a year, of which about £80m would go to Britain, which has most sheep farmers in the EEC: "This would obviously be ludicrous", Mr Walker com- mented, "but if people want to hand me a cheque I will not refuse it."

Mr Schild has 'done all I can' for his family

Sassari, Sardinia, Nov 13.—British businessman Rolf Schild said he had done all he could to obtain the release of his kid- napped wife and daughter and was returning home.

Mr Schild, aged 55, abducted on August 21 with his wife Daphne, aged 51, and daughter Annabel, aged 15, was released on September 5 with orders from the kidnappers to start collecting a £3m ransom.

"I have done all I can to scrape together this enormous sum demanded for the release of my dear ones", Mr Schild said.

The *kidnappers* had beaten up his emissaries and had torn up, burnt and returned in ashes a £12,000 down payment taken from them. "I have found only irrationality, unprovoked vio- lence and the lack of serious intention to bargain", he said. —Reuter.

UFOs 'chased jet across Mediterranean'

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 13

An airline pilot and Valencia Airport authorities insisted today that unidentified flying objects caused the forced land- ing of a chartered aircraft.

In Arrecife, on the Canary island of Lanzarote, Captain Javier Lerdo Tejada, aged 34, a former Spanish Air Force pilot with 15 years' flying ex- perience, confirmed that he was chased over the Mediterranean on Sunday night by two bright red objects.

He said that the unidentified flying objects were also seen by a Spanish Air Force pilot who was sent up to check on his report, and were detected as well by Spain's early-warning radar network.

The 109 passengers on Capt- ain Tejada's Caravelle jet said that they had seen nothing. The *objects, they said, were a hoax.*

Political unreality causes malaise in France

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 13

Less than a fortnight after it burst upon French public opinion, and unleased a cam- paign of insinuation and in- nuendo, there is little sign today that the suicide of M. Robert Boulin, the Minister of Labour, has provoked what many observers described as "a crisis of the regime in a France of scandals". O worthy French prelate even went so far as to prophesy that "there are deaths which toll the knell of a society".

French society, with all its imperfections and inequalities, which the opposition seems even more powerless to correct than the Government majority, is no more moribund than it was a year ago.

The Government of M Barre continues to grapple with mounting economic problems with unspectacular persistence. President Giscard d'Estaing has not made the kind of solemn declaration that political pro- phets expected him to make, but that would have been an admission of weakness.

He merely quoted the Gospel, "let the dea bury the dead", and appointed to M Boulin's *post a left-wing* Gaullist, and specialist of social affairs, M Jean Matteoli.

In a word, France has been spared the kind of violent 1968- style convulsion longed for by nostalgic left-wingers, and ex- pected with a mixture of appre- hension and glee in the charmed circles of Paris draw- ing rooms, parliamentary lob- bies, and the press as a relief from the *ennui* which arises from the combination of un- solved humdrum problems and the absence of high political drama.

A presidential spokesman said last week: "The Government has not proven unworthy. It is working. And if there were elec- tions now, the majority would win them again"—a fact whics reliable observes fully confirm.

For the President therefore, all the fuss and fury about the spate of recent "scandals"— starting with the diamonds he is alleged to have received from the deposed emperor Bokassa, M Barre's dabbling in real estate (since admitted even by his censors to be entirly above board if not altogether judicious politically); and M Boulin's personal problems— are merely yet another manifes- tation of the periodical catharsis *of French political society*, an essentially Parisian phenomenon. It did not affect the less volatile grass roots.

"Deep France" was shocked by M Boulin's suicide and all the political mud that was flung about in tht wake of it. It could not understand why a minister who was probably imprudent but not dishonest, had taken his life.

It was, and is still worried, as Mr Giscard d'Estaing him- self admirted, by the growing world instability, and the in- creasingly threatening economic problems which affect French- men's daily lives. There is nothing to indicate that the mud of scandal has stuck to the President.

But the Boulin affair has con- firmed a vast majority of ordinary Frenchmen in their deep-seated contempt for poli- ticians and the conviction that they are all more or less cor- rupt.

The relative restraint of the Gaullists counter-attack to accusations that they had "*leaked" details of the Boulin* affair to the press to embarrass the Government; the *extra-* ordinary objective complicity of the Communists with the Gis- cardian regime in denouncing the iniquities of the press; and even the Socialists' deliberate abstention from *muck-raking*, have paradoxically confirmed this ordinary Frenchman's hunch, that all parties have large skeletons in their cup- boards.

So M Giscard d'Estaing is right. There is no "crisis of the regime in a France of scan- dals." If Gaullists and Giscard- ians are as divided as ever, the Communists and Socialists are even more so.

But there is undoubtedly a political malaise.

This French malaise springs *from a certain unreality*, or artificiality of French political life, which has been heightened by the concentration of powtr in the presidency since the Fifth Republic, a process car- ried further than ever before by M Giscard d'Estaing.

OVERSEAS

A turbine-powered boat crashing into a crowd of spectators and hurling one man into the air, when it went out of control during the world river-boat *championship* on the Balsas river, Mexico, on Sunday. One spectator was killed and six were injured.

Lord Carrington sees pressing need for Rhodesia talks to move on

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster.

The time was running out in which the Patriotic Front guerrila alliance could accept the conditions for a return to legality and to a settlement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Lord Car- rington, the Foreign Secretary, made clear speaking in the House of Lords yesterday at the start of the second reading of the Southern Rhodesia Bill.

The need to move on to dis- cussion of the ceasefire and the monitoring of it was pressing.

With strong backing from Lord Home, the former Prime Minister, on the dangers of delaying any longer, Lord Car- rington stopped just short of ultimatums but left no doubt that if the Patrotic Front does not come into line the British Government is prepared to pro- ceed towards legality for Zim- babwe Rhodesia with Bishop Muzorewa, its present Prime Minister, alone.

The Foreign Secretary told the House that the Government would continue to strive for a settlement involving all the parties, which would be the surest guarantee of an im- mediate end to the war. But, he added, if this was not attainable the Government could not allow the best to become the enemy of the good.

The present constitutional conference in London had reached a critical point, he said, and it would be mislead- ing to suggest that any useful purpose would be served by delaying the moment of deci- sion. The constitutional offer made by the British Govern- ment was one that could be fulfilled and was the best that could be negotiated. Prevarica- tion and postponement would not improve it.

Lord Carrington said that a heavy responsibility would lie on any party which refused to submit its claims of political support to the test of elections.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: The constitutional con- ference resumes today with a plenary session at which the Patriotic Front is expected to reply to Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, on the British proposals for a settle- ment in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Yesterday, lawyers from the Patriotic Front and British officials wrestled all afternoon over the fine print of the British proposals for the pre- election arrangements in Rho- desia. The meeting was des- cribed as extremely friendly, business like, painstaking and detailed.

The Patriotic Front lawyers, three from Mr Joshua Nkomo's delegation and three from Mr Robert Mugabe's, were seeking clarification of what the British proposals mean in practical terms. The British side was led by Mr Derek Day, assistant Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office.

The plenary session today will show whether the British efforts to persuade the Patriotic Front that its doubts about the British proposals are misplaced, has succeeded. It is understood that there have been no changes in substance in the British paper, so the explana- tions yesterday are regarded as the last chance of securing an agreement.

Has Lord Carrington succeeded?

Leading article, page 13

Chlorine threat to Canadian town recedes

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Nov 13

Hopes ran high today that the 250,000 residents of Mississa- uga, Ontario, who were evacu- ated on Sunday after a train derailment threatened to engulf the city in a suffocating *cloudd* of chlorine gas, will soon be able to return to their homes.

The fire in a propane tanker that had threatened to ignite a tanker near by, carrying 90 tons of chlorine, went out early this morning. Workers placed a temporary patch on a leaking valve on the chlorine car and plans were being made to re- place it

A railwayman from London, Ontario, Mr Larry Krupa, aged 27, has become the hero of the incident for preventing it from turning into a disaster. He risked the fire just after the accident to uncouple 27 upright cars, many filled with propane, so they could be hauled away from the cars that were burn- ing.

Europe-Japan plane

Tokyo, Nov 13.—European and Japanese aircraft makers are discussing the joint develop- ment of a new airliner carry- ing between 120 and 160 passen- gers. M. Jean Cognard, the executive vice-president of the European Airbus consortium, has told reporters that it will be easier to sell the aircraft in Japan if Japanese aircraft manufacturers join the project.

Mr Ronald Reagan enters race for the White House

From Michael Leapman
New York, Nov 13

Mr Ronald Reagan, the former Governor of California, was officially declaring himself a candidate for President at a Republican dinner here tonight. At 68, this is the one-time film star's fourth attempt to win his party's nomination for office.

He is the tenth Republican to declare himself and so far has enjoyed a long lead over all the others in the opinion polls. This is because he has in effect never ceased campaign- ing since he was defeated by President Ford for the nomina- tion in 1967.

Political professionals, how- ever, persist in expressing doubts whether Mr Reagan will be the Republican candidate, believing that his age and his identification with the right wing of his party will ultimately count against him.

If he were to falter, the candidate would probably be one of three others: Mr John *Connally, the former Secretary* of the Treasury; Mr George Bush, former Ambassador to Peking; or Senator Howard Baker, minority leader in the Senate. The last two are favoured by liberals in the party.

Mr Reagan began his New York campaigning today with a nationally televised interview, in which he took orthodox right-wing positions. He spoke against the Salt 2 treaty and in favour of a tough line with the Russians, saying that if he were President he would have halted wheat sales to the Soviet Union unless Moscow withdrew its troops from Cuba.

He advocated "fiscal discip- line" and a slowdown in the *printing of money* as remedies for inflation. Proposing an across-the-board tax cut, he said: "We must get govern- ment off the back of business and industry in America and of the working man."

When the interviewer sug- gested that lack of experience on foreign affairs might tell against him, Mr Reagan pointed out that he had been on four overseas missions for President Nixon, and claimed that he had at least as much experience in the field as his main rivals.

Questioning then turned to the sensitive question of his age. The candidate refuted rumours that he dyed his hair, bending forward to show a grey streak as proof. "I didn't even wear make-up when I was *in pictures*", he affirmed.

Then the interviewer made the point that only 49 per cent of American men live to be 73, the age at which Mr Reagan would complete his presidential term. Was there not a danger that he would die in office?

"Physically, I retain my abilities", Mr Reagan replied. "Mentally, I don't think I show any signs of deterioration."

Who's next for US President? page 12

Americans back Carter ban on oil

Continued from page 1

associate of the Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, said that the extradition of the Shah from the United States "is the only way in which the hostages will be released."

The day's events provided a fascinating example of the com- plexities and apparent contra- dictions among the authorities in a country which has no elected government and in which the clergy seem des- tined to hold greater power than lay politicians when the new constitution comes into force.

The clearest exposition of the Revolutionary Council's thinking came from Mr Bani- Sadr, who addressed an open letter to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary- General. This was broadcast on Iran's state radio service and called for a meeting of the Security Council.

"We want two things", he said. "First, that the United States accepts at least an investigation into the crimes of the deposed Shah and accepts the results of this investigation. Secondly, that the property and money of the Shah and his family and leaders of his regime be returned to Iran."

The significant omission in the letter of any immediate demand for the Shah's extra- dition from the United States gave rise to the suspicion that this may no longer be the con- dition for the release of the hostages.

This idea had already received some credance at a press con- ference earlier in the day when Mr Qotbzadeh said that a "first step" toward improving rela- tions between Iran and the United States would be a pub- lic admission by President Carter that the Shah was "a criminal".

He said: "At least the United States should announce, publicly and clearly, that the Shah himself should be con- sidered a criminal and allow an international team to in- vestigate the Shah and he should admit what the Shah took from this country". After blaming the Shah for the mur- der of "over 100,000 of my people", Mr Qotbzadeh added: "If these two conditions are met by the American Govern- ment, I am sure the situation will change for the better."

This new atmosphere of mode- ration—which might have been induced by the cutting off of oil supplies to the United States —quickly evaporated in the late afternoon, however, when for- eign correspondents were invited into the occupied American embassy compound to hear the views of Ayatollah Khoin. He refused to give any specific answers to reporters' questions and even declined to state exactly how many hosarges were in the embassy. But he was adamant that the demands of the students occupying the embassy had not changed.

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: President Carter's decision to ban the import of Iranian crude oil has met with almost universal approval here. His statement yesterday was followed immediately by approving comments from both Houses of Congress, from the governors of many states and fro the many presidential can- didates.

Americans are pleased that the President is doing some- thing about Iran, wherher or not it will have any practical effect. Public opinion expects the President to get the hos- tages out safely, and to punish the Iranians for their behaviour, and will not react kindly to the discovery that he cannot do the first and that he does not want to do the second.

Michael Binyon writes from Moscow: The Russians cannot refrain from gloating over the Americans' embarrassment and trying to turn matter to their advantage, but at the same time they are anxious no to be seen to condone such a violation of the laws of diplomacy or sup- port a regime they dislike.

US tankers turned away, p 15

300,000 may flee Kampuchea

From Peter Hazelhurst,
Bangkok, November 13

An estimated 6,000 Kampu- chean refugees, including a large group of Khmer Rouge troops, crossed the south- western border into Thailand yesterday to escape from a sus- tained Vietnamese artillery attack in the area.

The group crossed near the town of Prilin, confirming fears that renewed fighting between Vietnamese forces and Khmer communists and nationalists, might drive as many as 300,000 starving refugees into Thailand in the coming months.

A Thai Army spokesman confirmed reports that Khmer Rouge troops had been allowed to cross the border with the new wave of refugees. "But they were forced to abandon their arms in Kampuchea. These people will be moved away from the border. We do not want them to use Thailand as a safe base to strike back across the border. That might provoke the Vietnamese into a counter attack on Thai soil", he said.

Most of the civilians who crossed the border south of the frontier town of Aranyaprathet, were suffering from malnu- trition, malaria and dysentry. They told doctors that hun- dreds of people had died on the other side of the border during the past two days. Many had been killed in the artillery attacks and others had died of starvation.

Western military observers expressed fears today that new fighting during the coming dry season might lead to border clashes between Thai and Vietnamese forces.

"And that could lead to an extremely dangerous situation", a Western military attaché says, pointing out that the Viet- namese Army, which drove the Pol Pot regime out of Phnom Penh in a 15-day drive in Janu- ary, now faces two adversaries near the border of Thailand.

The Thai Army believes that 30,000 Khmer Rouge troops loyal to Pol Pot are still operat- ing in Kampuchea. About 15,000 of them are in the western sec- tor near the border of Thailand. At the same time the Khmer Rouge have entered into an un- written pact with their old ad- versaries, the Khmer Sari— right-wing nationalists who sup- port Prince Sihanouk, the for- mer leader.

Western diplomats are con- vinced that Vietnam would be reluctant to make raids across the border into Thailand. But there is little doubt that Hanoi might be tempted to make re- taliatory raids on Thai soil if Vietnamese forces are harassed from a string of Pol Pot bases on the frontier.

American intelligence sources claim that 200,000 Vietnamese troops are now operating in Kampuchea.

An American diplomat ex- plains: "The Vietnamese now find themselves in much the same position as the Ameri- cans did during the Vietnam war. They control the towns and major highways but the guerril- las are operating in the jungles and across the border."

A spokesman for the supreme command headquarters of Thai- land has confirmed reports that the Army expects a large num- ber of Kampuchean refugees to flee across the border during the dry season.

هكذا من الأصل

Former Prime Minister of Iran waits expectantly in Paris for fall of the Khomeini regime

From Ian Murray
Paris, Nov 13.

The occupation of the United States Embassy in Tehran will hasten the fall of the Ayatollah Khomeini, Mr Shahpour Bakhtiar the former Iranian Prime Minister, forecast in Paris today.

In an interview with *The Times*, he said: "I am an optimist insofar as I think Mr Khomeini will disappear very soon. But I am not an optimist, sadly, when it comes to the actual condition of my country. By that I mean that Iran suffers much more today than it did a year ago."

Mr Bakhtiar has made Paris his base since he fled from Iran shortly after the Ayatollah arrived back in the country last February. He lives in an apartment in a modern block at Neuilly and divides his times between there and an office he has taken on the Boulevard Raspail on the Left Bank. Each day he meets a dozen or so Iranians who have fled their country to come and pledge him their support.

Organizing an opposition in exile to the Khomeini regime is difficult and expensive. But he claims to be costing his supporters a lot less than the Ayatollah was costing his when he too was in exile in France a year ago.

Two French policemen with machine guns over their arm stand in the lobby of the apartment block trying to look as inconspicuous as policemen with machine guns can look in a block of flats. When asked if he is worried about assassination Mr Bakhtiar replied: "That's just part of the job".

For the moment, however, he believes that the Ayatollah is his best ally. "Khomeini helps us very much because he is distinctly mad and that helps us in the things we have to do."

Iran was plunging deeper and deeper into chaos, he said, and that would go on accelerating the longer the Ayatollah remained in power. The communists were sufficiently organized to profit from the chaos and he estimated that in three months' time they might be in a position to seize power.

"I say that the danger of becoming communist grows with the present regime, which is a chaotic regime. In chaos the microbe of communism progresses."

Did that mean that Iran would inevitably become a communist state if the Ayatollah were to remain in power for another six months?

"Six months is just not possible", he said. Laws of basic economics were coming into force. The country had stopped producing, so prices were soaring. "An explosion is inevitable, even without the blunders of Khomeini like the occupation of the American Embassy."

Mr Bakhtiar said that taking the diplomats as hostages had at last forced the Americans to realize that the Ayatollah was not a bastion against communism, as they had seriously believed only a month ago.

He was sure that the United States would break its relations with Iran and so would the rest of the world, including the Islamic countries, which would be shamed by any association with a regime which had offended deeply-established international law and practice. The Ayatollah was whipping up the revolutionary fever because he had nothing to offer in its place.

"Many people have demonstratetd for me in Iran, despite the dangers and despite the fact that all the Khomeinists have a gun in their hand and can gun down anybody. Naturally there have been no big demonstrations, but people do things like write slogans saying 'Bakhtiar come home'. If they get caught it means death."

Mr Bakhtiar, a middle class Iranian, joined the French Army to fight against Nazi Germany in 1940 and he made frequent allusions to Hitler when he spoke. "There is a big similarity between Hitler and Khomeini," he said. "There is one big difference though. Hitler was at least well enough educated to read a map, but Khomeini does not even know where Russia is."

His bitterness arises from the fact that having fought for 25 years against the Shah, suffering imprisonment and torture in consequence, he was given power only to be ousted after 40 days by "another form of dictatorship—perhaps a worse one."

After the fall of the Ayatollah, Mr Bakhtiar believed a strong team would be needed to work together for two or three years to put the country on its feet again. He clearly thought that he could and should serve in such a team.

He was sure he could work with anyone even Marxists provided they were not manipulated by an outside country. There could, however, be no return to rule by the Shah.

As for the Shah, he thought it was inadmissible to think of extraditing a sick man to stand trial, and even if he were not sick, there was no point in putting him on trial. "History will judge whether or not he has served Iran well. It will not be Khomeini. It will not be you and it will not be me. He must stand and be judged by history."

Spelling out China's Pinyin move

By Richard Harris

The Chinese Government officially adopted in all their external news services at the end of last year the romanization system known as Pinyin. It replaced the Wade-Giles system which had been in general use in the English-speaking world for almost a century.

From now on *The Times* will use Pinyin, with certain exceptions: personal names well-known in the old spelling will be retained (Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai); geographical names will stay where a non-Chinese usage has long been current (Tibet, Canton) or where spelling and pronunciation have acquired a long tradition (Peking).

The rendering of accurate Chinese pronunciation by the Wade-Giles system was not achieved unless the rules were known to the reader. Although Pinyin has many advantages, the reader will still have to follow rules if it is not to be just as misleading as the old system.

About half of the Wade spellings are unchanged and some changes are slight. Thus Wade endings -ang and -eng are unchanged, whereas -ung becomes -ong.

The easiest and most beneficial changes do away with Wade's excessive stress on aspiration in Peking speech: Ting, T'ing; Pin, P'in; Kang, K'ang are all better rendered as Ding, Ting; Bin, Pin; Gang, Kang.

Another very common Wade ending -ien becomes -ian- in Pinyin. Wade Sh- is the same in Pinyin, but Wade Hs- becomes X-, as in Deng Xiaoping.

Pinyin's omission of hyphenation in two-syllable names is sensible, but it can lead to difficulty—one of China's Ministers, who would have been K'ang Shih-en will now be Kang Shien. This is because Shih and Chih in Wade are rendered in Pinyin as Shi and Chi, and Wade Ssu becomes Si (Sichuan province).

Suharto visit opens way for defence contracts

By David Watts

President Suharto of Indonesia began his state visit to Britain yesterday by having talks with Mrs Thatcher and meetings with several Ministers against a background of international disquiet at his country's role in the East Timor invasion. Paradoxically, the West now looks to Indonesia as the ultimate barrier against Vietnamese militarism.

The visit by the Indonesian President follows one by the Queen to Indonesia in 1974 but there is more than mere ceremony behind it as Indonesia embarks on expansion and updating its armed forces with the help of an estimated £500m of extra oil revenues produced by this year's increases in oil prices.

Indonesia presents excellent opportunities for the British defence industry since the collapse of its exports to Iran. There is a strong possibility of a follow-on order to British Aerospace for its Hawk ground-attack aircraft of which eight have already been ordered by the Indonesians.

With Britain already making the majority of the Indonesian Army's light armoured equipment, there is the prospect of the army taking more such equipment.

It is precisely these military contracts, the invasion of East Timor in 1975, the holding of some 4,000 political prisoners without trial and the recent revelation that President Suharto, then General Suharto, was aware in advance of the 1965 coup against his fellow generals that has prompted the planning of demonstrations during the visit.

But of more pressing concern to many in Britain is the starvation and disease in East Timor. It is estimated that 100,000 people have died since 1975 and the International Committee of the Red Cross says that the situation is potentially as bad as in Kampuchea.

Our Political Editor writes:

Although the international committee of the Labour Party unanimously passed a resolution yesterday calling on all its members to "condemn and boycott" the visit, Mr. Callaghan, leader of the Opposition, last night attended the Queen's banquet in honour of President Suharto.

Deploring the state visit, the committee resolution stated that President Suharto headed "a repressive military government which has held hundreds of thousands of political prisoners and which invaded East Timor in 1975".

Revolt turns into a holy war by Islamic warriors

Rebels control 21 Afghan provinces

From Stephen Taylor
Rawalpindi, Nov 13

When skirmishing broke out in eastern Afghanistan between isolated bands of tribesmen and regular forces shortly after a pro-Moscow government came to power in Kabul in April 1978 there were few indications that within 18 months the government would be brought virtually to its knees by insurgency.

The early fighting was concentrated in the mountainous area east of Kabul, ever a stronghold of brigandry and a source of aggravation to whatever power controlled the capital. But it soon became apparent that devout Muslims all over the country were deeply incensed at what they perceived as domination by a godless foreign power. By the end of the year the government faced an all-out *jihad* (holy war).

On paper the contest appeared ludicrously one-sided. The tribesmen, armed only with old Lee-Enfield rifles, were up against a numerically superior force equipped with the latest in Soviet weaponry.

But the *mojahedin* (Islamic warriors) knew their terrain and their natural hardiness, allied with religious zeal and faith in their cause, has made them a formidable foe. When their villages were bombed they took to the hills that for hundreds of years have served as their base for attacks on enemies. Their families fled to Pakistan.

Since then their cause has so prospered that they now control 21 of Afghanistan's 28 provinces. They frequently cut for days at a time the main highways, including the vital Salang pass that links Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. All traffic outside the cities travels in armed convoys and even these are attacked. Foreigners living in Kabul say it is unsafe to travel outside the city.

Such rebel gains have forced the Soviet Union into an ever-deepening commitment to support the unstable government in Kabul. Further infusions of arms have poured in and while diplomats believe that the number of Russians in the country has not varied much from the 3,000 estimated early this year, they conclude that there has been a qualitative change.

One says: "The Soviet Union has some of its top people in there, political advisers and military men." He adds that there can now be no doubt that Russians are piloting aircraft, including helicopters, or that they are to some extent active in the field.

That has been rendered necessary by the dangerously low ebb of morale in the Afghan Army. There have been a number of mutinies and the most recent, at Rishkoor barracks near Kabul last month, left hundreds dead after almost 24 hours of fighting. Senior Army officers are reportedly so disturbed that they are suggesting a compromise with the rebels.

The irregular forces that have achieved such success are constituted mainly on the basis of tribe or clan. Many are not attached to any of the exile rebel movements in Pakistan although the movements are now seeking to recruit them.

A Western military observer here looks with respect at what the *Mojahedin* have accomplished. "They have lacked coherent organization and an overall leader. They have been poorly armed and operate in small groups without a discernable military plan or objectives.

"In Western terms the whole operation has been chaotic. Yet they have been remarkably effective."

With winter now beginning the fighting is likely to die down for about three months. The rebels say they are reorganizing and planning for the spring. They are convinced that by then President Hafizullah Amin will have fallen, although his position is looking stronger than at any time since he came to power. They believe he will be replaced by a relatively unknown figure, probably a pragmatist, who will seek to negotiate with them.

Dr El-Tabib, of the Afghan National Liberation front, says: "It will not work. The Pathans are simple people but politically sophisticated. They will see through that. We are not going to be fooled by any stooges."

Israeli envoy shot in Portugal

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Nov 13

Mr Ephraim Eldar, the Israeli Ambassador to Portugal, escaped with leg and arm wounds when assailants opened fire as he walked from his car to the embassy door today.

His Portuguese bodyguard was shot dead and the embassy chauffeur and a woman passer-by were injured in the attack.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) denied any part in the attack. In a telephone call to the Portuguese radio, the Lisbon branch of the extreme left-wing International Workers' Organization claimed responsibility.

The caller said Mr Eldar was attacked because he was "a representative of the capitalist and imperialist interests represented by Zionism".

Senhora Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, the Portuguese Prime Minister, voiced her Cabinet's deep regret over the attack.

New Turkish Premier's plea to 'end bloodshed'

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Nov 13

Mr Suleyman Demirel, the new Turkish Prime Minister, today announced the formation of his Government of 29 members, expressing the hope that it would "end the bloodshed and revive the economy".

He told reporters after a two-hour meeting with President Koruturk, that "I am not promising magic.

"I never said that I would solve all of the country's problems in a day". He asked for "a period of patience and confidence". He had decided, after 20 days of consultations, that he could form "a Government which will work in harmony to fight against the country's many grave problems".

Mr Demirel was charged with forming the new Government on October 24 after his predecessor, Mr. Bulent Ecevit, resigned as a result of the defeat of his social democratic Republican People's Party in the Senate by-elections of October 14.

This is the sixth time Mr Demirel, a 55-year-old engineer, has formed a Cabinet as head of the conservative Justice Party.

The party has 185 seats in the National Assembly of 450, compared with the Republicans' 207

The list of the new Government is as follows:
Prime Minister: Suleyman Demirel
Ministers of State: Muhammed Kelleci, Orhan Eren, Ahmet Karahan, Melih Mumaoglu, Koksal Toptan, Ekrem Ceyhun
Justice: Omer Ucuzal
National Defence: Ahmet Ihsan Birincioglu
Interior: Mustafa Gurcugil
Foreign Affairs: Hayrettin Erkmen
Finance: Ismet Sezgin
Industry: Nuri Bayar
Education: Orhan Cemal Fersoy
Power: Esat Kiratlioglu
Trade: Halil Basol
Customs: Ahmet Cakmak
Public Works: Selahattin Kilic
Housing: Turgut Toker
Communications: Huseyin Ozaip
Labour: Cavit Erdemir
Social Security: Sumer Oral
Health: Munif Islamoglu
Agriculture: Cemal Kulahli
Forestry: Hasan Ekinci
Rural Affairs: Ahmet Karayigit
Tourism: Barlas Kuntay
Culture: Tevfik Koraltan
Youth and Sports: Talat Asal

Soviet abuse of Thatcher missile stand increases

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Nov 13

The strong Soviet attacks over the weekend on Mrs Thatcher suggest that she is fast becoming the Western leader the Russians most dislike.

She has been accused of deliberately worsening relations with Moscow, trying to step up the arms race and encouraging Chinese expansionism.

And as the Soviet campaign against Nato's plans to station American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe reaches a crescendo, Mrs Thatcher has been singled out by leading commentators here and denounced in bitterly sarcastic language for her support for these plans.

The British Conservative Government had virtually admitted that it was not interested in easing international tensions or in reaching agreements on Soviet and Nato troop reductions in Europe, Tass said over the weekend.

It was Mrs Thatcher's Luxembourg speech last month calling on Nato to adopt the Pershing and cruise missiles that really annoyed the Russians.

Since then Moscow has thrown away the restraint it had shown since she came to power. She has been accused of "trying on Churchill's trousers", opposing detente, and trying to appease China just as Neville Chamberlain appeased Nazi Germany.

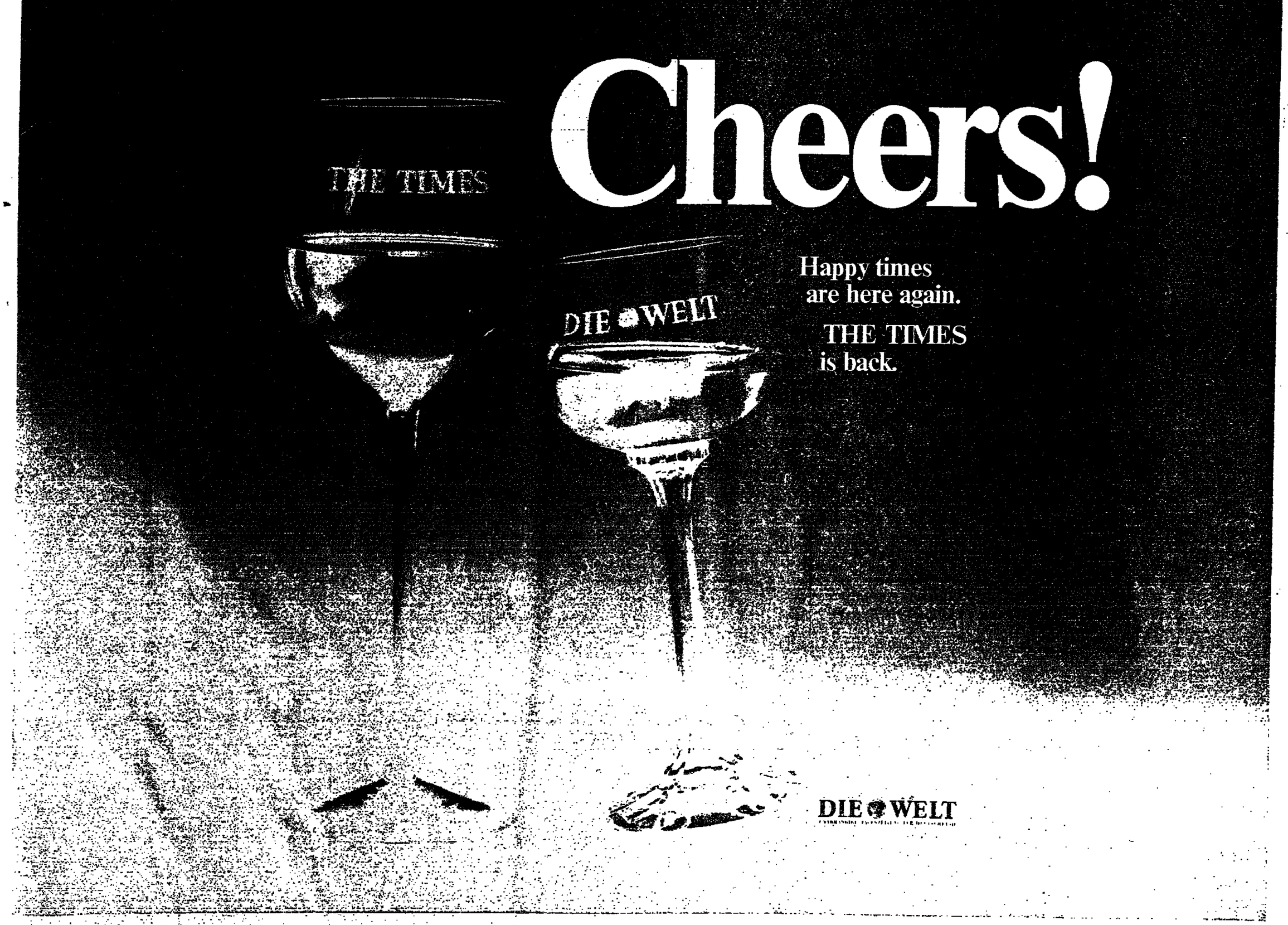
The campaign to influence Western opinion against the deployment of American missiles in Europe was launched by President Brezhnev in East Berlin five weeks ago, and has now become a propaganda torrent.

It is the *leitmotif* of every important speech, the theme of daily press and television commentaries, the yardstick by which Western leaders are publicly judged.

The key to the campaign is West Germany. Moscow has been increasingly worried that Bonn will accept the missiles.

For strategic and emotional reasons this would raise all the old hackles but would nullify the whole point of the Salt agreement with the Americans, which the Russians see as a safeguard that no future war will be fought on Soviet territory.

A good question about the whole Soviet campaign is why it has come so late. The Russians have known for some time what would be discussed at next month's Nato meeting, but they have left themselves little time to get their message across to the man in the street.



OVERSEAS

North India faces mass famine as politicians fight electoral battles instead of drought crisis

From Richard Wigg
Allahabad, Nov 13

Mr Rajendra Singh, the Irrigation Minister of Uttar Pradesh, India's largest agricultural state, badly hit by the failure of this year's monsoon rains, is a very busy man these days. He is not, however, working round the clock to see that whatever water is available is helping to raise an alternative winter crop. He is electioneering.

A journey through several of the state's worst affected districts from Benares to Cawnpore has given me the impression that India's general election, scheduled for next January, is unwanted by millions of rural people enduring the most devastating drought since independence.

They are angry because there is no sense of urgency among the state's political leaders and officials to save them from the threatening famine. The first famine deaths have already started, though they are being routinely denied by officials.

If the winter rains prove to be disappointing too, these leaders and officials must be held responsible for the disaster. For the main question is why, with India's stock of 20 million tonnes of foodgrain, this tragedy threatens at all? The meteorological service warned the country last May that the monsoon might be weak this year and, anyway, India had enjoyed four years of record monsoon rain-fed harvests.

Little has been done to avert disaster. Last week, Mr Charan Singh, India's caretaker Prime Minister, summoned officials to Delhi and was still only warning them: "Do not be complacent".

However, the district magistrate in Banda, in the poorest Bundelkhand region 90 miles south-west of here, has served a warning that it will be a "stupendous trek" to save half-a-million people in his district of just over 1,500,000 inhabitants from mass starvation over the next few weeks. A million mouths may have to be fed till the new crop comes, he said.

Over northern India as a whole there now exists a hungry rural mass of 20 million people, half of them children. The high number of children involved probably explains why the situation is not more explosive.

In one village in Banda district Harijan (formerly untouchable), a farm labourer in his mud hovel told me of his village's bitter experience. Having first warned the authorities three months earlier of the need for a "food for work" relief programme, the village's elected headman believed a fortnight ago that he had the go-ahead from the local development officer to start 80 hungry and unemployed villagers on building an earth link road.

They finished it in 10 days, only to learn that the development officer had ruled it had not been officially approved.

The man, in his forties, told me they had still received nothing for their work. He had his last square meal, consisting of rice and lentils, two months ago. Since then he had eaten away his meagre stock and now had nothing. His wife sick with a kidney complaint lay motionless on a string bed.

In his office, the development officer explained: "There are 150 villages under my responsibility. Each will get its approved project, but there must be discipline for the villagers."

For this "discipline" 80 families go unnecessarily hungry. The work, now approved, was being measured while I was in the village. But things still move incredibly slowly: two more sets of officials must visit the village and the allocation of rice is still days away.

The harsh realities of rural India are highlighted by the drought. You travel for miles by road seeing the encrusted, barren brown earth and then rare patches of bright green paddy, patches belonging to farmers able to afford their own tubewells.

A diesel-run pump set costs 10,000 rupees (£580) to purchase and install. India's biggest pump manufacturers did record business this autumn as a handful of better-off farmers bought themselves out of the monsoon failure.

Uttar Pradash's 17 million marginal farmers and over six million landless labourers have been ignored for years. Many villagers in the Bundelkhand have no state-provided tubewells at all.

With an officially estimated loss of foodgrains in the monsoon crop of 11 million tonnes —though some put it nearer 16 million—against last year's 78 million tonnes monsoon crop, Dr A. S. Swaminathan, India's Agricultural Secretary, is hoping to recoup on the winter "rabi" crop.

That is the grand strategy devised in Delhi, but viewed from Uttar Pradesh the prospects look poor. The failure of the rain has cut hydro-electric power drastically.

A middle-sized Brahmin farmer in a district near Benares told me that, with only five to eight hours' electricity supply a day and even that irregular, he could only hope to get one-third of his regular winter crop. His neighbour, with no water in the irrigation canal nearby, could plant nothing and I found him on a "food for work" project.

With the price of scarce diesel oil shooting up on the black market, only the richest farmers could afford a proper winter crop, he remarked bitterly.

India's winter crop is overwhelmingly produced under irrigation; but less than 30 per cent of the country's agricultural land is irrigated and this crisis has shown up that the extent of the so called "green revolution" irrigated area has been inflated by recent official statistics.

The Janata government started the "food for work" programme 18 months ago, but has treated it in a Cinderella fashion. Last February, Mr Charan Singh even cut back on its funding to satisfy the bigger farmers, who were worried that it was driving up horticultural labourers' wages.

Callousness towards the rural poor—in normal times in Uttar Pradesh 60 per cent of the population live below the poverty line—underlies the second reason why relief is so slow. A public system of distribution of rationed essential commodities, sold through the so-called fair price shops to the poor, is wholly deficient in the rural areas.

As a result, the price of rice in the village store had doubled in two months in one Benaree district, a Gandhian social worker told me.

Without the corrective of regular supplies of essentials, sold in the fair price shops for the poorer sections, many village shopkeepers are profiteering. One prosperous farmer, who admitted that as much as 50 per cent of the publicly supplied grains in his area might be ending up on the open market, argued that it was "natural" the shopkeeper should take advantage of the opportunities provided by the drought. That was their business.

But the Government-supplied grains to prevent this "cornering" are not getting through; at Allahabad, a big railway junction, the traffic supervisor told me that there was no extra goods train movement. "It's just normal, like this time last year", he said.

South Africans agree to join Namibia meeting

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Nov 13

The presence from tomorrow of a South African delegation will give stimulus to the United Nations-convened talks here on a demilitarized zone as a key element in a settlement over South-West Africa (Namibia).

Mr Brand Fourie, South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is to have a busy role in the exchanges between representatives from the United Nations, the five African "front-line" states (Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania) the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) and other Namibian groups and the group of five Western nations.

The aim is to elucidate details of the proposed demilitarized zone. It would stretch along Namibia's borders with Zambia, Angola and Botswana, extending 30 miles on either side of the frontier, and be supervised by United Nations forces

Both South Africa and Swapo are accusing each other of obstructing this essential part of a ceasefire.

Nuclear plant fear in Manila

Manila, Nov 13.—The Philippine Government declared today that a £500m nuclear power plant being built west of the capital was unsafe and demanded that Westinghouse Electric Corporation renegotiate its "iniquitous and onerous" contract.

A three-man committee, formed in June to look into the plant's safety, found that it had "an old design plagued with unresolved safety issues, like other Westinghouse designs under review by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission."—AP.

Ohira struggles against hostile party faction

From Our Correspondent
Tokyo, Nov 13

Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese Prime Minister, is continuing his desperate efforts to organize the leadership structure of the crippled Liberal Democratic Party after having appointed what is generally regarded as the most vulnerable Cabinet the party has ever had.

Mr Ohira was reelected as Prime Minister on Friday at a plenary session of the House of Representatives where he outvoted by a small margin Mr Takeo Fukuda, the former Prime Minister and member of his own party, in the second ballot.

The showdown between two contenders from the same party was the result of the party's poor performance at the general election more than a month ago, in which the LDP won by a slim majority over the combined Opposition.

In the Chamber of 511 members, the LDP has 249 votes, plus some independents. In the Friday vote all Opposition parties abstained except the New Liberal Club, a splinter from LDP, whose four members voted for Mr Ohira.

Under Japanese custom, a new Prime Minister first appoints the three top officers of the party, the secretary-general, chairman of the executive board and chairman of the policy board, with whom he then discusses Cabinet appointments.

This time, however, Mr Ohira reversed the procedural order in the face of resistance from an opposition inside the party led by Mr Fukuda, Mr Takeo Miki, another former Prime Minister, and Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, former secretary-general. They have formed an alliance within the party in an attempt to oust Mr Ohira from the top government and party posts, holding him responsible for the election results.

They want to occupy the important party posts apparently in an attempt to undermine Mr Ohira's efforts to remain party president at least until the House of Councillors (Upper House) election due next June.

Mr Ohira is supported by Mr Kakuei Tanaka, a former Prime Minister, who although on trial accused of having received 500m yen (about £1m) from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation some years ago still wields considerable power in the party. He himself has left the party and is registered as an independent.

Mr Ohira retains a slim majority within the party. As for the anti-Ohira faction, none of its three leaders personally likes the others. There are also policy differences, particularly in foreign affairs between Mr Miki on the one hand and Mr Fukuda and Mr Nakasone. Mr Miki is relatively moderate in foreign policy while both Mr Fukuda and Mr Nakasone are known to be hawkish.

The list of the Cabinet is as follows: **Prime Minister:** Masayoshi Ohira. **Justice:** Tadao Kuraishi. **Foreign Affairs:** Saburo Okita. **Finance:** Noboru Takeshita. **Education:** Masayoshi Ohira. **Health and Welfare:** Kyoichi Noro. **Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:** Kabun Muto. **International Trade and Industry:** Yoshitake Sasaki. **Transport:** Usaburo Chizaki. **Posts and Telecommunications:** Masao Onishi. **Labour:** Takao Fujinami. **Construction:** Eiichi Watanabe. **Home Affairs and Chairman of National Public Safety Commission:** Masaharu Gotoda.

The following are state ministers and director generals: **Chief Cabinet Secretary:** Masayoshi Ito. **Prime Minister's Office:** Kaizo Obuchi. **Administrative Management Agency:** Sosuke Uno. **Defence Agency:** Enji Kubota. **Economic Planning Agency:** Keijiro Shoji. **Science and Technology Agency:** Yuji Osada. **Environment Agency:** Yoshihiko Tsuchiya. **National Land Agency:** Kiyomitsu Sonoda.

Moi Cabinet reshuffle likely soon

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Nov 13

President Daniel arap Moi is expected to make wide changes in his Cabinet soon. Last week's election removed half of the previous Parliament and seven of the 21 ministers.

The heavy turnover is characteristic of Kenyan elections, but more ministers than ever before failed to secure reelection. In most cases local issues affected the polls, many MPs being blamed for not securing enough development projects for their own districts.

Among the ministers to lose their parliamentary seats is Mr Mbiyu Koinange, the Minister of Natural Resources, who was the late President Kenyatta's closest confidant as his Minister of State. His defeat emphasizes the steady move away from the era which ended with Mr Kenyatta's death last year, and the emergence of new policies and a new style of government under President Moi.

Mr Taitta Toweet, the Minister of Education, who was also defeated, had been sharply criticized by President Moi recently and his departure is no surprise. But the President is likely to regret the ousting of Dr Gikonyo Kiano, the Minister of Water Development and a politician of long experience, who has been under pressure from opponents in his own area, Muranga.

Mr Omolo Okero, Minister for Power and Communications, lost his seat in western Kenya to a relative of Mr Oginga Odinga, the former Opposition leader and Vice-President. Mr Odinga and four of his colleagues (who had all been in detention in the past) were barred from standing for election, but their influence with their own Luo tribe helped to defeat several candidates who supported the barring of this group.

The election was generally free from controversy, but some petitions are likely against candidates elected by small majorities

There is no dispute, however, about the election of Mr Philip Leakey in the Nairobi suburban area of Langata. The first white Kenyan to be elected to Parliament since independence, he is the son of the late archaeologist, Dr Louis Leakey, and brother of another archaeologist, Mr Richard Leakey, who is now in London awaiting a kidney transplant from the new MP.

An Asian lawyer, Mr Krishna Gautama, was elected from another Nairobi constituency—the first Asian MP for a decade. There were no non-African members in the last Parliament.

SPORT

Football

Vaessen, a young man with his head in the air

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Arsenal 4 Brighton 0

In successfully reaching the fifth round of the Football League Cup by demolishing Brighton at Highbury last night, Arsenal also touched a scar on their memory. Their next opponents will be Swindon Town who, 10 years ago, belittled them in the final itself with that valorous tearaway, Don Rogers, scoring twice in a 3—1 victory for the Third Division club.

It was said in those early days of the upstart competition that the powerful clubs were disdainful. The suspicion lingers but loses validity now that Nottingham Forest have raised sufficient interest to win the trophy in successive seasons.

Even before their replay, Brighton's worries were written all over their team sheet. Ward was not there, having agreed to join Nottingham Forest, but Maybank and Sayer were out, too, dislodged in the cause of ending what the manager called "our diabolical situation".

Before they had a chance to recognize each other they recognized the familiar situation of an uphill journey. Finding space and each other with contemptuous simplicity, Arsenal led after four minutes.

Their eager, surprisingly composed 19-year-old forward Vaessen, who replaced Sunderland, attracted instant admiration for a short, powerful sprint on the right wing, taking him yards clear of his pursuers. His centre descended between Foster and Stevens, which was where Stapleton had positioned himself, seemingly to hover in the air before putting all his strength into a header.

Since finishing has not been Arsenal's specialty at Highbury this season, their pleasure at an early goal was to be measured in crushing confidence that put Rix and Brady in the mood to make Brighton yearn for men of half their vision. It encouraged Vaessen to make himself available for their passes and enjoy them. Brighton had no response to this controlled domination. They buckled and crossed the halfway line less than half a dozen times before Arsenal scored again five minutes before half-time.

The second goal resembled the first, being finished in the same positive way by Stapleton. Devine turned Brady's short corner into a long centre that barely carried to Stapleton but was impressively headed in. Brighton's expression of resignation was easily understood. If they had a heart for the second half it was soon dampened as Arsenal went beyond their recall.

Brady had clipped their crossbar as well as baffled them with his mastery of angles, and then he inflicted worse with a tantalising, dipping cross over the goalkeeper to the far post, from where Vaessen headed his first deserved goal. There was no comfort in Brighton's total retreat and and Arsenal's two new boys, Devine and Vaessen, linked for a fourth goal. Devine made it, bending the ball to the near post and Vaessen again using his head both for positioning and finishing.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; J. Devine, S. Nelson, B. Talbot, D. O'Leary, W. Young, L. Brady, P. Vaessen, F. Stapleton, D. Price, G. Rix.
BRIGHTON: G. Moseley; C. Cattlin, G. Williams, E. Horton, S. Foster, G. Stevens, G. Geard (sub: G. Ryan), M. Poskett, R. Clarke, P. Clark, P. O'Sullivan.
Referee: B. T. Stevens (Stonehouse).

Heads won at Highbury last night: Stapleton uses his lethally for a second time.

Tennis

Wild card that turned up trumps

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Robin Drysdale is a bony 6ft 3in Old Etonian. He looks like a refugee from a particularly severe health farm and his second name is Wordsworth. The connotations of fragility are not, however, confirmed by his tennis. At 27 Drysdale ranks fourth in Britain and has been a respected if unspectacular member of the international chorus line since December, 1977, when he reached the last eight of the Australian championship. That performance caused an outbreak of such comments as: "No, not that Drysdale. The other one".

Drysdale gained a place in the singles draw for the Benson and Hedges tournament at Wembley only as a "wild card", a label that sits oddly with his sober demeanour. Given the chance to fill three vacancies at their discretion, the organizers encouraged the natives by inviting Drysdale, Mark Cox and John Lloyd. It was then up to the players to demonstrate that they were good enough to have no need of arbitrary decisions based on the principle that charity begins at home. Yesterday Drysdale beat Tom Gorman 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The arena was brightly beflagged. Wembley is no longer the dreary tennis location it used to be. The tournament began with Drysdale and Gorman on one court and the other exclusively occupied by Frenchmen: a monopoly that, in the prevailing climate of Anglo-French trading relations, will presumably be reported to the EEC. The evidence for the defence is that one of the Frenchmen, Christophe Roger-Vasselin, was born in London.

Gorman is 33 and bearded but still recognizable as the handsome and dashing swordsman of the courts who reached the semi-final round of the Wimbledon, United States and French championships in consecutive years from 1971 to 1973.

Yesterday this engaging extrovert always conscious of what is going on around him, was surprised but not seriously disturbed when all the court officials—except for the umpire—walked off during a changeover and were promptly replaced. It is the policy of the Professional Tennis Umpires Federation to shuffle their three "teams" so that no one stays on court long enough to get dozy.

Gorman almost won in straight sets. In the second he had a break point for 5—4 but was thwarted when Drysdale served directly at him and Gorman's hastily improvised backhand return failed to clear the net.

Both men mused on this in the third set while exchanging service games, a routine threatened only when Drysdale had to save two break points. But from 2—2 Drysdale lost only three more points. He chose a perfect time to achieve perfect timing with three outright winners off first services. Gorman is not easily shaken. But hitting three first services into court and taking no further part in the rallies is not an experience to encourage optimism.

Gorman was trying to give away almost seven years. Cox tried to give away more than nine, and was beaten 7—5, 6—3 by the third seed, Harold Solomon, whom he has never defeated. Solomon was shrewd, nimble, and neat. Once he had found his range he hit the ball crisply, swung it about with an accuracy that seldom faltered, and exploited anything loose that came his way.

He followed the thread of the rallies more fluently than Cox did, which meant that the older man had the more strenuous work to do. After losing a long rally that could have given him a break to 4—3, Cox had just enough breath to mutter a genial request for oxygen.

Cox worked hard, used his wits, and played as well as he was allowed to. But he was always struggling to stay in the match, rather than threatening to take control of it. His patience, discretion and stamina were strained to the limit and eventually all three became vulnerable as the waves of tiredness come over him, and he began to look for means of shortening the rallies. He could not hit through Solomon

FIRST ROUND: R. Drysdale (GB) beat T. Gorman (US), 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; J. F. Caujolle (France) beat C. Roger-Vasselin (France), 6—3, 1—6, 6—2; H. Pfister (US) beat D. Schneider (S Africa), 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; Tim Gullikson (US) beat J. Andrew (Venezuela), 6—4, 5—7, 6—0; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat R. Meyer (US) 6—7, 6—2, 6—4; S. Smith (US) beat N. Saviano (US), 7—5, 7—5; V. van Patten (US) beat T. Gullikson (US), 6—2, 6—4; H. Solomon (US) beat M. Cox (GB), 7—5, 6—3.

Leeds move into blind alleys

By Tom German

Everton 5 Leeds United 1

Ragged edges invariably tend to show, direction to become confused, when teams with investments and expectations like Everton and Leeds United find themselves in the doldrums with little going right for them.

Leeds were bemused enough for both of them when the sides met at Goodison Park last night, uncertain of themselves to the point where three appalling defensive blunders in the opening 20 minutes—with more to follow —put Everton unassailably on course for only their second win at home this season.

The Leeds manager, Jimmy Adamson, reputedly has £1m to spend on new talent, if he can locate it, and on last night's evidence it will barely be enough. At the back, the Yorkshiremen managed only to obstruct each other in that critical opening phase; when they moved forward they so often ran into blind alleys

They settled down—indeed they could scarcely fail to do better—in the second period, and showed much more attacking intent. Indeed, they cast a fleeting shadow over Everton's rosy contentment as Hird chipped a beautifully-measured shot over the reach of Hodge.

Leeds had no more surprises up their sleeves, however. Meanwhile, judgment on Everton should be reserved until a more searching examination. Defensively they were not always convincing when put to the test, but no-one could quarrel with their finishing, especially that of Latchford, who celebrated his inclusion in the England squad with three first-half goals.

Latchford notched his first goal in five minutes when Lukic lost his grip on an effort from Ross. A rising shot of impressive power gave him his second as the Leeds defence dithered yet again. His third came just before the interval when a Leeds header strayed towards, instead of away from, goal and Latchford found himself with a target he could not miss. His goals were punctuated by one from Kidd,

Despite their second half efforts, Leeds had still not worked the errors from their system. There was yet another defensive mistake to come seven minutes from the end as Hart reached with his head for a corner by Hartford and glanced the ball into his own goal.

EVERTON: M. Hodge; M. Gidman, J. Bailey, W. Wright, M. Higgins, T. Ross, A. Hartford, G. Stanley, B. Latchford (sub M. Lyons), B. Kidd, A. King.
LEEDS UNITED: J. Lukic; T. Cherry, B. Stevenson, B. Greenhoff, P. Hart, P. Madeley, K. Hird, W. Entwhistle, G. Hamson, A. Curtis, E. Gray.
Ref: C. L. Newsome (Broseley).

Hoddle and Reeves give hope to young lions

By Norman Fox

England's larger than usual party of 24 players for next Wednesday's European Championship match against Bulgaria bears the familiar hall marks of Ron Greenwood's successful, if cautious, policy. All of the reliably tested names are included but for those critics who would have him promote from the ranks of promising youth there is a hint of sympathy.

Hoddle, the refreshingly uninhibited, Tottenham Hotspur manufacturer and scorer of breathtaking goals, joins the senior school, as does the Norwich City forward, Reeves. Both have graduated from the under-21 team and their promotion allows Birtles, of Nottingham Forest, and the skilful Crystal Palace forward, Hilaire, to take up vacancies in the younger party for their match, also against Bulgaria, at Leicester on Tuesday.

Now that England require no more than a draw to be sure of qualifying for next summer's European Championship finals in Italy, Mr Greenwood will be prompted to give Hoddle and Reeves a taste of full international football. However, his policy is one of gradual change, ensuring that newcomers are always well supported by experienced players. It seems likely that, at best Hoddle and Reeves will kick their heels on the substitutes' bench until well into the second half.

Hoddle's sophisticated play this season has been important to Tottenham's progress. His finishing has improved to such an extent that he has scored 10 goals in 17 matches, several of them with spectacular individuality.

By enlarging the party from the usual 20, Mr Greenwood is able to include those players who have given him good service over the past two years as well as the youngsters. One of those who perhaps felt that he was out of favour is Kennedy, the deceptively effective Liverpool midfield player. His last appearance was two years ago; but he remains wholehearted and reliable.

If there has been a suggestion of controversy in Mr Greenwood's individual choice it has usually concerned his loyalty to the big Everton centre forward, Latchford. He believes that the team play more confidently with such a strong player in the opposition's penalty area, so Latchford is recalled. Woodcock and Francis led the attack against Northern Ireland last month.

Seeing members of their group being promoted to the senior party will encourage the under-21 players. Sansom, who was one of their number, is on the verge of a regular senior place and before long Rix, of Arsenal, and Williams, of Southampton, both listed in the under-21 party, should join him. Ransom, a young Manchester City full back, Crooks of Stoke City, and Hilaire, are new to the party but Statham, Osman and Blissett are injured.

ENGLAND: R. Clemence (Liverpool), P. Shilton (Nottingham Forest), J. Corrigan (Manchester City); V. Anderson (Nottingham Forest), P. Neal (Liverpool), D. Watson (Southampton), P. Thompson (Liverpool), E. Hughes (Wolverhampton), K. Sansom (Crystal Palace), T. Cherry (Leeds United), M. Mills (Ipswich Town); R. Wilkins (Manchester United), T. McDermott (Liverpool), A. Currie (Queen's Park Rangers), G. Hoddle (Tottenham Hotspur), R. Kennedy (Liverpool), T. Brooking (West Ham United); K. Keegan (SV Hamburg), S. Coppell (Manchester United), T. Francis (Nottingham Forest), A. Woodcock (Nottingham Forest), R. Latchford (Everton), K. Reeves (Norwich City), P. Barnes (West Bromwich Albion).
UNDER 21: C. Woods (Queen's Park Rangers), G. Bailey (Manchester United); R. Ransom (Manchester City), W. Gilbert (Crystal Palace), W. Wright (Everton), T. Butcher (Ipswich Town), M. Dennis (Birmingham City), S. Williams (Southampton), G. Cowans (Aston Villa), B. Robson (West Bromwich Albion), G. Rix (Arsenal), G. Owen (West Bromwich Albion), G. Crooks (Stoke City), V. Hilaire (Crystal Palace), G. Birtles (Nottingham Forest), J. Deehan (West Bromwich Albion).

Woodcock is left to ponder offer

Nottingham Forest have agreed to sell their England striker, Tony Woodcock, aged 23, to FC Cologne for a fee of £650,000. Forest have also offered Woodcock an improved three-year contract.

After talks with Cologne and Forest yesterday Woodcock said: "I still can't make up my mind what to do. I will give a decision one way or the other before the end of the week. Its 50-50 whether I stay or go."

Brian Clough, the Forest manager, said: "It is Tony's decision. I don't want him to go and that is why he has been offered an improved contract. I just hope it is all sorted out quickly for the good of everyone concerned."

Clough said he had been in touch with Brighton over the possible signing of Peter Ward, but he denied that Ward was due to meet him for talks within the next few days. Woodcock plays against Bristol City in tonight's League Cup replay at the City Ground.

Fulham have agreed to sell Terry Bullivant, a midfield player, to Aston Villa for a fee of £220,000. He travelled to Villa Park for talks with the manager, Ron Saunders, yesterday. Bullivant, who is 22, joined Fulham from school in 1972 and has made 97 first team appearances.

Southend United also agreed to transfer their winger, Colin Morris, to Chelsea for £165,000. The Chelsea board will meet today to approve the deal which also includes a visit by Chelsea to Southend for a friendly match.

Paul Futcher was told that he can leave Manchester City after a talk with the team manager, Malcolm Allison. Futcher was left out of the team for last Saturday's game against Manchester United.

Results and scorers yesterday

League Cup
Fourth round replay

Arsenal (2) 4		Brighton (0) 0	
Stapleton 2		30,351	
Vaessen 2			

First division

Everton (4) 5		Leeds (0) 1	
Latchford 3		Hird	
Kidd		23,319	
Hart (og)			

Third division

Gillingham (1) 1		Southend (0) 0	
Price		5,286	

Fourth division

Hartlepool v Wigan—Postponed.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington 0, Yeovil 4; Stafford Rangers 4, Northwich Victoria 1; Wealdstone 0, Bangor City 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Third round: Bridgend 0, Kidderminster 2; Bognor Regis 1, Fareham Town 1; Dunstable 0, Dartford 3.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Matlock 3, Goole 2.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harlow 3, Boreham Wood 1; Hayes 0, Barking 2. First division: Camberley 1, Maidenhead 3; Clapton 3, Ware 2; Farnborough 2, Wokingham 1; Kingstonian 1, Metropolitan Police 1; Wembley 0, Epsom 0. Second division: Cheshunt 0, Billericay 3; Rainham 1, Corinthian Casuals 0; Worthing 1, Southall United 4.
FA TROPHY: Second qualifying round replay: Hitchin 2, Alvechurch 4.
TESTIMONIAL MATCH (Bobby Robson): Ipswich Town 2, England XI 2.
MONACO: European youth tournament: Group A: France 3, Spain 1; Czechoslovakia 0, Belgium 0.
RUGBY UNION: Nottingham 8, Leicester 28. Schools matches: Bishop's Stortford 14, Ipswich 0; Bryanston II 46, Blandford 0; Charterhouse 4, Aldenham 0; Fettes 18, Kelvinside Academy 10; King's, Taunton 3, Bryanston 28; St Edward's, Oxford 3, Radley 3; St Edmund's, Ware 15, The Perse 9; Sutton Valence 6, Brighton 19.
RUGBY LEAGUE: BBC Floodlit competition: Quarter-final round: Leigh 14, Widnes 5.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round (replay): Nottingham Forest v Bristol City.
SECOND DIVISION: Chelsea v West Ham United (7.45).
THIRD DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers v Chesterfield.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Quarter-final round (second leg): Celtic v Aberdeen, Dundee v Hamilton, Kilmarnock v Morton, Raith Rovers v Dundee United.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Third round: Cheltenham v Gloucester, Enderby v Minehead, Waterlooville v Hastings. League (South): Dover v Crawley.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Macclesfield v Lancaster, Worksop v Buxton.
RUGBY UNION: Tour match: Anglo-Scots v All Blacks (Dundee, 2.0). Club matches: Bridgwater and Albion v Exeter University (7.0), Huddersfield v New Brighton, Nuneaton v Coventry (7.15).
HOCKEY: Representative match: Cambridge University v HA XI (Fenner's, 2.30). Indoors: England XII v Spanish XII (Maidenhead Leisure Centre, 8.0).

Rugby League

Blossoming bank balance put in 12 safe hands

By Keith Macklin

With firm expectations of handling well over £1m during the next three seasons, the Rugby League have formed a six-man marketing committee to meet the growing demands of sponsorship. David Howes, the league's public relations officer, said yesterday that with the huge influx of money coming into the sport it had become necessary to establish an experienced committee able to use the funds wisely, benefiting both league and sponsors.

"We need to take a more professional attitude", Mr Howes said. League officials learnt a great deal during a recent trip to the United States about financial management of clubs, jersey sponsorship, TV contracts and money-making activities. The committee will be Tom Mitchell (Workington Town), Jack Myerscough (Leeds), Sumner Baxendale (Wigan), Harry Ditchfield (Widnes), Joe Seddon (St Helen's), and Ron Teeman (Hunslet).

Mr Howes said that sponsorship this season amounted to more than £175,000, with more offers in the pipeline. One of the first subjects to be discussed by the new committee will be a "substantial offer" from a leading company whose name has not yet been disclosed.

This will cover what Mr Howes described as "the championship package". The company will sponsor the first and second division championships and the premiership, which is a knock-out competition at the end of the season between the first division's top clubs. The offer is well into six figures.

At the end of this season the league is due to renegotiate its BBC television contract. With league attendances rising and television exposure often occurring twice in one week, industrial and commercial companies are realising the considerable advantages of using the northern game for nationwide coverage.

An important area to be examined by the new committee will be club management. The days when it was sufficient to have a handful of directors running a club in their spare time are over. For a club to survive financially, money has to be raised far in excess of gate receipts and clubs will be advised and given help wherever possible in developing fund-raising expertise.

Show jumping

Smith minor goes top of the class

Toronto, Nov 13.—Robert Smith, of the British equestrian team, captured the open jumper competition after a jump-off at the Toronto Horse Show last night.

The competition was a mixed class for open riders and international team members; no points were awarded in the team standings but riders collected points for individual standings.

Smith rode Caldene Cresta home in 27.88sec, almost a second faster than Melanie Smith, of the United States team, who covered the course on Calypso in 28.69. Third was another American, Scott Netherlander, on Southside. His time was 30.12.

Robert Smith's father, Harvey, remains top of the individual standings with 20 points despite finishing well down the field last night.

The Swiss rider, Walter Gabathuler, is second with 19. Terry Rudd earned three points for her fourth place among team riders and moves up to 17.

Team positions remain the same as after Sunday's competition with Canada leading at 47 points, Switzerland next with 37, the United States with 36 and Britain with 34.—Reuter and AP.

Hockey

England ship is sailing close to choppy waters

By Sydney Friskin

The executive committee of the Hockey Association have ended the appointment of David Vinson as the England coach but, contrary to some reports, John Ivens, the team manager, is still in office. Mr Ivens, who is on holiday, has not been informed of Mr Vinson's dismissal but it is generally accepted that he will tender his resignation when he hears of the committee's decision. Mr Vinson is eligible for reappointment in the future.

If England seem to be in choppy seas the Great Britain ship is more happily launched. Alex Stewart, the match and fixture secretary, said yesterday that the Great Britain financial position was sound and that a steady flow of income had been maintained by showing films of their recent performances, particularly at Perth, Australia.

The British team will leave for Karachi on December 30 to play in the Champions Trophy (January 3 to 11). Their first match there is against Australia on January 3. Britain's final preparation for this event will be two training weekends on the Astroturf pitch at Crystal Palace, November 30 to December 2, and Deember 14 to 16. Matches will be played against the South, England, London Indians and Middlesex.

Brian Disbury, a forward of considerable prowess, has withdrawn from the party for business reasons, which means that 23 players are now available. There will be no replacement unless an outstanding player is found.

Christopher Todd will not go to Karachi but will accompany another English umpire, Graham Nash, to the Olympic Games in Moscow (July 19 to August 2). There will be two English umpires at the qualifying tournament at Slough (April 12 and 13) next year for the European club championship. These will be appointed later.

GREAT BRITAIN TRAINING PARTY: P. J. Barber, R. H. Brookeman, R. L. Cattrall, B. J. Cotton, I. L. Duthie, N. Hughes, S. S. Khehar, I. S. Kullar, D. J. Owen, B. S. Saini, I. C. B. Taylor, D. G. Westcott, A. J. L. Wallace, D. B. Whitaker, R. D. Dodds, I. A. Thomson (all England), J. E. C. Foulkes, P. R. J. Marsh, H. D. J. Williams, R. B. Williams, M. R. Brough (all Wales), T. A. Gregg (Northern Ireland), W. D. McLean (Scotland).

Athletics fixtures

The main international athletics fixtures for 1980 are:

JANUARY: 25-26: AAA/WAAA championships, Cosford.
FEBRUARY: 2: Great Britain and Northern Ireland v West Germany, Cosford; 16: GB and NI v Spain (men), Cosford; 23: ECCU national championships, Leicester.
MARCH: 1-2: European indoor championships, Sindelfingen (W Germany); 9: IAAF world cross-country championships, Paris; 21-22: AAA/WAAA under-20/inter and junior championships, Cosford.
MAY: 3: AAA marathon, Milton Keynes; 7: England v Jamaica v Cuba (men), Kingston (Jamaica); 11: Scotland v Israel v Luxembourg (men), Scotland: Scotland v Israel v England (women), Scotland; 18: Wales v England v Hungary v Netherlands (men) with women's invitation events, Cwmbran; 21: England v Scotland v Belgium v Sweden, Crystal Palace; 25-26: Inter-counties, Birmingham; 31-June 1: GB and NI v Greece v Hungary (men), Athens.
JUNE: 3: Scotland v Greece v Yugoslavia (women), Yugoslavia; 5: GB and NI v W Germany v Romania (women), Hamm (W Germany); 14-15: UK championships (final Olympic trials 1), Crystal Palace; 20-21: SAAA/SWAAA championships, Meadowbank; 20-21: UK championships (final Olympic trials II) men: 800m, 5,000m; Women: 1,500m, Meadowbank; 27: Rotary watches international, Crystal Palace; 28-29: Scotland v Denmark v Ireland, Copenhagen; 29: GB and NI v Norway, Porsgrunn (Norway).
JULY: 7-8: GB and NI v Sweden, Stockholm; 15: BAAB International Games, Crystal Palace; 19-Aug 1: Olympic Games, Moscow.
AUGUST: 8: IAC/Coca-Cola meeting, Crystal Palace; 14-15-16: IAAF world championships (women), Sittard (W Germany); 15-16: WAAA championships, Crystal Palace; 17: Gateshead Games, Gateshead; 17: IAAF "Dubai Golden" pole vault, Nice; 25: Edinburgh Highland Games, Meadowbank; 25: BAAB International Games (including IAAF "Dubai Golden" mile), Crystal Palace; 31: England v Scotland v Yugoslavia v Norway (men), Gateshead.
SEPTEMBER: 6-7: AAA open championships, Crystal Palace; 9: Birchfield international floodlit meeting, Birmingham; 12-13: GB and NI v Sweden, Meadowbank; 19-20: GB and NI v USSR v US v Italy v W Germany v Finland v Poland v Japan, Tokyo; 25-26: GB and NI v US v W Germany v Italy v Finland v China, Peking.
OCTOBER: 6: England v Australia (men), Sydney; 11: England v Australia (men), Brisbane.

Tennis

MUSCAT: Men's singles, first round: El Shafei (Egypt) beat J. Fogarras (Netherlands), 6—0, 6—1; N. Rayner (GB) beat S. Chandresakar (India), 6—0, 6—0; H. Fritz (Canada) beat S. Meer (Pakistan), 6—1, 7—6; N. Sears (GB) beat J. Feaver (GB), 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

TAIPEI: Men's singles, first round: R. Tanner (US) beat G. Masters (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; P. Dupre (US) beat C. Dibley (Australia), 6—1, 7—6; R. Lutz (US) beat H. Simonsson (Sweden), 6—4, 6—1; H. Stiegler (Austria) beat M. Mitchell (US), 6—3, 6—0; B. Waltz (US) beat A. Graham (US), 7—6, 6—4; M. Edmondson (Australia) beat S. Menon (India), 6—3, 6—2; B. Drewett (Australia) beat M. Turpin (US), 6—3, 6—2; A. Kohlberg (US) beat S. Denton (US), 6—4, 6—7, 6—2.

Billiards

COLOMBO: World Amateur championships: M. Ferreira (India) beat B. Barrie (Australia), 1656—1129; S. Agrawal (India) beat G. Ganim (Australia), 1622—1158; K. Shirley (England) beat H. Nimmo (Scotland), 1507—993.

Cycling

MUNICH: Six-day race: leading placings after fifth day: 1, D. Clark and D. Allan (Australia), 202 pts; 2, D. Thurau (W. Germany) and P. Sercu (Belgium), 192; 3, F. Moser (Italy) and R. Pijnen (Netherlands), 174. 1 lap behind: 4, W. Peffgen and A. Fritz (W. Germany), 149. 6: 5, G. Schumacher and H. Hindelang (W. Germany), 170.

Committee...
The announcement was made by Mr Michael Stassinopoulos, the former Greek President ... to the British ... Committee, in the person of Mr Macmillan. ... a sit-in. All 21 elected mayors ...

SPORT

Cricket

Dilley offers hope on day of modest returns

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Brisbane, Nov 13

England conceded a first innings lead of 43 to Queensland here today in conditions that were a great deal easier for batting than on Monday. For most of the day the ground was bathed in sunshine. After Greg Chappell had declared Queensland's innings at 219 for nine England, going in again, scored 66 for one. With the match ending tomorrow it may need some contrivance by the two captains to obtain a result.

Last night's storm and this morning's sunshine would have produced one of those infamous Brisbane sticky wickets in the days before covering was introduced in Australia. On the last of them, at any rate in a Test match, England declared at 32 for seven and Australia at 62 for seven. Not any more, though. Having been protected by tarpaulins the pitch today was dry and accommodating, providing England with a useful work-out in the field.

Things were made no easier for them when Hendrick had to retire with a shoulder strain. As a key member of England's Test attack, Hendrick's fitness is something that matters. A similar injury, though he says it was a different muscle, kept him off the field at The Oval in September, when India, in their second innings, were scoring 429 for eight. Of England's other bowlers, Lever was the unluckiest.

Dilley's three for 40, off 15 overs, will have encouraged everyone in the England party, not least himself. He looks strong, young and promising, and athletic enough to reward those who chose him for this tour by becoming a genuinely fast bowler one day, so long as he can keep his weight down. A nasty little campaign accusing him of throwing is being launched, which he will find disconcerting, I am sure, and unfounded. His rather open action has something to do with it, no doubt.

The rest of England's bowling looked ominously ordinary. With Willis and Underwood not playing, and Hendrick out of action, Gooch and Boycott shared a dozen overs of modest medium pace, and Miller and Willey 33 overs of fairly gentle off-spin. Even so, at 140 for six, with the best of the Queensland batsmen gone, England seemed unlikely to finish as far adrift as they did.

An acrobatic catch by Bairstow, diving as it were for the top left-hand corner of the net, accounted for Chappell. Bairstow was standing back to Dilley and Chappell was glancing. Kent, who had looked like being out at any moment on Monday evening, played some fine upstanding strokes today, with a great flourish of a backlift, before being well caught and bowled by Miller from a hard drive.

Half an hour after lunch Cosier had gone too, caught at second slip after being dropped at first. But there followed a bustling innings by Hohns, a short and dark left-hander, who shared a partnership of 68 with Madders. Hohns's innings was ended by Gower's first run-out of the tour, the result of a fast, low throw from long leg.

Soon afterwards Thomson was taking his first wicket of the tour, having Randall caught at first slip off a ghastly-looking stroke, and Gower was making everyone sit up with several shots of sheer effrontery. Thomson was starting to bowl fairly fast when Randall, in half a mind to let the ball pass, steered it instead straight to Chappell.

Whereafter Gower, having hardly bothered to take guard, hit Rackemann twice over the leg field, drove Cosier twice for four and forced Thomson past mid-off off the back foot for three. Boycott, meanwhile, was being typically and rather reassuringly himself. For once, too, the light held out until the close of play, a rare occurrence so early in a Brisbane season.

ENGLAND XI: First innings 170 (D. W. Randall 97, C. G. Rackemann 5 for 25).

Second innings
D. W. Randall, c G. Chappell, b Thomson .. 7
G. Boycott, not out .. 17
D. I. Gower, not out .. 33
Extras (b 5, lb 3, nb 1) .. 9
Total (for one wicket) .. 66
FALL OF WICKET: 1—16.

QUEENSLAND: First innings
K. C. Wessels, c Gooch, b Lever .. 2
W. R. Broad, c Willey, b Dilley .. 9
M. F. Kent, c and b Miller .. 56
G. S. Chappell, c Bairstow, b Dilley .. 12
G. J. Cosier, c Gooch, b Lever .. 43
P. H. Carlson, c Gooch, b Dilley .. 2
T. V. Hohns, run out .. 62
J. C. Maddern, c Lever, b Willey .. 19
D. C. Schuller, not out .. 12
C. J. Rackemann, c Brearley, b Miller .. 5
Extras (b 3, lb 1, w 1, nb 5) .. 10
Total (for nine declared) 219
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—15, 3—45, 4—102, 5—113, 6—140, 7—208, 8—214, 9—219.
BOWLING: Lever, 18—6—43—2; Dilley, 15—5—40—3; Hendrick, 4—1—14—0; Gooch, 8—3—16—0; Miller, 21—5—47—2; Willey, 12—1—30—1; Boycott, 4—0—19—0.

Graham Dilley: three wickets against Queensland to set against allegations of throwing

Chappell sleeping on Test decision

From John Woodcock
Brisbane, Nov 13

Ian Chappell's three weeks' suspension, imposed by the Australian Cricket Board following an incident in a recent Sheffield Shield match between South Australia and Tasmania, has come at the worst possible time for the game in Australia. Mercifully, however, he has to some extent defused the affair by admitting that his punishment is no more than he deserves.

Only a fortnight ago he was the player's favourite, and the public's too, to captain Australia in their six Test matches this winter, three against England and three against West Indies. Among Australia's senior cricketers, especially those with Kerry Packer connexions, he has a fanatical following. To them he is an inspiring leader as well as an indomitable batsman. His rebellious excesses they accept as being in the nature of the man.

At this time of uneasy peace between the establishment, as represented by the Australian Cricket Board, and Mr Packer it was in everyone's interests that the board should not be driven to censuring anyone in Chappell's position. No one, I am sure, will feel more badly let down by Chappell's latest lapse than Mr Packer himself.

"Make Ian Chappell Australia's captain", Mr Packer said to the Australian Board when the two sides were coming together, "and I will guarantee his good behaviour". In rejecting any such compact, as they did at the time, the board confirmed their independence; they showed, too, that they knew their man better perhaps than Mr Packer did.

The best thing to be said for it all is that anyone who was afraid, as many were, that Mr Packer was running Australian cricket now knows differently. Authorities everywhere should take note of this.

Chappell, who is 36, has said that he hopes to play for South Australia again but that he will be "sleeping on" whether or not to make himself available for Australia when his suspension has expired. The chances are, I think, that he will not.

He will, whatever happens, miss Australia's first Test match of their new season against West Indies beginning here in Brisbane on December 1. Their probable captain, then and subsequently against England, will be Ian's brother, Greg.

Caulfield revival makes tour draw inevitable

Melbourne, Nov 13.—The West Indians' first match of their Australian tour, against a Geelong and District side at Geelong near here, ground to a draw today.

Rain, which allowed only 55 minutes' play on the first day, foiled hopes of a positive result. The West Indians were 129 ahead with seven second innings wickets intact when the game ended.

They trailed by three runs on the first innings after a startling middle order batting collapse on the second day. They scored 224 in typical cavalier fashion but their captain, Clive Lloyd, must have been hoping for a much larger score after his openers, Desmond Haynes and Lawrence Rowe, had put on 96 for the first wicket.

Geelong looked likely to fall well short of that total today but a sound 48 by Philip Marshall and some hearty lower order batting, led by Peter Caulfield with 68, saw them to 227 all out.

With a draw inevitable the West Indian batsmen used the remaining time for entertaining practice and by the close had scored 132 for three.

SCORES: West Indians 224 (D. Haynes 64) and 132 for three (D. Haynes 60); Geelong and District 227 (P. Caulfield 68, M. Marshall 5 for 46, C. Croft 4 for 49). Match drawn.—Reuter.

D'Oliveira on trial

Damian D'Oliveira, aged 19, son of the former England all-rounder Basil D'Oliveira, is to have a trial for a place on the Lord's ground staff. He is a wicketkeeper-batsman.

Asif and Imran in quick march on slow wicket

Jaipur, Nov 13.—Pakistan's opening match of their tour of India, a three-day fixture against the inexperienced Indian Central Zone team, ended in a draw here today.

Such a result was inevitable after the Pakistani captain, Asif Iqbal, decided to give his players batting practice. He did not declare his second innings until tea when Pakistan had scored 284 for five. The Central Zone, needing 318 to win, finished with 65 for three.

The home team's most enterprising batsman, Vijay Telang, who made 66 in the first innings, hit 38. But the day's most exciting batting came from Asif and Imran Khan. They enjoyed a hectic fourth-wicket stand of 105, scoring 103 runs off 21 overs in the first hour after lunch.

Imran scored 74 in 80 minutes with eight fours and two sixes and Asif made his 61 in 93 minutes, with two sixes and seven fours.

Asif said later that a decision could have been reached only over four days and that he decided to give his players batting practice. The wicket was too slow and did not give the quick bowlers any help.

Most of the wickets in India are docile and usually a fast bowler's nightmare. The Australians, who completed a tour of India earlier this month, often criticised the wickets. Pakistan, who play one more three-day match before the first Test match against India in Bangalore, have brought several spin bowlers with them, unlike the Australians, who had only two regular slow bowlers.

SCORES: Pakistan XI 303 for four declared and 284 for five declared (Imran Khan 74, Asif Iqbal 61); Central Zone 270 for eight declared and 65 for three. Match drawn.—Reuter.

Badminton

More money and time for All-England

By Richard Streeton

The All-England badminton championships at Wembley next March have been extended to a fifth day with the finals being played on a Sunday for the first time. For the fourth successive year John Player will sponsor the event which starts on Wednesday, March 19. This will be the first All-England tournament since badminton went open earlier this year and the change is reflected by the prize money which leaps from £1,000 to £10,500.

Despite several new events around the world the All-England continues to retain its status and appeal. The altered structure should help to meet the enormous interest still aroused by what is the oldest championship in the world. There were 21,000 applications for the 8,000 tickets for the semi-final round matches last year on the Friday night. Under the revised arrangements, the matches involving the last eight in singles will take place on Friday; the semi-final rounds on Saturday afternoon with the titles on Sunday. The traditional championship ball on Saturday has been dropped with a buffet taking its place.

Most of the players will welcome the new programme which will mean a less compressed schedule. It could also allow a larger number of qualifiers to take part than in the past. This 1980 All-England is the first of three big events that bring the season to a hectic close. The biennial European championships follow at Groningen, Netherlands, from April 13-20, and the three-yearly world championships take place in Jakarta from May 26-31.

Entries for the All-England will not be know definitely until the draw on March 3 but the Indonesians, who won four of the five titles last March, seem certain to participate again. The Indonesians will be anxious to study their European rivals before they host the world championships in their own country, and they also have the ambition to win all five titles at one All-England for the first time. It seems unlikely that Chinese players will be seen at Wembley for at least another year.

Otherwise all badminton's leading players should once again be at Wembley. The men's singles winner will earn £1,000 with the runner-up taking £500; the women's winner gets £750 with £375 to the beaten finalist; the men's doubles prize is £1,000 and the winning women's and mixed doubles pairs will receive £800.

Karen Bridge (Surrey), who after two of the five Laing grand prix events, leads the women's singles classification, will miss the third event in the series at Hinckley on Friday and Saturday. Miss Bridge and Paula Kilvington (Yorkshire) leave today for India.

Rugby Union

Home unions feel a chilly breeze

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Indications still point to the four home rugby unions going ahead with their plans for a British Lions rugby tour of South Africa in 1980, but it looks increasingly likely that a final decision will be delayed for some weeks. In normal circumstances the manager and coach would have been announced already but, in practical terms (and remembering that England switched a tour in 1973 from Argentina to New Zealand at only a few weeks' notice), a final decision conceivably could be withheld until the new year. Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the Sports Council and president of the Rugby Football Union three seasons ago, is leading a fact-finding mission to South Africa early in 1980.

It is clear that the home unions, now awaiting the outcome of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia conference, are more concerned than they were to see how the wind is blowing in other directions. Meanwhile, pressures upon them to abandon or at least to postpone the tour are increasing steadily.

The Sports Council have written to John Hart, secretary of the home unions committee, asking for discussions before the die is cast. Paul Stephenson, the one black member sitting on that council, who believes that the Lions tour would result in Britain's expulsion from the Moscow Olympic Games, hopes to be meeting this week with the council's rugby member, Mickey Steele-Bodger. The last named is chairman of the four home unions' tours committee and will be a key voice when a decision about the Lions tour is made.

Mr Stephenson told *The Times* yesterday of his latest step to stop the tour. He has sent a telegram to the Central Council of Physical Recreation (CCPR), whose annual meeting opens in Bournemouth today, asking that they urge the Rugby Football Union to reject any invitation from South Africa to the Lions "in the interests of British international sport". He believes that Britain should honour their obligations under the Gleneagles agreement and that a Lions tour to South Africa might "jeopardize the Olympic movement as we know it".

It is inconceivable that the Minister of Sport, Hector Munro, will not be making similar approaches, probably of an informal kind, and it will not have escaped the notice of the rugby authorities here that the Minister was a conspicuous absentee from Murrayfield last Saturday when Scotland played New Zealand. He has also declined to attend the England international on November 24.

This must have been an unhappy decision for a former Scottish rugby international and president to make but his stance is logical and understandable. The first he knew about the recent South African Barbarians' tour here was when he received a press release. Moreover, he is pledged as a member of the Government to uphold the Gleneagles agreement which discourages Commonwealth signatories from sporting ties with South Africa, although to what extent he has the support of fellow ministers for it (apart from the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington), is less clear.

However, the stated attitude of the Government remains that progress towards integration in South African rugby is not yet sufficient to support the view that it has become genuinely non-racial. But they will be ready, when in their judgment sufficient progress has been made, to discuss with their Commonwealth colleagues the possibility of modifying the Gleneagles agreement.

Tomorrow the CCPR will be receiving a detailed presentation about the Games from Mr Vladimir Prokopov, Moscow's top man in the organization of the Olympics. The conference would appear to provide a useful platform for a further Russian outburst on the subject of apartheid in South Africa and, even if Mr Prokopov were reluctant to broach the subject, there may be several delegates anxious enough to provide him with the opportunity.

In the longer term, the home unions must be conscious of the expected reaction from an Irish government which refused to allow the South African Barbarians to play in their country. Moreover, when an Irish hockey team visited South Africa last year, that government withheld permission for one of the players, a civil servant, to go on the tour.

This might be seen as an unhappy state of affairs in an allegedly free and democratic society but the Irish forward, Moss Keane, a Ministry of Agriculture inspector and a likely candidate for the Lions tour, no doubt would find himself subject to the same official pressures.

If the home unions should decide to proceed with the tour (whereupon an invitation from South African rugby would be an instant formality) there seems not the slightest doubt that the black nations of the Third World, with the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, their most strident voice, will threaten a boycott of the Olympics unless Britain was excluded.

A total boycott seems improbable because the Soviet Union, so anxious to stage the best and biggest Games to date, almost certainly would require their friends in Africa and elsewhere not to rock the boat.

None of this, of course, may happen and it seems more realistic to suppose that a Lions tour could pose an even more meaningful threat to the next Commonwealth Games, due to be staged in Brisbane in 1982.

So, sadly, it becomes more evident that sportsmen, in whatever decisions they take, must be prepared to live with the consequences. On all the evidence available the home rugby unions surely should stay their hand, and we should ask our rugby friends in South Africa if they can be patient a while longer.

Young locks face stern examination

By Peter West

Eight members of the England training party have been listed to play for South and South-West Division in the penultimate fixture of the All Blacks' tour next Tuesday. It is made clear that any of those chosen for the England international at Twickenham the following Saturday will withdraw from the side in Exeter.

England's team will be announced before the national party train in Leicester on Sunday morning and, as things stand—four days before Northern play the All Blacks at Otley—the South and South-West selectors are likely to need replacements for Alastair Hignell at full back, as well as Colin Smart, John Scott and Mike Rafter at forward. They have nominated 10 reserves against such a contingency.

Tony Swift, the Fylde and England B wing who has made a mark for Swansea this season, is seen as a strong contender for a cap against New Zealand. It seems probable that the Northern wings this Saturday, Mike Slemen and John Carleton, will get the England summons.

In the assumed absence of some England selections, South and South-West should still be able to field a side strong enough to dissuade the All Blacks, in the week of their second international, from resting too many of their top men. The regional team ought to have a solid front row, supported in the engine room by two of the best young locks in the country, Nigel Pomphrey and Paul Ackford.

Bath's sparkling back division supplies four players to the regional team—the half backs, Horton and Murphy, and both centres, Beese and Palmer.

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST (v All Blacks, Nov 20): A. Hignell (Bristol); A. Swift (Swansea), M. Beese (Bath), J. Palmer (Bath), R. Mogg (Gloucester); J. Horton (Bath), D. Murphy (Bath); C. Smart (Newport), S. Mills (Gloucester), A. Shepherd (Bristol), N. Pomphrey (Bristol), P. Ackford (Cambridge University), S. Jones (Bath), J. P. Scott (Cardiff), M. Rafter (Bristol).
Replacements: N. Thompson (Plymouth Albion), A. Morley (Bristol), R. Pellow (Plymouth Albion), B. Nelmes (Cardiff), J. Trevaskis (Camborne), P. Hendy (St Ives), S. Hughes (Exeter), R. Harding (Bristol), G. Pearce (Northampton), R. Corrin (St Ives).

Racing

Winter puts Midnight Court on trial

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Crucial days these for Fred Winter as he goes about the task of preparing his two top-class horses, Midnight Court and Venture to Cognac, for their first races of the season. For Winter knows that he has to make only one wrong decision and hours of careful thought and planning could be undone.

In these circumstances, it is understandable that he is inclined to be cautious when discussing their futures. At the same time, you would have to be blind not to notice that glint of enthusiasm in his eye when he shows you them in their adjoining boxes in what has become to be known as "Millionaire's Row" at Uplands in Upper Lambourn.

Yesterday, I had the good fortune to be shown the two—first the horse who won the Gold Cup at Cheltenham in 1978, and then his younger stable companion, who might eventually be every bit as good. And it was difficult not to be impressed. Midnight Court missed the whole of last season because of leg trouble, but both he and those legs look as right as rain now and it should not be long before he begins his comeback in public. In the first half of the season, his principal objective will be the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day.

However, until Midnight Court has proved conclusively that he is still the force he was two seasons ago he will not be asked to carry big weights in handicaps. So, the start to his season is likely to be a relatively low-key affair, either in a hurdle race or possibly in the Peterborough Steeplechase at Huntingdon on November 27 when he would have to give only 8lb to a horse who has never won.

By that time, Venture to Cognac, unquestionably the rising star of the stable, will have run in his first race of the season either at Kempton Park next Wednesday or at Newbury three days later. Last season, Venture to Cognac staked his claim to be regarded as the best novice hurdler in the country when he won the Sun Alliance Hurdle at Cheltenham in March, and the Ronald Royds Hurdle on the same course, a month later. This season his future lies over fences.

"I can't promise you that he will be twice as good, but he certainly looks twice as good physically than he did at this juncture last year," Winter remarked as we eyed him in his box. Venture to Cognac has already had a thorough schooling over fences, both last spring and this autumn in preparation for this season when he will be ridden, once again by his owner's son, Oliver Sherwood who is also Winter's assistant.

It was Sherwood who rode Esparto so stylishly when that horse won his first hurdle race at Sandown Park at the beginning of this month, and he will partner him again at Newbury today in the second division of the Wood Speen Novices Hurdle if the champion jockey, John Francome, still feels that he is not fit enough to do the horses justice.

Recently, Francome has been plagued by a nerve that has been pinching him in his back, and he was still undergoing treatment in London yesterday.

Whoever rides him, Esparto ought to be good enough to win his division, and Winter may also win the first as well with Hickleton Brew, who will be meeting Norfolk Arrow on noticeably better terms than when they last clashed at Sandown Park.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: good to soft. Sedgefield: good to firm (inspection 7.30 am). Ludlow: good. Tomorrow: Stratford-on-Avon: good. Wincanton: good.

The day the night owl flew home

By Michael Seely

Tommy Carmody, having his first ride since aggravating an old shoulder injury when Murray's Gift fell at Cheltenham last Friday, was out of luck again at Nottingham yesterday. He was riding the 6-4 favourite, Hugo Di Tours, for Tony Dickinson in the first division of the Tollerton Novices Hurdle. The pair jumped the third flight perfectly, but could not avoid the prostrate body of Oakprime, who had fallen immediately in front of them. Hugo Di Tours was brought down but escaped any injury as did Carmody.

With the favourite out of the way the finish became a battle between Nigel Tinkler on Such Bliss and Malcolm Bastard, who was riding Tigerlaine for Mrs Pam Sly, trainer of the previous winner Quick Review. Using all his redoubtable strength Tinkler forced Such Bliss's head in front close home for a narrow victory. The winner is trained by Martin Tate at Kidderminster.

I must say these National Hunt Jockeys lead a crowded life. The night before Tinkler had been dancing the night away at the Jockeys Ball on York racecourse. At 2.30 am Tinkler went into the sauna bath at his Yorkshire home to shed some surplus weight and by 9.0 am was enjoying an energetic game of squash with my colleague, Tim Richards.

The second division of the Novices Hurdle ended in a runaway victory for Haighall, who was one of only two favourites to succeed during the afternoon. Haighall, ridden by that capable young rider Alan Webb, made short work of his opponents, drawing clean away from the second-last to win by seven lengths.

The best bet at Sedgefield today, where there is a course inspection at 7.30, should be Mudir in the Cornforth Novices Hurdle for amateur riders. Trained at Southwell in Nottinghamshire by Group Captain Henry Hanmer, Mudir is a full brother to Merry Legs, who won three races over fences for the family last season.

Teesside off: Prolonged frost caused the abandonment of the Teesside Park meeting yesterday.

Further fall in reserves of Levy Board

The Horserace Betting Levy Board's 18th annual report, covering the 12 months ending on March 31, 1979, is published today. In the period under review the revenue of the Board from bookmakers totalled £12,202,330, an increase of £2,668,253 on last year. Contributions from the Horserace Totalisator Board rose by £202,692 to £539,476.

Despite these increases, the uncommitted reserves of the Board at the end of the financial year dropped further by £1,758,000, leaving an uncommitted balance of £1,384,000.

Newbury programme

1.0 WOOD SPEEN HURDLE (Div I: novices: £791: 2m 100yd)
2 4000-31 Norfolk Arrow, J. Gifford, 4-11-3 .... R. Rowe
5 Charvil Cavalier, E. W. Jones, 5-11-2 .... D. De Haan 7
6 2 Hickleton Brew, F. Winter, 5-11-2 .... J. Francome
7 Record Willie, F. Winter, 5-11-2 .... Mr O. Sherwood 4
8 0-0 The Cabinet Maker, D. Elsworth, 5-11-2 .... Mr J. Mead
10 Bright Fury, R. Armytage, 4-10-12 .... H. Davies 4
14 0 Debrook, T. Balding, 4-10-12 .... R. Linley
16 000- Go Alfa, T. Forster, 4-10-12 .... D. Jackson 7
17 Graf Metternich, J. Haine, 4-10-12 .... S. C. Knight
18 300 Gruinard, J. Jenkins, 4-10-12 .... G. Enright
19 Hot Sovereign, Mrs L. Dingwall, 4-10-12 .... G. Old
21 Leckie, R. Armytage, 4-10-12 .... J. King
23 03 Mill Street, R. Atkins, 4-10-12 .... R. Atkins
6-4 Norfolk Arrow, 5-2 Hickleton Brew, 6-1 Mill Street, 8-1 Record Willie, 12-1 Graf Metternich, 14-1 Leckie, 16-1 Debrook, 20-1 others.

1.30 WINTERBOURNE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,752: 2m 160yd)
201 11122f- Dramatist (CD), F. Walwyn, 8-12-5 .... W. Smith
205 1003ff- Jackadandy, A. Moore, 8-10-0 .... G. Moore 7
2-9 Dramatist, 7-2 Jackadandy.

2.0 CURRIDGE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,384: 3m)
302 110-2 Mender, R. Armytage, 8-11-6 .... H. Davies 4
303 40-0033 Flitgrove, D. Nicholson, 8-11-5 .... J. King
304 Tutor's Best, M. Banks, 11-10-9 .... —
305 pf00-20 Mrs Stephens, K. Lewis, 9-10-7 .... P. Barry 4
306 00-214 Banville Lad, G. Balding, 6-10-1 .... I. Gebbie 7
309 20440-0 Wild Chorus (D), M. Wilesmith, 9-10-0 .... —
11-8 Mender, 3-1 Flitgrove, 4-1 Banville Lad, 5-1 Mrs Stephens, 8-1 others.

2.30 HALLOWEEN STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £1,925: 2m 160yd)
402 10000- Fericon Lad, R. Armytage, 8-11-8 .... H. Davies 4
403 20-3211 Helman, D. Morley, 6-11-8 .... B. R. Davies
404 3000-2 Jim Dandy, R. Turnell, 7-11-8 .... A. Turnell
406 Prince Eleigh, Miss S. Morris, 10-11-8 .... R. R. Evans
407 0000 Silage, J. Wardle, 8-11-8 .... —
408 212112- Special Cargo, F. Walwyn, 6-11-8 .... W. Smith
411 p0G-0p0 Malew, H. Willis, 5-11-5 .... G. Old
412 432211- Shullaris, F. Winter, 5-11-5 .... J. Francome
2-1 Helman, 100-30 Special Cargo, 9-2 Shullaris, 6-1 Jim Dandy, 10-1 Fericon Lad, Silage, 12-1 others.

3.0 CHEQUERS HURDLE (Handicap: £885: 3m 120yd)
502 324p-13 Vespucci, D. Barons, 7-11-7 .... S. Cargeeg
503 031p4-3 Popples Love, J. Edwards, 7-11-7 .... P. Carvill
504 0pf0p- Regal Choice, J. Haine, 9-11-6 .... K. Hayward
506 140100- Nagari, P. Cundell, 10-11-0 .... P. Scallan
507 43013-0 Count Ten, S. Natriss, 7-10-12 .... N. Doughty
508 0 Jolly Mick (C), D. Barons, 7-10-8 .... M. Barrett
509 Ross du Vin (C), J. Gifford, 8-10-7 .... C. Kinane
510 01000-0 Sovereigns Jubilee, F. Yardley, 5-10-2 .... W. Morris
512 01-0003 Pearly Rock, P. Cundell, 4-10-0 .... G. Mills
5-2 Vespucci, 3-1 Popples Love, 7-2 Pearly Rock, 6-1 Count Ten, 8-1 Ross du Vin, 12-1 Nagari, 14-1 others.

3.30 WOOD SPEEN HURDLE (Div II: novices: £833: 2m 100yd)
603 1 Esparto, F. Winter, 4-11-3 .... Mr O. Sherwood 4
608 b Carraig Dubh, G. Kindersley, 5-11-2 .... R. R. Evans
610 0- Jim Butt, G. Lee, 5-11-2 .... D. Cartwright
611 000p- Mr Ben, A. Moore, 6-11-2 .... G. Moore 7
615 0pa-0 Roller Skate, R. Hartop, 6-11-2 .... A. Webb
616 300- Shane Hill, J. Gifford, 6-11-2 .... R. Rowe
617 p0- Smooth Display, Mrs L. Dingwall, 5-11-2 .... G. Old
620 1 Buffoon, R. Hannon, 4-11-3 .... M. Jenkinson 7
621 Camback, G. Balding, 4-10-12 .... R. Linley
623 033- Heroic, D. Barons, 4-10-12 .... B. R. Davies
624 3404-4 High Pastures, Mrs N. Smith, 4-10-12 .... H. Davies
626 Improbable, N. Henderson, 4-10-12 .... J. Nolan
631 033- King Ecgfrith, J. Wardle, 4-10-12 .... —
632 Poor Excuse, P. Calver, 4-10-12 .... P. Haynes
633 f00001- Rodalan, P. Kearney, 4-10-12 .... R. Mangan
6-4 Esparto, 4-1 Buffoon, 5-1 High Pastures, 8-1 Heroic, 10-1 Shane Hill, 12-1 Improbable, 14-1 King Ecgfrith, 16-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.0 Hickleton Brew. 1.30 Dramatist. 2.0 Mrs Stephens. 2.30 HELUAN is specially recommended. 3.0 Popples Love. 3.30 Esparto.

Sedgefield programme

1.15 CARLTON HURDLE (Selling: £313: 2½m)
1 0000-00 Hughlad, W. Atkinson, 4-11-8 .... R. Coulburn 7
2 00300-p Underbarrow Rose, D. Chapman, 4-11-8 .... J. Armstrong 4
5 14 Our Sovereign, J. Berry, 5-11-1 .... Miss R. Hargreaves 7
6 0 Kefhalik, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-10 .... R. Lamb
5-1 Kefhalik, 7-4 Our Sovereign, 4-1 Hughlad, 8-1 Underbarrow Rose.

1.45 STILLINGTON HURDLE (Handicap: £645: 2m)
1 02-0000 Temuco (D), W. A. Stephenson, 5-12-0 .... R. Lamb
3 u3-2310 Pinero (D), G. Richards, 5-11-5 .... P. Barry
4 00 Vidkun (D), R. Fisher, 7-11-3 .... J. Errington 7
5 0101 Highfield Jet (D), F. Fairhurst, 4-11-2 .... —
7 20200-3 Sweet Dough (D), R. Johnson, 7-10-13 .... C. Grant 4
8 031120 Secret Gold (D), F. Jestin, 5-10-11 .... Mr L. Hudson 7
9 2000-31 Hallez-Loup (D), T. Barron, 5-10-5 .... N. Balmer 4
3-1 Sweet Dough, 7-2 Hallez-Loup, 4-1 Temuco, 5-1 Highfield Jet, 6-1 Pinero, 8-1 Sweet Gold, 16-1 Vidkun.

2.15 CHILTON CHASE (Handicap: £761: 2m)
1 11311f Harvest Day (D), R. Whitaker, 8-12-7 .... A. Baxter
2 123-001 Brother Will (C-D), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-8 .... R. Lamb
4 u00-012 Good Job (D), R. Fisher, 7-10-0 .... A. Phillips 4
6 334-400 Gone Out (D), J. S. Wilson, 9-10-0 .... C. Grant 4
4-5 Harvest Day, 5-2 Brother Will, 4-1 Good Job, 10-1 Gone Out.

2.45 KELLOE CHASE (Handicap: £804: 3m 250yd)
1 0p0f-f0 Red Earl (C-D), J. Berry, 10-12-0 .... M. Murphy 4
2 2-1121f Twopenny Blue, T. Gillam, 7-11-5 .... R. Lamb
4 13-003 Come On Steve (C-D), R. Johnson, 8-10-12 .... P. Charlton
8 240-4p4 High Rebel, R. Robinson, 8-10-4 .... S. Charlton
Evens Twopenny Blue, 2-1 Red Earl, 3-1 Come On Steve, 9-1 High Rebel.

3.15 MIDRIDGE CHASE (Novices: £692: 2m)
2 2210f2 Barrettstown Boy, R. Fisher, 6-11-4 .... D. Goulding
3 4123-02 Big Ginger, T. Fairhurst, 8-11-4 .... C. Fairhurst
5 00p-u0f Crest, I. Dever, 5-11-4 .... J. Beaton 4
6 10-004 Fiery Coin, J. FitzGerald, 9-11-4 .... R. Lamb
7 0 Gay Ben, E. Caine, 7-11-4 .... P. Maddison 7
9 4 Jacks Farewell, Mr J. Simpson, 10-11-4 .... —
10 403042 Kildale, F. Watson, 6-11-4 .... Mr F. Watson 4
11 f00u-00 Kwiredell, T. Barron, 6-11-4 .... N. Balmer 4
12 4200-pu Loyal Partner, R. Whitaker, 6-11-4 .... A. Bowker
14 0230-f Meldrette, L. Griffiths, 8-11-4 .... C. Grant 4
17 400302- Raise You, P. Asquith, 5-11-4 .... K. Whyte 4
18 ff0p00 Rathdale, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-4 .... Mr T. Dun
19 2bf34p Royal Bishop, J. Berry, 5-11-4 .... S. Charlton
21 021340 Sharpfterbeds, G. Richards, 5-11-4 .... P. Barry
22 10-4334 Starlight Lad, R. Bethell, 5-11-4 .... G. Holmes
23 000000 Subaru Star, T. Barnes, 6-11-4 .... M. Barnes
3-1 Kildale, 7-2 Starlight Lad, 5-1 Barrettstown Boy, 6-1 Sharpfterbeds, 8-1 Big Ginger, 10-1 Crest, 12-1 Fiery Coin, Rathdale, 16-1 others.

3.45 CORNFORTH HURDLE (Novices: amateurs: £467: 2m)
2 000-000 Another Grand, I. Sumler, 5-12-3 .... D. Kinsella 7
3 0 Bay Robin, I. Kersey, 8-12-3 .... S. Hutchinson 7
6 p-b0003 Blue Brigand, J. Norton, 6-12-3 .... P. Avery 7
8 0- Dunstan Mood, T. Robson, 5-12-3 .... Miss R. Lock 7
10 00p-0 Fashion Fox, W. Forster, 6-12-3 .... P. Craggs 4
12 Indian Gudja, M. Vernon, 7-12-3 .... D. Heralle 7
14 20 Kintore, R. Johnson, 7-12-3 .... D. Swan 7
16 u0-p Lyne Mill, D. Swindlehurst, 5-12-3 .... D. Swindlehurst 7
18 0003 Mudir, H. Hanmer, 5-12-3 .... E. Hanmer 7
20 0-00212 Rag Robin, P. Tate, 6-12-3 .... R. Tate 1
21 Reay's Song, M. Naughton, 5-12-3 .... J. Walton
23 022- Repique, W. Elsey, 5-12-3 .... C. Cundall 4
24 40000-0 Sir Pelleas, T. Gibson, 7-12-3 .... T. Gibson 7
25 00-0003 Hippo, J. FitzGerald, 4-11-12 .... A. Fowler 7
31 000 Kikori, R. Bethell, 4-11-12 .... W. Bethell 7
35 0 Spider Fair, J. Hurst, 4-11-12 .... W. Hurst 7
33 Stand Up, R. Wright, 4-11-12 .... Miss J. Wright 7
36 0-0000 Swiss Commander, W. A. Stephenson, 4-11-12 .... T. Dun
5-2 Rag Robin, 7-2 Repique, 5-1 Hippo, 6-1 Kikori, Mudir, 8-1 Kintore, 12-1 Reay's Song, 16-1 others.

Sedgefield selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Kefhalik. 1.45 Hallez-Loup. 2.15 Brother Will. 2.45 Twopenny Blue. 3.15 Starlight Lad. 3.45 MUDIR is specially recommended.

Ludlow programme

1.0 HALFORD HURDLE (Div I novices: £473: 2m)
1 0d2-013 Sovereign's Escort (CD), D. McCain, 5-11-10 .... J. O'Neill
2 0- Arctic Champ, J. Priday, 6-11-0 .... G. Jones
3 Civil Servant, W. D. Francis, 7-11-0 .... A. Taylor
5 2000-00 Crook of Devon, J. Perrett, 6-11-0 .... —
6 000030- Ewen's Rock, J. Bradley, 5-11-0 .... G. Davies 7
9 000- Hawkeshead, D. Gandolfo, 5-11-0 .... P. Barton
10 00 Heronslea, M. Eckley, 10-11-0 .... S. Holland
14 00 Low Cross Lady, S. Holland, 6-11-0 .... M. Williams 7
18 p0-0000 Silken Dragon, J. Bradley, 5-11-0 .... J. Darlington 7
22 p- Windsor Border, J. Edwards, 5-11-0 .... S. Morshead
24 00- Able Wren, M. Tate, 4-10-10 .... C. Smith
25 000- Bagley Blarney, W. Whiston, 4-10-10 .... M. Brisbourne 4
26 00- Barlady, A. Arnold, 4-10-10 .... B. Ellison 7
27 00 Deep Depression, B. Oakes, 4-10-10 .... S. May
29 p00-0 Galaxy King, C. Jackson, 4-10-10 .... J. Suthern
31 004-0 Murray Trwaite, S. Wright, 4-10-10 .... R. Evans
32 0-00 Orchid Man, D. Wintle, 4-10-10 .... M. Williams
33 00202-3 Rabinski, E. Owen jun, 4-10-10 .... R. Davies
35 424- Sable Pieces, L. Terry, 4-10-10 .... R. Wilding 4
37 p Suzanne's Brandy, Mrs J. Evans, 4-10-10 .... J. Kerby 7
2-1 Sovereign's Escort, 11-4 Rabinski, 9-2 Sable Pieces, 15-2 Able Wren, 8-1 Hawkeshead, 12-1 Windsor Border, 14-1 others.

1.30 TEME CHASE (Handicap: £930: 2m)
3 403112 The Baker (D), F. Yardley, 9-11-5 .... N. Tinkler
4 2-0230p Island Mist, S. Wright, 6-10-5 .... Mr K. Morris
6 f3314-3 Sir Gayle (D), D. Barons, 8-10-3 .... P. Leach
7 221010 Soon For Sale (D), I. Wardle, 7-10-3 .... S. Smith Eccles
10 4po2-30 Ballybutler, V. Bisher, 7-10-0 .... Mr C. Grosler 4
6-4 The Baker, 3-1 Sir Gayle, 5-1 Soon For Sale, 15-2 Island Mist, 7-1 Ballybutler.

2.0 CLEEHILL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,134: 2m)
3 142220 Oujarater, W. Whiston, 7-11-11 .... M. Brisbourne 4
4 00101p- Kere's Luck (D), S. Mellor, 10-11-12 .... A. Carroll
6 042-114 Millondollarman, W. Jenks, 5-11-9 .... R. F. Davies
7 2-00 Wolton Lass, D. Barons, 5-11-6 .... P. Leach
9 2000p0- Viking Spirit, W. Evans, 9-11-4 .... J. O'Neill
11 3023-43 Elsell (C), M. Eckley, 4-11-1 .... S. Houlter 7
12 31010-0 Gallant Relic, H. Payne, 4-11-1 .... P. Hobbs
13 44- Simpson Jersey (D), B. McMahon, 5-10-12 .... R. Wigham 7
14 313p0-0 Trust Ann (D), F. Rimell, 4-10-10 .... T. Heath 7
15 403-334 Clothes Line, J. Priday, 5-10-10 .... G. Jones
16 0-p00 Game David (D), D. Barons, 6-10-10 .... G. Thorner
20 44f40b Heron's Copper (C), J. Peacock, 5-10-1 .... N. Breeze 7
21 0001-00 Rober Park, L. Bridge, 6-10-2 .... Mr M. Bowlen 7
22 Offa's Dyke, R. E. Peacock, 5-10-0 .... I. Wilson 7
100-30 Elsell, 4-1 Oujarater, 5-1 Millondollarman, 15-2 Kere's Luck, 8-1 Trust Ann, 9-1 Clothes Line, 10-1 Gallant Relic, 12-1 Simpson Jersey, 16-1 others.

2.30 LUDFORD CHASE (Handicap: £1,035: 2½m)
2 2110-04 Perambulate (C,D), D. Barons, 10-11-11 .... P. Leach
5 443- Jock Scobie (D), T. Forster, 10-11-5 .... G. Thorner
6 410160 Kininvie, B. Forsey, 10-11-3 .... P. Hobbs
7 3u2111- Fury Boy (D), N. Henderson, 6-11-3 .... S. Smith Eccles
12 0-2 Gay Kempley, R. E. Peacock, 12-10-9 .... M. Brisbourne 4
13 3-0f312 Bill The Black, J. Bradley, 8-10-6 .... M. Williams
17 -22112 Tarot, D. Lewis, 7-10-0 .... N. Hisken 7
18 f20-52 Rossborough, R. E. Peacock, 9-10-0 .... R. F. Davies
7-1 Jock Scobie, 100-30 Fury Boy, 5-1 Perambulate, 15-2 Gay Kempley, 12-1 Bill The Black, 14-1 Kininvie, 16-1 Rossborough, 20-1 Tarot.

3.0 HUGH SUMNER CHASE (Handicap: £945: 3m)
2 2023-11 Coffee Bean, T. Forster, 9-12-5 .... S. Smith Eccles
3 033- Coolafancy (C), T. Forster, 8-11-0 .... G. Thorner
4 0311-14 Kick On (CD), K. Lewis, 12-10-9 .... G. Jones
6 042-1p2 Shermoon, D. Nicholson, 8-10-0 .... J. Suthern
5-4 Coffee Bean, 100-30 Shermoon, 7-2 Coolafancy, 4-1 Kick On.

3.30 HALFORD HURDLE (Div II novices: £465: 2m)
1 00-1 Sum Prince (D), Mrs R. Lomax, 4-11-6 .... A. Carroll
2 0-p Camping Site, F. Yardley, 6-11-0 .... N. Tinkler
6 34-u034 Emmabel, S. Underhill, 5-11-0 .... A. Webber
7 0100-0f Far Better, Mrs M. Rabbon, 5-11-0 .... R. Crank
8 Hardy Cay, M. Oliver, 6-11-0 .... P. Barton
10 Le Foute Vert, J. Bosley, 6-11-0 .... S. Shilston 4
11 02-0100 Mistress of Time, M. Oliver, 5-11-0 .... P. Hobbs
12 0p0-660 Young Greff, J. Priday, 6-11-0 .... G. Jones
17 000 Amedeo, C. Jackson, 4-10-10 .... M. Bastard 7
19 040 Avon Salmon, D. Wintle, 4-10-10 .... A. Walker 7
20 Chanson d'Or, J. Peacock, 4-10-10 .... N. Breeze 7
21 0 Dandy Buck, A. Arnold, 4-10-10 .... B. Ellison 7
22 300 Headwind, G. Glee, 4-10-10 .... P. Warner
28 23000-0 Inca Warrior, D. Barons, 4-10-10 .... P. Leach
29 000-024 Jaffa Jack, K. Lewis, 4-10-10 .... M. Williams
31 000-00 March Epic, W. Mann, 4-10-10 .... R. Mann
33 b Owain, W. Jenks, 4-10-10 .... R. F. Davies
34 -4p02 Preciplenne, F. Rimell, 4-10-10 .... T. Heath 7
35 Sandford Dream, M. Tate, 4-10-10 .... C. Smith
11-8 Sum Prince, 100-30 Preciplenne, 5-1 Jaffa Jack, 15-2 Inca Warrior, 9-1 Emmabel, 10-1 Amedeo, 16-1 others.

Ludlow selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.0 Rabinski. 1.30 Sir Gayle. 2.0 Viking Spirit. 2.30 Gay Kempley. 3.0 Coolafancy. 3.30 Sum Prince.

Nottingham results

1.15 (1.18) COLWICK CHASE (Handicap: £410: 2m)
QUICK REVIEW, ch g London Gazette—Flicker (Mrs P. Sly) 11-10-7 .... M. Bastard (4-1) 1
Blue Bulb .... M. Stephens (9-1) 2
Clever One .... M. Elliott (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Bill's Brother, 9-1 Raffinslyle (p), Royal Wine (4th), Prisoner Of Zenda (f 9), 33-1 Cronella (p), 50-1 Ellor. 9 ran. N.R. Milbill.
TOTE: win, 17p; places, 11p 41p, 56p. Dual Forecast: £2.04. C.S.F.: £5.79. Mrs P. Sly at Peterborough. 2½l, 1½l. There was no bid for the winner.

1.45 (1.47) TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div I: novices: £648: 2m)
SUCH BLISS, b f So Blessed—Paddle Boat (S. Spokes) 4-10-10 .... N. Tinkler (15-2) 1
Tigerlaine .... M. Bastard (33-1) 2
Fata Morgana .... S. Smith Eccles (15-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Hugo Di Tours (b), 9-1 Star Of Tycoon, 10-1 Oakprime (f), Hay Ride, 11-1 Dom Mancini, 14-1 Gurbiere, Peucrain, 20-1 Flying Walter, Golden Dee, 25-1 Fair Hunter (4th), 33-1 Aaron Bruce, Braven, Jolly Trip, Limestone Rex, Madam Four (f), Regal Slice (p), The Frummer, Final Red, Langash, Lake Alive (p), Ninth Addition, Rozaccio. 25 ran.
TOTE: win, 50p; places, 11p, £4.11, 48p. Dual Forecast: 33p (winner with any other horse). C.S.F.: £25.37. M. Tate, at Kidderminster. Hd, 2½l.

2.15 (2.16) BINGHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,075: 2m)
FRENCH SAINT, b g Saintly Song—Montserrat (Lady S. Keswick) 5-11-3 .... B. R. Davies (4-1) 1
Rodbin .... A. Webber (5-4 fav) 2
Bold Lord .... Mr P. Scudamore (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 Tantalus (4th), 25-1 Harry's Boat. 5 ran.
TOTE: win, 61p. Dual Forecast: 41p. C.S.F.: 85p. D. Morley, at Bury St Edmunds. 4l, 10l.

2.45 (2.45) MANSFIELD CHASE (Novices: £687: 3m)
TAMDHU, br g by Hardicanute—Brown Lavender (H. Dale), 6-11-7 .... A. Webber (6-1) 1
Valmony .... B. R. Davies (11-10 fav) 2
Dewy's Quay S. Smith Eccles (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Mister Buck (4th), 10-1 Romany Light (u), 25-1 Slippery Dick, 33-1 Masterful. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 73p; places, 28p, 11p. Dual F: 43p; CSF £1.26. P. J. Bevan, at Uttoxeter. 12l, nk.

3.15 (3.17) CLIFTON HURDLE (Handicap: £777: 2½m)
DOUBLE MIRAGE, ch g by Our Mirage—Marilyn's Mirage (C. Wood), 4-10-1 .... M. Charles (11-4 fav) 1
Naivasha .... A. Brown (25-1) 2
Woodvale .... R. F. Davies (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Swift Scott, 7-1 Laaken, 10-1 Killary Star, 11-1 Master Butcher, 12-1 The Spud Centre, 14-1 Flipper, 16-1 Parleur D'Or (4th), Lismount VI, 33-1 Suviel, 40-1 Jollanstown, Lavenham Lady, Tremendous, Rust Borough, Equity, Stationayre, Pink God, Matsuba. 20 ran.
TOTE: Win, 43p; places 28p, 31p, 26p, 58p. Dual F, £3.24. CSF £7.39. W. Charles, at Warwick. 6l, 2l.

3.45 (3.48) TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £646: 2m)
HAIGHALL, b h by Prince de Galles—French Seam (M. Basso), 5-12-7 .... A. Webb (4-6) 1
Steel City .... J. Pearce (9-2) 2
Show Rose .... C. Hawkins (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Renucci, Blood Orange, 20-1 Cole Porter, Snace Baby, Paratus, 25-1 Never For Me (4th), 33-1 Rotingo, Sandicliffe, Silver Bay, 40-1 Gerrard's Cross, Silicone Star, Yalu, Free Drop, Harwood Forest, Honest Edgar, Kudos, Marshal Night, My Lovely, Rarely Equalled. 22 ran.
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 11p, 26p, 60p. Dual F: 38p. CSF, 53p. C. Morgan, at Wrawby. 7l, 3l.
TOTE DOUBLE: French Saint, Double Mirage, £24.60. TREBLE: Such Bliss, Tamdhu, Haighall, £35.05. JACKPOT: £277.60. PLACEPOT: £24.15.

Ludlow results

1.0 (1.2) CRAVEN ARMS HURDLE (Selling Handicap: £376: 2m)
SERVICE CHARGE, b m by Quayside—Lady Harnham, 6-10 (car 10-11) .... Mr A. J. Wilson (5-1) 1
Bit Bent .... S. Shilston (7-1) 2
Connie de Lyon N. Breeze (11-4) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Warren Gorse, 4-1 Frankly Yes, 12-1 Arctic Flyer, Arctic Gables, Farcroft, Inca Prince, Solar Saint, 16-1 Announce, 20-1 Doctor Feelgood (4th), Waveland, Uncle Cuhl. 14 ran. NR: Gla-Kross.
TOTE: Win, £2.05; places, 75p, 18p, 18p; dual forecast, £2.60. CSF: £5.03. R. Shaw, at Cheltenham. 1l, 6l. No bid for the winner.

1.30 (1.32) CULMINGTON CHASE (Novices: £708: 2m)
CATHY'S COURTIER, ch g by Pollard Court—Cathremont, 6-10-11 .... M. Brisbourne (4-1) 1
Saucy Coin .... Mr N. Oliver (7-1) 2
Gentle Knight .... R. R. Evans (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Cannon of Milton (u), 5-1 Royal Son, 12-1 Fancy Fellow (f), Red Post, 33-1 Mays Melody (4th), Peter Wolf (f), Take Flight (p), Winterbourne Lad (f). 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 87p; places, 25p, 25p, 16p; dual forecast, £1.42. CSF, £5.01. R. E. Peacock, at Tarporley. 8l, 2½l.

2.0 (2.2) BRIMFIELD HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o novices: £378: 2m)
MANDY'S GIFT, b f by Mandamus—Hopeful Gift, 10-1 .... P. Barton (10-1) 1
Easter Girl .... M. Williams (12-1) 2
The Cloaver .... G. Jones (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Bertula, 100-30 Ruston Nook (4th), 11-2 Pit Your Wits, 10-1 Honey Dipper, 14-1 Within Reach, 20-1 Broughty Pier, Ramon's Son, Realtino, 33-1 California Spill, Dusty Carpet, Heswall Boy, Alto Sax, Tonio Boy (f). 16 ran. NR: Chica's Beau.
TOTE: Win, £1.71; places, 50p, 68p, 31p; dual forecast, 27p with any other horse; CSF, £15.09. S. Holland, at Shrewsbury. 5l, 2l.

2.30 (2.31) CORVEDALE (Handicap: £802: 2m)
TOM SAWYER, b g by Dual—Sorrel, 7-10-0 .... R. R. Evans (15-2) 1
Professor Plum .... G. Thorner (11-10 fav) 2
Think Big .... T. Jackson (15-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-4 Stanway Lad (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 65p; Dual 39p. CSF: £1.52. G. Kindersley, Newbury. Neck, bad.

3.0 (3.2) CLUN AMATEUR RIDERS' CHASE (Handicap: £825: 3m)
CAPTAIN CLOVER, b g by The Bo'Sun, 9-10-11 .... Mrs J. Hembrow (5-2) 1
Orient Dancer Mr K. Morris (7-1) 2
Everything Mr N. Babbage (2-1) 3
ALSO RAN: Evens fav Monteray (f), 12-1 Indian Pyrite (4th). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 33p; Dual [illegible]. C.S.F.: £1.02. 25l, 10l. C. [illegible], Axbridge.

3.30 (3.32) BRIMFIELD HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o novices: £374: 2m)
RAYS SWALLOW, ch g by Fly Swallow—Dissipation, 10-1 .... P. Wigham (9-1) 1
Solsbury Hill .... R. R. Evans 2
Sash of Gold .... M. Williams 3
ALSO RAN: 11-8 fav [illegible], 5-1 Getting Warmer, 12-1 Bird Strike (4th), 14-1 Wells, [illegible], Mandy's Princess, 20-1 Pennine Line, 25-1 Pinner Fayre, Sherriff's [illegible], 33-1 Brock Hill, Chanavel, [illegible], Prince of Arabia. 15 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.30; places, [illegible], 40p, 35p. Dual F: £13.27. CSF: £19.32. B. McMahon, Tamworth. 6l, 1l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Mandy's Gift, Captain Clover, £40.20 (paid on first leg only). TREBLE: Cathy's Courtier, Tom Sawyer, Rays Swallow, [illegible] (paid first two legs only). Pool of £183.55 carried forward to today.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Never Fear, Miss Beswick, Pink Rum, Dramamine, Ivy Gentry. All Heart, Thyme Path, Spartan, Galloway Edition, Highwood Hill, Alwoston.

Elegy and energy

Judas Maccabaeus
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stanley Sadie

Among Handel's oratorios *Judas Maccabaeus*, which long stood second in esteem only to *Messiah*, has lately had a bad press. Perhaps that is a commentary more on what we look for nowadays in Handel than on any inherent failings in the work. True, it is not dramatically subtle, in fact scarcely dramatic at all; but it does possess a quantity of strong, appealing music, divided about equally between the elegiac and the energetic.

In Handel's day it was popular because it captured the national mood in the aftermath of the '45 rebellion; the Duke of Cumberland could easily be symbolized by Judas Maccabaeus, the man who safeguarded the true faith. Later the number and the richness of its choruses endeared it to the Victorians.

I had rather hoped that this week's performance, by the English Baroque Orchestra and Choir, might use authentic instruments and forces, thus putting to the test a work that for too long has been permitted to make its effect with the weight of massed choirs: typical "big bow-wow" Handel, in fact. In the event it was a middle-of-the-road performance: a choir of about 65 with an orchestra based on 17 modern strings.

That is not a good balance; the orchestra is apt to vanish in the choruses. Handel used an orchestra larger than his choir, and for good reason. Still if we revive *Judas* because people want to sing it, this is how it must be. And they sang it well. Leon Lovett produced noble elegiac choral singing in Act I, shapely of line, precise over note-lengths, tellingly phrased. The choir is full-toned, especially in the outer voices, and accurate in attack. And after the rounded sound of a mixed choir almost all the evening, the voices of the boys from Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree, in "See, the conqu'ring hero", provided a welcome freshness and astringency.

There was good, unpretentious solo singing. Janet Price was particularly spirited in her quick numbers, graceful too, and nicely catching the Purcellian pathos of "Ah! wretched Israel". Margaret Cable was her sure, tasteful partner, singing as touchingly as she was allowed in the rather fast tempo of the lovely "Father of Heav'n!". There was clean, accurate, slightly over-taut singing from Brian Rayner Cook. Brian Burrows, if not quite reaching the nonchalant vocal heroism needed for "Sound an alarm!", showed exemplary articulation, a constantly characterful and attractive sound, and a pleasantly easy delivery in "With honour let desert be crown'd", a piece remarkable for its original trumpet writing.

Daniel Barenboim
Festival Hall

Max Harrison

Daniel Barenboim's latest recital in his continuing series, *Great Masterpieces of the Keyboard*, was nicely balanced in two ways. There were representatives from Beethoven's proverbial early, middle and late periods, and two popular items were set beside one item that is more abstruse. Perhaps it was the very familiarity of the Sonata in C minor, opus 13, that led Mr Barenboim to make less of many of its features than he might have done.

The slow introduction, for example, had little weight or forward tension, although this particular passage was better on its return. Some details of the main Molto Allegro section were blurred, and this, of course, diminished them: it is worth remembering that Beethoven's own title for this piece was *Grande Sonata Pathetique*, a signal that its emotions are large ones.

Quite different was the Adagio Cantabile, which was full of warmth, played with great restraint, and was a fine instance of making the piano seem to sing. The rondo finale is nearly as melodious, yet again there was too much hurry, particularly in the episodes; when notes are played this fast they blur into a single sound and their effect is not that of the speed intended. Towards the close some of the phrase-endings were clipped.

Beethoven's *Appassionata* Sonata, opus 57, is a very different work yet received a fairly similar performance. Quiet passages, such as the opening, were beautiful in their tone and clarity, but loud ones were sometimes unkempt. This was especially so towards the end of the first movement and again in the finale. The overall impression created by both the outer movements was of a series of pianistic moments rather than of tightly argued structures. Again the slow movement was best, beautiful tone making a virtue of this piece's unity rather than its diversity.

A different matter—almost disconcertingly so—was Mr Barenboim's account of the Diabelli Variations, opus 120. Although he made them sound like a sequence of improvisations, here nearly everything was precisely defined, exact in aim. It was hard not to feel that this work interested him far more than the sonatas.

Simon Gray (left) and Alan Bates   Picture by Brian Harris

Striking up a stage partnership

Alan Bates has been the star of Simon Gray's two most successful stage plays. In 1971 came *Butley*, the acerbic, dispeptic and ultimately defeated member of the English faculty whose weapons against the mediocrities around him are the speed of his wit and the venom of his tongue. Simon Hench, the well-heeled publisher in *Otherwise Engaged*, who finds his evening of listening to Wagner constantly interrupted, followed a few years later. Bates and Gray renew their theatre partnership in *Stage Struck*, which opens at the Vaudeville next Wednesday.

Both are old enough hands to refuse to admit the possibility of another hit before the first night, let alone discuss it. But the run-in at the Richmond Theatre, the house that was used to smooth the rough edges of *Otherwise Engaged* before it went to the West End, has been drawing capacity audiences. The view across Richmond Green through the stained glass windows of the dress circle bar looked decidedly rosy and it was not just that the panes at eye level were tinted red. The previous night Alan Bates had drawn the applause given to returning heroes as Robert, who has taken up housewifery after failing to make a career on the stage and spends his time preparing succulent meals for a wife who marches from theatrical triumph to theatrical triumph.

Had Simon Gray written the role of Butley with Alan Bates in mind?

Gray: No. We met for the first time when the play was being cast. Of course I'd seen him on stage and on screen and I'd been particularly impressed by his performance in John Schlesinger's *A Kind of Loving*, that marvellous film. I saw it in Cambridge and remember being incensed, not for the first nor the last time, by a critic. The notice in the *Cambridge Review*, the dons' magazine, was contemptibly inaccurate and dismissed it as just another film. I wrote to the editor, had my letter published and got no response from the reviewer.

Bates: Probably that film did not receive sufficient attention. Cambridge was not alone in shrugging it off as yet one more story of North-country working life at a time when that was the favourite theme of the British cinema. In retrospect it was one of the most honest pictures of its time. But, to return to Butley, it was Harold Pinter who cast me in the part.

Gray: The play changed quite a bit in mood. We started off by laughing a lot and then as rehearsals went on we wiped off the smiles and became serious. Before the first night in Oxford none of us really knew what was going to happen, so when the audience found it funny it came as something of a shock. There must have been a lot of dons in the house. Either they sympathized with Ben Butley or they recognized their enemies on stage.

Bates: Oxford naturally warms to a wicked sense of humour, particularly if it's linked to an equally wicked sense of character. In the West End it didn't take off at once and the reviews were mixed. I enjoyed it more at the Morosco on Broadway. The Americans love to see plays about people falling apart and if they happen to be about characters as sympathetic as Butley then that's all to the good. I think they also appreciated that his break-up was done in the "English" way without any screaming and shouting.

Gray: They didn't all like it. I watched the previews from a seat with quick access to the bar. One night I was beaten to the drinks by a gentleman who greeted me with: "I'm leaving. I saw the same guy's *Wise Child* and that was *shit* too."

Alan Bates spent virtually a year with *Butley* in London, New York and on the film set. When at last he shed the English faculty he had established a friendship with Gray. *Otherwise Engaged* was written mainly in Paris and Bates happened to be there at the same time.

Gray: I had a room in one of Europe's seediest hotels. But it overlooked a street market and the chatter was an inspiration. An admirable place for writing if you didn't mind mice and cockroaches for company.

Bates: Michael Cacoyannis had lent me his Paris flat. I think he'd got wind of the fact that a lengthy session of road works was just about to begin under the front window.

So was the part of Simon Hench written for Bates?

Gray: No. In fact Alan didn't much like the look of the role when he first read it. He thought it wasn't big enough and we had to detail Harold Pinter to take him out to lunch and persuade him to the contrary.

Bates: When I finished it I thought, well, here's a marvellous play with marvellous parts for everyone but me. Simon just appeared to stand there and listen while the rest of the cast got a lot of laughs with their foul language. Harold did indeed have to talk me into accepting Simon. [Assumption of authoritative, slightly menacing Pinter voice] "Alan, I think in due course you will find Simon quite satisfactory for you". So I began to get over my little paranoia about having so little to say and off we went.

Butley and Tench have often been seen as different sides of the same character and doubtless there will be those who will claim Robert in *Stage Struck* as a third facet. Simon Gray counters the suggestion that he is using the same middle-aged male in a crisis by claiming that most of his plays begin with a man in a room doing or saying something. *Stage Struck* is no exception and during the course of the evening Robert does quite a lot.

Perhaps this role at least was created for Bates?

Gray: No.

Bates: That's the third part you haven't written for me.

Gray: ... I've had the four characters in mind for some time and I began putting them together when the rehearsals of *Close of Play* at the National were interrupted by labour disputes. I needed something to concentrate on to keep myself sane. Michael Codron, who's presenting the play, insisted on calling it a thriller although most good theatre from *Oedipus* to *The Family Reunion* goes into the same category.

Nevertheless Simon Gray has stuck to the rules of the whodunnit game.

Gray: I happen to like thrillers, even if I did leave at the interval of the last one I saw in the theatre, murmuring something about "a pressing engagement elsewhere". Indeed I even wrote one a few years ago under a pseudonym. [*A Comeback for Stark* by Hamish Reade, for the benefit of those who want to raid the libraries.] The plot, though, came last, emerging from the four characters. And perhaps this is why I enjoyed writing *Stage Struck* more than anything I have done for a long time.

Bates: I'm not a thriller fan—I find them rather hard to follow—but I do like the cadences of the sentences Simon writes. Probably that is the key to our partnership. The dialogue comes with such ease and naturalness—and we share a sense of humour. He may have to explain a character but never how a line should be spoken.

After all the major male roles Simon Gray has devised is it not time he offered a really succulent female one?

Gray: Yes, of course. Apart from the fact that I'm supposed to do a little teaching. I'd love to write one. Perhaps we'll get Alan to play it in drag.

John Higgins

Dancing trends

Cinderella has suddenly become a favourite Christmas theme for Britain's dance companies. Apart from the Royal Ballet's revival of the Ashton version, with Prokofiev's music, which will be televised by the BBC, two other companies are giving the premieres of new full-length *Cinderellas*.

Peter Darrell is choreographing the work for the Scottish Ballet, using music by Rossini. Described as somewhat unconventional, with the fairy story dominated by a class struggle, the work will receive its premiere in Aberdeen on December 7. Robert de Warren provides the new work for the Northern Ballet Theatre, bringing the story up to date so that the prince becomes the owner of a department store and Cinderella a milliner in the store. The music used is by Johann Strauss, and the Ballet will open in Manchester on December 17.

In the New Year there will be a second Dance Umbrella festival, mainly based at the Riverside Studios and the ICA in London but also extending to other venues in London and to Bristol, Cardiff and Plymouth. It starts on January 21 and will continue into March.

Visiting companies from abroad include Pauline de Groot and Dancers from the Netherlands, the Danny Grossman Dance Company from Canada and, as yet unconfirmed, Pina Bausch's Ballet of the Wuppertal Opera. Visitors from the United States will include Steve Paxton, Naomi Sorkin, Elisa Monte and David Brown. Performers from Britain will include members of the Royal Ballet and the London Contemporary Dance Theatre as well as the MASS Movers, the EMMA and Extemporary Dance Companies, Dancework, Richard Alston with Sue Davies and Julyen Hamilton, and Maedée Duprès.

Among other dance events in the New Year will be the first London performances of Joan Denise Moriarty's folk-ballet *The Playboy of the Western World*. It will be presented by the Irish Ballet Company in March at the Sadler's Wells Theatre as part of the festival *A Sense of Ireland*. The original live music will be performed by the Chieftains.

A possible visitor later in the year could be the Paris Opera Ballet, although the company's appearance at the London Coliseum is still under negotiation.

New ballets due early in the New Year include a work by Michael Corder for the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. Set to *Sinfonietta La Jolla* by Martinu and with designs by Lazaro Prince, it will receive its premiere at the Sadler's Wells Theatre in February.

Martin Huckerby

An old master's joyful wisdom

The honours of the first week in the wide-ranging London Film Festival (90 films in 18 days) are fairly equally divided between old masters and exciting debutants. For me the marvel of the whole show comes from the oldest of the old masters: John Huston is 73, but his *Wise Blood* has still the vigour and the innocent joy in human oddity that distinguished his youthful masterworks. It is based on a novel by Flannery O'Connor, but its life seems to start right out of the screen. A grim, intense and brilliant new actor, Brad Dourif, plays the hero, a mean and angry ex-serviceman vainly trying to break loose from the shackles of his own ignorance and a conscience formed by a hell-fire Christian upbringing. The confusion of his soul is further confounded by the kindly fools and malevolent fakes who make up his world in a small Southern township.

Huston's genius is to make it look so easy to get it right—to get the words right, the characters right, the performances right, the images right; to juggle low farce, horror, foolery, near tragedy, human pathos and never fumble a point.

Like the best parables, Fellin's *Prova d'Orchestra* is deceptively simple in the telling, unfathomable and mischievously teasing in retrospect. It has already aroused dementia of anger among those whose too direct and naive political interpretations lead them to suspect a neo-fascist tract.

The anecdote tells how an orchestra assembles for a rehearsal in an ancient chapel, under the inquisitive eyes of a television documentary crew. For a while all is harmonious: but then there are murmurings, slogans, strikes, outright revolution. The uprising is only quelled by a new threat from without: the ubiquitous ball and chain of the demolition men suddenly crashes through the ancient walls. The recalcitrants scurry gratefully back to the paternal guidance of the conductor. His power confirmed, the conductor's harangues take on the tones of a Hitler.

From Spain Luis G. Berlanga's *The National Shot Gun* is also a parable or a metaphor, though this time cast in the rougher manner of popular farce. The hero is a misguided opportunist who decides that the way to advancement is to throw a great hunting party for the Right People. The Right People turn out to be a disgraceful bunch of freeloaders, charlatans, decadents and idiots, who walk out leaving their host sadder, wiser and very much poorer. It is all rather like a Jonsonian comedy of humours; and, if its satirical points seem at one and the same time too obvious and too broad, it has a lot of funny performers and nice gags.

Miklós Jancsó's diptych *Vitam et Sanguinem*—originally intended as a trilogy—is being shown complete, under the title of the first part, *Hungarian Rhapsody*. The most costly film ever made in Hungary, it marks in some respects a peak of Jancsó's skill at abstract choreography for the cinema screen. Photographed by his regular and resourceful cameraman Janos Kende, its images are breathtaking. The camera lingers, darts, runs and leaps among swirling formations of soldiers, peasants, mist, smoke, water, naked men and women, horses, motor-cycles, hang-gliders; everything is Jancsó's material. The only unease is that these images seem rather to distract than actually illuminate Jancsó's tricky narrative theme, based on history—an aristocrat and reactionary who finds himself drawn, out of nationalism and hatred of the Nazis, to the side of the Communists.

The two senior Bengali directors, Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, appear with comparatively minor works. Ray's *The Elephant God* is a jolly period detective story for children, rather in the manner of his earlier *The Golden Fortress*. Sen, who has often in the past employed an unsparing realist style to document the sufferings of the street people of Calcutta, seems less happy treating the theme with the picturesque stylization he developed so successfully in last year's *The Outsiders*.

The new generation of Indian film-makers is represented by strongly contrasted works. From Kerala, G. Aravindam's *The Circus Tent* is a diffuse, dreamlike and mesmeric contemplation of the comings and goings of a shabby little rural circus. The show people go about their affairs with total absorption: life is lived. Aravindam has a flair for the arresting image, and a special quality of watching and waiting for the last moment and the last gesture which complete the whole significance of a shot.

Maurizio Nichetti's triumph at the Venice Festival with his *Ratataplan* makes this, perhaps, the debut of the year. It is tough on him, all the same, to overload him with praise as the London Festival programme does ("To the ranks of Keaton, Chaplin, Tati we must now welcome Maurizio Nichetti"). He simply is not as good as that—not yet, at least. He borrows left, right and centre, flogs his best gags to death. This much said, though, Nichetti is a singularly appealing comic, with wild hair and owlish specs, and the gift of surrounding himself with a whole world of engaging eccentricity.

A comedy with more bite is the Moscow Festival Grand Prix winner, *Camera Buff*, directed by Krzystof Kieslowski. This is a key film in the new socially critical mood of the young Polish cinema. The hero buys a 16mm camera to record his new baby, and quickly finds a niche as his factory's official cameraman. With success (in amateur film competitions) comes peril: he experiences, in little, the sort of censorship and restrictive aesthetic dogmas that have sent bigger and better film-makers than himself to the wall.

There is a guest appearance in the film by Krzysztof Zanussi, who is a major influence on the new Polish generation. Zanussi is represented in the festival by a film made in West Germany: perhaps the story would still have been unacceptable to the Polish studios. It tells of the meeting of a Polish countess and a cultured German officer in the Second World War. Hostility and suspicion progress to a wary friendship, and finally to something like love, brief and doomed by history. The dialogue is German, but the feeling authentically Polish, as subtle, cool and gently caustic as any of Zanussi's best native-made films.

It has not been a great year for French cinema. The London Film Festival programme calls Hugo Santiago's fantasy-thriller *Ecoute voir*... "fascinating"; I found it intolerably pretentious, arty and camp. Eric Rohmer's regrettable *Perceval le Gallois* ("wondrous words ... real feeling for the medieval chivalric world ...") looks like a Selfridge spring fashion window; and the recherché "artlessness" of the playing seems only arch.

David Robinson

Dazzling waste

John Everett Millais
National Museum of Wales, Cardiff

John Russell Taylor

Of all the Pre-Raphaelites, John Everett Millais was the most dazzlingly talented and the most alarmingly wasteful of that talent. We know all too well what tends to happen to young revolutionaries, but all the same it is very difficult to believe that *Bubbles* was painted by the same man as *Christ in the Carpenter's Shop*. Understandably, most of the drawings in this admirably comprehensive exhibition date from the earlier years, before 1860, with just one or two stragglers in the way of family portraits and illustrations to Thackeray from the 1870s.

It would be interesting to know what preliminary studies for Millais's later, in their time much admired, Academy pictures look like: was there, perhaps, strong, uncompromising draughtsmanship underlying the bland, soapy finish? But probably not, and it is wise to keep our attention fixed here upon the young revolutionary's achievements. For these really are stunning. There seems to have been nothing this astonishing lad did not know how to do with crisp line on white paper by the age of 17 or 18: just look at the mannered, perverse, almost grotesque yet magisterial *Disentombment of Queen Matilda* of Flanders, done when he was barely 19. Or the complex yet totally readable composition of the unfinished *Eve of the Deluge* a year later. And then, at the tense, neurotic time of his elopement with Ruskin's wife in the mid-1850s, there are the darker, more violently dramatic drawings of modern-dress scenes, many of them coincidentally produced on commission as illustrations for novels or poems, but some apparently done just to work out something in Millais's own emotions.

With the 1860s came conformity and immense popular success: Millais was a Pre-Raphaelite no more; neither was he in any way an interesting artist. But the legacy of *Autumn Leaves* and *The Blind Girl* and this body of drawings is enough for any artist's whole working life. From November 17 to December 16.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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THEATRES

ASTORIA cc S 01-734 4291/439 8031. At last in London BEATLEMANIA "Sheer technical perfection ... awe-inspiring." E. News. Superb. N.O.W. BEATLEMANIA "Uncannily like the real thing." Guardian. BEATLEMANIA "Engaging exercise in nostalgia." E. Std. "Reinforces my belief that McCartney and Lennon are the greatest songwriters this country has ever produced." Sun. Tues-Thurs 8.0, Fri/Sat 6.0 & 8.45. SUNDAY 5.00 & 8.30 BEATLEMANIA Fri (6 pm only) [illegible] Students [illegible] Reduced rate Group Bkgs [illegible]

COMEDY THEATRE. cc 01-930 2578. Mon-Sat 9.0. Mats Fri 5 & Sat 6.30. THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW

CRITERION. 930 3216. cc bkgs 379 6565. LAST OF THE RED HOT LOVERS Evgs. 8, Sat. 5.30 and 8.30. Thurs. Mat. 3.00. LEE MONTAGUE GEORGINA HALE BRIDGET TURNER SUSAN ENGEL in Neil Simon's comedy LAST OF THE RED HOT LOVERS Directed by Eric Thompson.

DUCHESS 836 8243. Mon-Thurs evgs 8.0. Fri & Sat 5.30 & 8.15 OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is stunning." D. Tel. Run extended to Jan 5. Last 8 weeks.

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FORTUNE THEATRE. 01-836 2238. Evgs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 "STAR-STUDDED CAST." D. Tel. JOHN BARRON LORRAINE CHASE ANNETTE CROSBIE GERALD FLOOD STEVEN GRIVES MIRIAM KARLIN and KENNETH WILLIAMS "IS PERFECTION." Guardian. in THE UNDERTAKING "THIS PLAY IS STUNNING." Thames TV.

GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601. Evgs 8.0 (sharp). Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. GARETH HUNT "A WINNER." Evening Standard. DEATHTRAP "I NEARLY LEAPT OUT OF MY SEAT." D. Tel. DEATHTRAP "A MURDER MASTERPIECE." D. Mail. DEATHTRAP "THE BEST THRILLER." D. Tel.

GLOBE THEATRE. cc 01-437 1592. Mon. to Fri eve 8.0. Mats. Wed 3.0. Saturdays 5.0 & 8.30. ANTON RODGERS GEMMA CRAVEN DIANE LANGTON ANDREW C. WADSWORTH & DAVID HEALEY in THE HIT MUSICAL SONGBOOK "A TOUCH OF MUSICAL MAGIC." NOW. "THIS STUNNING OCCASION, THE BEST BRITISH MUSICAL OF THIS YEAR AND A FEW GONE BY." F. Times. "VERY FUNNY, OFTEN HILARIOUS. RECEIVED WITH DELIGHT." EVG. STANDARD. OVER 100 PERFORMANCES.

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HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Prevs. from Nov. 22. Evs. 8. Opens Nov. 28. UNCLE VANYA by Anton Chekhov. A new version by Pam Gems with Jean Anderson, Hilda Braid, Maurice Denham, Nigel Hawthorne, Ian Holm, Susan Littler, Anthony O'Donnell, Alison Steadman. Dir. by Nancy Meckler.

HAYMARKET. cc 01-930 9832. Evgs 8.0. Wed 2.30. Sat 4.30 & 8.0. GERALD HARPER KATE O'MARA in the new SHERLOCK HOLMES MYSTERY The Crucifer of Blood by PAUL GIOVANNI "The kind of spectacle I cannot recall since boyhood ... a terrific stunt." Evening News.

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NATIONAL THEATRE 'S' cc 928 2252. OLIVIER (open stage): Today 2.45 (low price mat) Ton't 7.30, Tomor. 7.30 AS YOU LIKE IT by Shakespeare. Special Benefit Perf. Sunday 7.30 [illegible] UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY by Arthur Schnitzler in a version by Tom Stoppard. LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Ton't, Tomor. 7.45 DEATH OF A SALESMAN by Arthur Miller. at 6 p.m. Ton't: Warren Mitchell in Woody Allen's KUGELMASS EPISODE (45 mins. Platform perf. tickets 75p). COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Today 3.0 LARK RISE. Ton't 7.30 CANDLEFORD. Tomor. 8.0 by Keith Dewhurst from Flora Thompson's book. (Promenade performances—all tickets standing). Excellent cheap seats from 10 a.m. day of perf. all 3 theatres. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 3052. TOURS OF THE BUILDING (incl. backstage) £1.25. Info. 633 0880.

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PALLADIUM S cc 01-437 7373 The smash hit production of THE KING AND I starring YUL BRYNNER will be closed from Nov 11 thru Nov 17 THE PRODUCTION WILL REOPEN MONDAY 19TH AT 7.30 PM Booking now for XMAS & THRU 1980. Hot Line: 01-437 2055.

PHOENIX THEATRE cc S 01-836 2294 Eves 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sat 5 & 8.30. SUSAN HAMPSHIRE PATRICK MOWER in 2ND YEAR OF TOM STOPPARD'S NIGHT AND DAY Directed by Peter Wood BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Evening Standard Drama Award

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OPERA AND BALLET

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THEATRES

AMBASSADORS S. CC 01-836 1171. Mon to Thurs 8.00, Fri 8.30, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. No perfs from 24-29 December inc. Dinsdale Landen, Gwen Watford, David Burke, Angela Down in BODIES by James Saunders "ITS IMPACT HIT ME LIKE A THUNDERBOLT FROM JOVE. THE LANGUAGE BLAZES WITH WIT AND INTELLIGENCE AND ITS THEME ELECTRIFIES." D. Mail. BODIES "WHEN WE HAVE LAUGHED AT ITS WIT, BEEN HELD IN THE GRIP OF ITS DRAMA AND REVELLED IN THE COLOURS AND LAYERS OF ITS LANGUAGE, 'BODIES' STILL RAISES ECHO AFTER ECHO IN OUR MINDS AND HEARTS. DINSDALE LANDEN'S PERFORMANCE IS WORTH GOING MILES TO SEE."—Bernard Levin. BODIES "MR. LANDEN GIVES WHAT I INSIST IS THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN A MODERN PLAY NOW TO BE SEEN IN LONDON."—E. News

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PICCADILLY (S) from 9 am 437 4506. cc bkgs. 836 1071. Evgs 8. Thur. 3. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. PETER BARKWORTH HANNAH GORDON in Brian Clark's new play CAN YOU HERE ME AT THE BACK? "A WONDERFUL PLAY WITH WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES."—NOW. "Articulate and witty."—D. Exp. "A SUPERBLY ABSORBING PIECE OF ENTERTAINMENT."—Sun

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ART GALLERIES

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BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum), EARLY ARABIC PRINTING. Until 9 December. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Portraits of the East. The Century of Rubens and Rembrandt. Until 13 January. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

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HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, SW1. 01-930 6422/5821. THE LURE OF ROME. Some Northern Artists in Italy in the Nineteenth Century. Monday to Friday 10-5.30 until November 27.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council) South Bank, SE1. THIRTIES—British art and design before the war. Mon-Thurs. 10-8. Fri and Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. £1.20. All day Mon and 6-8 Tues-Thurs. 60p.

LEGER, 13 OLD BOND ST. Exhibition Old Masters English Paintings and Watercolours until Christmas. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle Street, W.1. Graham Sutherland. New Aquatints illustrating Guillaume Apollinaire's Bestiary with related watercolours. 21 Nov.-18 Jan. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30, Sat. 10-12.30.

NICOLA JACOBS Gallery opens with The First Exhibition, 14 Nov.-8 Dec. Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-1 p.m. 9 Cork Street, London, W.1. Tel. 437 3868.

ROBERT NOORTMAN GALLERY, 5 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 01-839 2606. Annual Exhibition of 19th Century French Watercolours and Drawings. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Sat. 10-1. Until Dec. 14.

SERPENTINE GALLERY (Arts Council), Kensington Gardens, W.2. ART INTO LANDSCAPE 3 Preliminary Exhibition. TIM HEAD: Two Installations. Until 28 November. Open daily 10-5. Adm free.

SPINK. Opening today until November 30th. EXHIBITION OF BAMBOO AND WOOD CARVINGS. Weekdays 9.30-5.30, Saturday 10-1. 5-7 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 937 5883. DONALD McINTYRE. Until 30 November.

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Committee ... The announcement was made by Mr Michael Stassinopoulos, the former Greek President ... Committee, in the pers... Macmillan.

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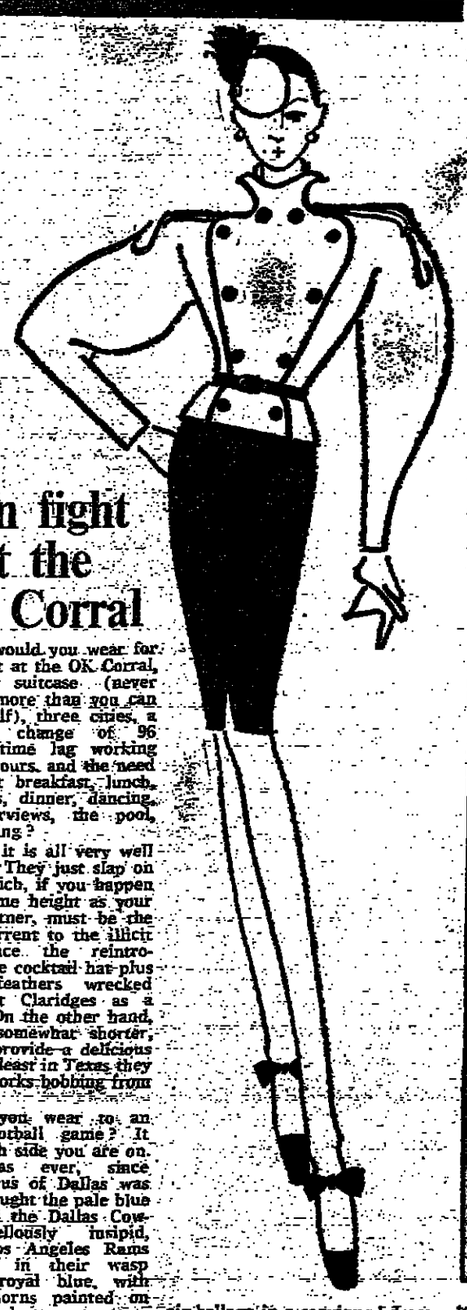
Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Bun fight at the OK Corral

Well, what would you wear for the Bun-fight at the OK Corral, given one suitcase (never travel with more than you can carry yourself), three cities, a temperature change of 96 degrees, a time lag working towards 18 hours, and the need to appear at breakfast, lunch, tea, cocktails, dinner, dancing, rodeos, interviews, the pool, and the jogging?

Of course, it is all very well for the men. They just slap on a Stetson which, if you happen to be the same height as your hoedown partner, must be the greatest deterrent to the illicit embrace since the reintroduction of the cocktail hat plus veil, and feathers wrecked the lobby at Claridges as a rendezvous. On the other hand, if you are somewhat shorter, Stetsons do provide a delicious shade and at least in Texas they do not have corks bobbing from the brim.

What do you wear to an American football game? It depends which side you are on. Traitorous as ever, since Neiman Marcus of Dallas was my host, I thought the pale blue and white of the Dallas Cowboys marvellously insipid, while the Los Angeles Rams were visions in their wasp yellow and royal blue, with curly gold horns painted on their crash helmets.

For readers unfamiliar with American football, I should explain at once that it bears little relationship either to Twickenham or to dear Stanley Matthews in those baggy shorts. To be succinct, what happens is that a cast of thousands assembles on the edges of a plastic mat to blasts of Souza. I believe that there is a ball, though I never saw it, but at a given whistle half the cast nip off in diverse directions and knock each other over. No one gets dirty, which must be bad for the washing-powder advertising industry.

The Dallas stadium is magnificent, a sort of collision between the Coliseum in Rome and Ely cathedral. Up in the Guinness-black sky floats an air balloon in a sequinned dress which reads "Goodyear".

While I am on the subject, I can also inform readers about how players are chosen. They have their names stamped on the backs of their jumpers so it goes without saying that if you are tiny you have to be called Jones, because your shoulders, however padded, simply cannot accommodate more letters, while if you are a seven-foot gladiator you are free to be called Kakaloskopski or Wilkinson, who was the one I rather fancied *entre nous*.

I do wish the so-called pro-women's movements would stop being so silly and so jealous about pretty girls. Every mortal has a special gift and if it is beauty rather than brains I think it is impertinent to assume that this gift is the lesser. I shall be reincarnated as a Dallas Cowboys cheerleader, even if it does involve wearing a tacky white bolero and a ludicrous mini, also springing into a marionette routine upon a signal incomprehensible to the human mind, wearing odd mops round your wrists—which, if I remember, I can take to the Great Beyond from my venetian blind dusting cupboard—and getting banned from being the lovely solace of millions of American males on TV because the ugly sisters think I am being exploited.

What do you wear to introduce a fashion show of capsule collections by four of the most talented, most consistent and most wearable British designers, spearheading the British Fortnight at Neiman Marcus? Answer, snappy short black skirt, black T-shirt and Kaffe Fasser knock-off bridge jacket, from British Home Stores. You see, I am on your side.

All four designers are superb, and I fell proud to present merchandise so beautifully made, so original, and so wearable. We kicked off with Janice Wainwright, now definitely into the big league. From the autumn collection she showed very cool, very sophisticated, what I would call early-evening clothes. Soft crepe pyjama suits, highlighted with silver stitching, immensely flattering and showing that Janice knows just whom she is dressing.

From her spring collection she showed martini-dry black and white jerseys and crepes. I use the cocktail analogy on purpose because Janice's clothes are always a delicious aperitif and make you lick your lips for the dinner to follow.

Next on the catwalk was John Bates, who, being six foot three and exceptionally handsome, was already a personal wow, in the Lone Star State. His clothes were a wow, too. John Bates has now acquired the authority and the inimitable personal signature which has sometimes eluded him in his couture range, though never in his Jean Varon line. Short, sharp, close fitting suits; stunningly chic day dresses with a lot of contrast top stitching; wicked evening dresses which would undoubtedly give one pneumonia were we not all sweeping about in limousines in the back of which Arthur Murray could do a neat trade in dance classes. And superb furs. Bates handles the juxtaposition of embroidered leather and silver fox perfectly.

Then, the ever gracious Yuki. Yuki and I have come down via New York, where I have been lecturing at the Fashion Institute of Technology and fear that my eyes, if not blurred by the dust of yesterday's rodeo, are still bright green about the facilities of this designer training college. Imagine acres of clothes fully visible, handleable, properly catalogued, neatly documented, the supreme examples of dress through the ages, plus cold-stored furs plus drawers and drawers of fabric references and accessories, and fans and gloves and veils, all there to be inspired by.

Compare it with rummaging in the bowels of the V and A or the British Museum, or the black tunnels of the new arrangement of the Bath Museum of Costume.

In New York Yuki demonstrates 14 dresses each cut from one single square of fabric and seamed with one seam, and in Dallas he concentrates on these miraculous pieces of engineering.

Finale time is occupied by Zandra Rhodes, fuchsia haired and largely fuchsia frocked. While I love and admire her clothes and her exquisite self-designed prints and her supreme handling of texture—rulle again after 20 years, radiant chiffons, pause inducing jerseys—I know that one of the reasons for my support of the lady is her professionalism in selling herself. It is not easy for the artist to be the foot-in-the-door man too, but Zandra, more than any other British designer, has grasped the essential for new wave haute couture. It means that you have, say, a small show here for the four press persons and the thirty private customers who matter, then you pack the collection into a trunk and you traipse round Tokyo, Berlin, Milan, Paris, New York, Los Angeles. . . Sometimes in England I feel that designers resent the bus fare from Brixton.

What do you wear to a grand charity ball held actually in Neiman-Marcus downtown? Since I know I shall be outdiamonded, I opt for Corocraft pearl studs, and anyway the men get off much better, and also I am worried about throwing the gravy over $3,000 Galanos dresses which are *à côté de moi*, as Miss Piggy would point out. Ted Tinling, who has dressed sixteen and a half lady champions at Wimbledon (be calm, the half was Althea Gibson, who was, I assure you, fully clad but in somebody else's top or bottom, I forget which), Ted wears silver lame and his incomparable charm. Philip Miller, who is the president of Neiman-Marcus, wears a Great Gatsby rig and looks great, and John Bates's partner, who is six feet four and just as handsome wears, Tom Gilbey's Eronian, er, bum-freezer. He and I then establish the world land speed record for the foxtrot in the haberdashery department and are last sighted boogying in the antiques, an area in which after five days of limitless Texan hospitality, plus actually trying to promote British fashion, I think I shall shortly, properly, belong.

By the way, what did I wear to the rodeo? Among other things my father's 1925 white pique evening waistcoat. Maybe that is why they would not let me ride a quarterhorse.

From next week, Prudence Glynn's column will appear each Tuesday.

Lone Star State stars; ● Above left: John Bates' scarlet and black suit. Only just to the knee shirt, big shoulders, constricted waist. From the Jean Varon range. ● Above centre: Turquoise cut-velvet tight waist jacket by Yuki, worn over a draped silk crêpe de chine cocktail dress decorated with tiny turquoise ladybirds. ● Top right: Janice Wainwright has slipped away into beautifully cut bias jersey after six dresses. These two in black and white, the most interesting feature the drape on the forearm. ● Above right: Zandra Rhodes' new length. The mini as never before

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David Spanier, The Times Diplomatic Correspondent, on the crucial stage of the Rhodesia talks

Has Lord Carrington succeeded when so many others have failed?

The constitutional conference on Rhodesia stands or falls this week. In either case, Lord Carrington has intimated, Rhodesia will move to independence. If all the parties at the conference can agree, independence will be on terms which the whole Commonwealth will endorse; if they disagree, then independence will come via a "second class" solution. Where Sir Harold, Sir Alec, Lord Goodman, David Owen and so many of the best and the brightest failed, it looks as if the new Foreign Secretary may yet succeed. How has he managed it?

From the outside it might seem that this is another page in the glorious tradition of the amateur batsman who comes in after all the pros have been bowled, and proceeds to hit a match-winning imings. But that impression would be quite wrong. It would be to mistake Lord Carrington's rather engaging sense of humour, which keeps on breaking through, for the steely sense of purpose animating his policy, and the novelty of the British approach.

For the talks at Lancaster House, now in their tenth week, are unlike any of the negotiations which preceded them. Neither the frenzy of the HMS Tiger and Fearless talks, nor the prestigiditation of Dr Kissinger is in evidence. In fact what has been going on is not a classical negotiation at all.

Up to now the tactic of the chairman has been to insist that either the parties agree fairly quickly to the British proposals or the conference could not sensibly continue. He has been called "schoolmasterly" and accused of weaving between the African delegations like "a spider".

Winner and losers: Lord Carrington, Sir Harold Wilson, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Lord Goodman and David Owen.

At the start of the conference the Foreign Secretary was distinctly pessimistic. It hardly seemed possible that Bishop Muzorewa's delegation, with the entrenched white minority behind it, would agree to giving up the whites' blocking power in the proposed independence constitution. It seemed even less likely that the Salisbury delegation would go on to agree to turn itself out of office during the interim period before the new British constitution came into force. But it did and it will.

Why? One powerful reason is that Mr Ian Smith, who of course voted against the constitutional changes, now carries less authority than he did. Though he came to London as the spirit incarnate of Rhodesia going it alone, his lone voice failed to sway his colleagues.

So when the Muzorewa delegation accepted the constitutional changes Britain demanded, it placed the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance in a rather different situation. They could hardly denounce the constitution as racist and unjust when the changes made reflected the conditions laid down at the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka in August. Added to which was the Front's natural reluctance to put itself in the wrong in the eyes of international opinion, by walking out of Lancaster House.

Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe do not like the British approach. They only came to the conference under strong persuasion from the Frontline States, who have their own reasons for wanting a settlement, given their deepening economic difficulties. Now they complain they are being pressured by Lord Carrington, whereas it is only their combined efforts and sacrifices in the war which made the conference possible in the first place.

The British view—not stated openly—explains why the conference is not a negotiation in the classic sense. It starts from the premise that there is no escaping the fact, like it or lump it, that Bishop Muzorewa's delegation represents the political and administrative and military power inside Rhodesia, and therefore any settlement made in London must come to terms with it. The negotiating technique, therefore, has been to push the Bishop's delegation as far as it would go, and then try to bring the Patriotic Front in to endorse the new position. Lord Carrington has not hesitated to push hard, laying down deadlines if not quite issuing ultimatums.

The Salisbury delegation has been adroit in sensing which way the wind was blowing. It wants sanctions to end and has agreed, pretty quickly, on the British Government's proposals for the interim period. Its reward is that the order covering sanctions, the formal act itself, will not be renewed—the fact that it fell due tomorrow at the climax of the conference is an accident of timing, but a significant one. The Patriotic Front feels it is being squeezed. It is not enjoying the experience but it has nowhere else to go, except back to the battlefield.

Lord Carrington, though insisting that each of the three parts of the agenda—the constitution, the interim period and the cease-fire—must be settled one by one, before going on to the next item, is already talking about monitoring the cease-fire with Commonwealth units.

The question now is whether the Patriotic Front will accept the terms which he is proposing, as the only terms available. If not, the election will go ahead without the Patriotic Front and the war will continue—the so-called "second class" solution. Lord Carrington has chosen a high risk strategy, but it is a risk geared to optimum success.

Bernard Levin

Hobson's choice: Healey today, Benn tomorrow

So many people are going about saying that they feel sorry for Mr Callaghan—most notable among them Mr Callaghan himself—that I think it incumbent upon me to declare that I do not feel in the least sorry for him. On the contrary, I think he deserves everything that is happening to him, not excluding the NEC of the Labour Party, which in ordinary circumstances shouldn't happen to a dog.

That Mr Callaghan has brought it all upon himself is a fact too obvious, and too shameful, to be worth more than a brief comment. His whole parliamentary life has been as devoid of principle as Harold Wilson's, without Wilson's lunatic ambition and vanity to drive it, and for that matter without Wilson's engaging naivety to soften it. The political history of James Callaghan, from beginning to end and whether he was running away from every battle or ignoring the Boundary Commission's recommendations so that his party might retain the accidental advantage it got from the irregular distribution of voters, has been nerveless, shifty, and barren. Time-serving, gerrymandering, and blubbing when the going got rough; that is the portrait of him that will hang in the corridors of history, and the sooner his career comes to an end the better it will be for us all.

But that, alas, is to consider Callaghan's career in absolute, not relative, terms. If he accepts the advice so helpfully tendered by Mr Sidney Weighell of the NUR (one of those knights whose role has always been to spur to the fallen commander's side in order to help him to his feet but who somehow always manage to find themselves standing on his face) and resigns the leadership, there will naturally be a struggle for the succession. Mr Weighell, and the other Labour Party power-brokers who think like him, have already seen—not that it required what Sam Weller called "patent double million gas microscopes of hextra power" to see it—that the Parliamentary Labour Party, which has always lived on the edge of a metamorphosis into a cowardly rabble, has already begun to pupate, and will shortly complete the process. A year or so from now, something approaching a majority of them will either have been replaced as their constituency parties' choice for the next election or, fearing such an outcome, will have made their peace with their new political masters.

So practically everybody is talking as though the immediate replacement of Mr Callaghan by Mr Healey will be the salvation of the Labour Party, and those who are not so talking are saying instead only that you shouldn't change rats half-way across a sinking ship. Mr Healey, it is being said, is a fighter (the more candid are saying more accurately that he is a thug), and it is a fighter (or thug) that the Labour Party must now have if it is to survive the coming Armageddon in anything like a recognizable form.

Leaving aside the question of whether it is desirable for the Labour Party to survive in a recognizable form, I want to offer a rather different view of the matter, which is that the succession of Mr Healey would, so far from averting catastrophe, ensure it.

Before I argue that case, I have to make it clear, in order to avoid disappointment among my readers, that I have no alternative candidate to propose. It is true that the undergrowth is alive with creepy-crawlies that give you nightmares to contemplate, like Hattersley and Owen and Shore, all busy staking their horrible claims, but it is a measure of the desperation which has now set in that such names should be discussed even half seriously. No; if it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come; the readiness is all. Healey today or Benn tomorrow; never was Morton's fork so cruelly jabbed into yielding flesh, nor Hobson's choice so limited.

Healey will fight, of course; in that respect the Healey-boomers are right about their man. He knows who and what his opponents are, and what they intend to do to this country if they ever get into a position to do it; he knows that they are not to be outmanoeuvred, bought off or persuaded; he knows that he has got to slug it out with them, toe to toe, until either he lies down or they do; above all, he knows that their ruthlessness must be matched with an equal ruthlessness on his part, applying Orwell's rule for war with totalitarians: if the enemy proposes to drop a bomb on your mother, the only way to stop him is to go and drop *two* bombs on *his* mother.

For all this we can trust Mr Healey, as indeed we can trust him not merely to be willing to fight but to find the strength and stamina to do so. But there is a terrible hole in his trustworthiness, through which our hope escapes. What will he do if he loses? What will he do, that is, if he becomes leader of the Labour Party and is then defeated by a combination of the NEC, the forthcoming rigged inquiry into the party's structure and organization, and the annual conference?

The answer lies in the definition of that word "defeated". It does not mean that such a combination would eject him from the leadership; it means that it would tie him hand, foot and finger to do its unlovely bidding. And what would Mr Healey do then?

The question, you see, is: would Mr. Healey rather be leader of the Labour Party and a political gelding, or politically—er—entire and an ex-politician too old to start life afresh as a lecturer in Management Studies at the Wolverhampton Polytechnic? My guess is that he would rather be politically emasculated, and my guess is the right one. Because the thing about metaphorical castration is that unlike the real kind there is no objective test of the condition. After all, the entire history of the centre and right of the Labour Party since 1963 has been one of steady retreat from sense, truth, honour and finally ordinary decency, and Mr Healey has trudged along with the retreating column every step of the way. Yet neither he nor any of his colleagues has ever admitted it. Every compromise, every selling of another bit of territory in the hope of being allowed to keep the rest, every justification of what they knew to be unjustifiable, every betrayal of themselves, their beliefs and their voters—every pace backwards has been accompanied by another claim that they are really marching to the front. When *precisely* did Mrs. Williams make it clear that if the Left finally took over the party she would leave it? Why, after she had lost her seat in Parliament; before that, during the election campaign, she allowed herself to be used to decieve the voters into believing that there was no danger from the Left while moderates like herself were about.

And do you really suppose that Mr Healey, when it comes to it, will split the party and lead what is left of the moderate forces towards a Canaan that might not even exist? Or will he not rather convince himself that nothing has really changed, that it is well worth abandoning a few more positions of no great strategic importance so long as the flag still flies over the main fortress, that he has hoodwinked the Left into thinking they have hoodwinked him, that, in short, the key to No. 10 Downing Street is a prize for which it is worth sacrificing what little he has not already sacrificed?

I think that, by the tone I have used to ask the question I may have indicated my answer to it. And my answer makes it clear why I hope Mr Callaghan will go on, snivelling and complaining and dodging, until the party he has led to disaster has gone too far down the hill to climb it again until the demoralization within it has gone far enough for Mr. Benn to claim the prize this is rightly his. Then, at least, the battle will take place on the right ground, and the rest of us will be able to say with some confidence, *Voilà l'ennemi*, instead of, as we would have to say with Callaghan and Healey alike: *Voilà rien*.

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Ballymurphy's bricks, bombs and bullets

Belfast

The Ballymurphy ghetto is a horrifying place. The dirt, the smells and slogans, the boarded-up shops and the overpowering sense of decay, all add up to an electrifying atmosphere of violence.

Gangs of school aged children hurl bricks and abuse at army patrols; they toss bottles of brightly-coloured paint, and every armoured vehicle that patrols this Catholic housing estate in West Belfast has been repainted countless times.

The local children are superb shots. Many have learnt to bounce a brick off the bonnet of a "Pig" armoured vehicle so that it enters the small glassless opening at the front, and hits the driver in the face. Recently an open can of Heinz baked beans landed with breathtaking accuracy, and a lot of mess, on the driver's lap.

The aggression is in the eyes of 10 year olds, it haunts the streets, the broken-down houses, the people. And the dogs. The Ballymurphy dogs know a Saracen armoured vehicle as well as their own front gates, and they run alongside barking menacingly, totally caught by the fever that follows every Army patrol.

It is said that as soon as a Saracen or a "Pig" leaves the nearby Moyard army base on the Springfield road, itself a favouriite and frequent target for sniper attacks, the dogs are snarling in expectation all over the estate. They roam like predators outside the fortified base, they lurk with the juvenile gangs on Kelly's Corner, a favourite meeting spot on the edge of this dreadful place, and they prowl every street.

This is where many of today's Republican extremists were nurtured, where nobody has to pay rent or rates; where normal society has come to an end; where many of the homes are so awful that an accurate description would sound hysterical. This is where you can see tiny children, tottering on fledgling legs, trying to lift a housebrick to play the most popular game of all.

At night, the Springfield road slips into a surly silence as it passes the Ballymurhy and spreads out further west. It is the same with the Falls, the Whiterock, the Crumlin, and all the other wide avenues made world-famous by the bombs and bullets of a decade.

Few people go there after dark unless they belong there. Only the lights burning at the frosted windows of the bars indicate that there is any life, and one wonders what the people inside them are talking about.

Outside the "Pigs" and Saracens rumble by with their inmates of young soldiers, swinging their rifles through narrow apertures over the gloomy scene. They are on duty for 80 to 100 hours a week, but that is not what bothers them. The big problem is frustration.

"Imagine this", said one. "I see this guy on the street and walk up to him. I know him because he is a killer, someone who perhaps shot a soldier and might be out with a rifle tonight. But we can't lift him because they say we've got to have evidence, and how the hell can you get that if everyone's scared to death."

As dawn breaks the traffic and the people return, and the ubiquitous rusting old black taxis are bulging with people, because few people go there. Soon, the first shoppers are being frisked and the newspaper boards tell of last night's terrors.

And the war is just another day older.

Christopher Thomas

The runners line up in the race for the White House

Democrats have more fun. The only occasion since the war when their nominating process and election were altogether placid was 1964, the Goldwater year when the Republicans contributed the most to the general jollity. The more usual Democratic practice is an exciting and vicious fight for the nomination.

This time the fight to the finish between President Carter and Senator Kennedy will be the main event of the election. The chances are that the fight will go on until the party assembles its nominating convention in New York next August.

Usually the results of the convention are settled well in advance. In 1976, Mr Carter won so many of the early primaries that he was assured of a majority even though he lost most of the late primaries. Now the rules have changed, and delegates chosen in each primary will be allocated according to the votes cast for each candidate, instead of the winner taking all of them.

Among other things, this will deprive Mr Jerry Brown, governor of California, of the largest block of delegates (306) at the convention, assuming he wins the California primary. Mr Carter and Mr Kennedy will each get his share.

With American politics more uncertain than ever, the pendulum of accepted opinion has swung back towards the President since the summer. Three or four months ago, nobody gave Mr Carter a chance against Mr Kennedy. He has suffered no further catastrophe since Mr Andrew Young resigned last August, and his standing in the polls has improved. The conventional wisdom now asserts that we must not count the President out at this early stage of the game, that he has certain strengths which must not be under-estimated, and that Mr Kennedy's decision to declare his candidacy last week, and to launch the presidential campaign with a four-day tour of nine states, will immediately reduce his lead over the President by bringing him down into the grubby arena in which the race will be run.

The two men start out each with a solid base of operations—the South for the President and New England for the senator. Liberal Democrats will support Mr Kennedy and conservatives Mr Carter. People who think ill of Congress will vote against Senator Kennedy and people who think ill of the government generally, or who blame the President for their woes, will vote against Mr Carter.

Senator Edward Kennedy: a fight to the finish.

People lost their faith in Mr Carter's promises of a more loving government a long time ago, but he is a good campaigner and will work to restore that faith. Mr Kennedy is one of the few really rousing orators in American politics and will strive to stir up popular enthusiasm again in the old slogans of his elder brothers and Franklin Roosevelt.

Mr Carter is armed with the immense power and influence of the presidency, the weapons that President Ford used to defeat Mr Reagan's challenge in the Republican primaries in 1976. Mr Kennedy has his name.

Altogether, these factors probably balance each other out, and the results therefore depend on the campaign and on events. Mr Carter, for instance, uses the claim that he is the first President since the Twenties under whose administration no American soldier has been killed abroad. The latest events in Iran show how fragile that claim may prove.

Mr Kennedy's unconvincing performance on television early this month has probably harmed him, and the Chappaquiddick scandal still haunts him and may become a serious issue.

The two men have agreed to stage what passes for a public debate in Iowa in January and their performances will undoubtedly affect the result.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the fence, the Republicans are fighting a most gentlemanly campaign. Even Mr John Connally is more or less observing Mr Reagan's "eleventh commandment", which forbids Republican candidates to attack one another.

It has been a phony fight so far, with Mr Reagan winning handsomely in the polls and the others scratching around for recognition. This is likely to change rapidly now that Mr Reagan has formally declared, and for once I will abandon the usual journalistic caution and assert that he has not the slightest hope of winning the Republican nomination, let alone election.

He is far too old. He will be 70 just after the next inauguration. Mr Ford, who has hankered to the advice of his wife and his friends and has decided that the torch has passed to a younger generation, remarked in 1976 that Mr Reagan was the only man he knew with prematurely orange hair.

Mr Reagan's principal rivals are Mr Connally, Mr George Bush and Senator Howard Baker. Mr Connally is the most rousing speaker of them all, and never hesitates to make his opinions known, however controversial. Indeed, he stands accused of choosing controversial positions in order to win attention. Thus he has taken to attacking Israel.

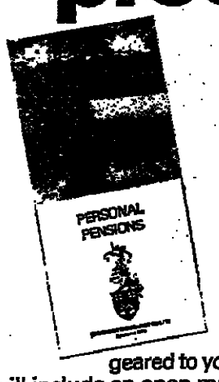
He has to live with the fact that people apparently do not trust him. He has not been a success in the north-east, where the first primaries will be held, but he may be the man to defeat Mr Reagan in the South, in North Carolina and Florida, whose primaries follow hard on the heels of those in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Mr Bush is what the Americans call the sleeper of the race so far. He has been ignored but has been working away, and may yet surprise us. In that, he hopes to emulate Mr Carter's campaign last time. At this stage in 1965, Mr Carter was still ranked among the also-rans in the opinion polls.

The question is whether Mr Baker has the all-consuming ambition of such people as Jimmy Carter, Richard Nixon, and John Kennedy, who gave everything they had to the quest for power. It has been suggested that Mr Baker lacks the stomach for that sort of fight, and he has important duties in the Senate to distract him. Mr Bush, a former congressman, former American representative in Peking, and former head of the CIA, has no such distractions.

Patrick Brogan

Pension problem?



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MINSK DIARY

"Has John a grey cap?" asked the voice on the tape recorder. The first-year students listened intently to the rather scratchy tape and attempted to speak with the same English intonation as they repeated the phrase.

The young lecturer found their accents still too Russian. "Let's listen to the original model this time", she said, turning to me. And so I asked, as I had done in front of a microphone 12 years ago: "Has John a grey cap?"

The students found it rather eerie. They had been listening to my voice day in, day out, ever since they began their high-powered English course at the Minsk Foreign Languages Institute.

There was I in person, not at all how they imagined. They were a little embarrassed. So was I.

It was the first time I had been back to Minsk since I taught there on a one-year British Council contract in 1967-1968. I was prompted to return in the summer when my family and I were in Brest, the border town with Poland, waiting to pick up our car and drive it back to England.

An Intourist guide recognized me by my voice, and in a burst of enthusiasm declared that all Byelorussia had learnt English from the tapes I had made.

I resolved immediately to perpetuate such fame by offering to return to the Foreign Languages Institute and make as many extra recordings as they required.

Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, is a typical large Soviet provincial city. Despite local sensibilities, it has to be admitted that it is hardly an exciting place.

It doesn't have the history of Tallinn and the Baltic towns, the richness of Kiev, the exotic attraction of Samarkand or the soft climate of Tbilisi. Destroyed time and again by invaders sweeping across the flat Byelorussian countryside, it was left a ruin in 1944 after three years of brutal occupation and bombardment.

Stalin rebuilt the city in Stalinesque style: a grandiose central avenue with a trade union palace looking like a Greek temple, an imposing war memorial and the usual sprinkling of parks and rather drab blocks of multi-storey flats.

But Minsk, the twin town of Nottingham, is now one of the Soviet Union's boom towns with a fast-growing population. It already boasts a circus, opera house, several theatres, a concert hall, university and Olympic-sized swimming pool.

A burgeoning industry produces tractors, watches, leather, heavy-duty lorries and ball-bearings. The city earned notoriety as the place where Lee Harvey Oswald lived for two years, and glamour as the town where Olga Korbut was married.

It has its own seat in the United Nations (thanks to Stalin's insistence that Ukraine and Byelorussia be treated as separate countries), one of the best pop groups in the Soviet Union and a very tasty local pork dish. Last year—somewhat belatedly—it was made a hero city for its wartime resistance.

With the population having just topped the million mark, Minsk has made it into the big league of cities, qualifying for an underground railway, and not before time.

But it is not just the railway which prompted the roadworks and rebuilding. Minsk is one of the five Soviet Olympic cities, and will host some of the football matches next year.

Already the stadium has been equipped with huge panels of floodlights. The main buildings are being scrubbed and painted, hotel floors revarnished, restaurants spruced up in anticipation of about 20,000 visitors, not counting the coachloads who will stop over in Minsk on their way to Moscow.

An interval of 11 years is a long enough gap to allow some judgment on what the Breshnev era has done for the Soviet Union's big cities.

The most striking change is that everyone looks better off. Clothes are brighter and more fashionable. There are more private cars on the roads. Several new shops have opened, including a rather good supermarket, and there are brighter window displays, more neon signs and more to buy.

Housing especially has improved. Vast new estates have encroached on the forests on the city outskirts. The architecture is better, the rooms bigger and families are moving out of the cramped and shoddily-built flats put up in the Khrushchev era.

In general people seem more relaxed, more polite. There were jokes on the crowded trolleybus instead of surly shoving. Service in the remodelled cafés was faster and came with a smile. Shop assistants had more time for individual customers.

The growth of foreign tourism to the Soviet Union has had an effect, as it has in most cities. So has détente, which has meant the end to the jamming of foreign radio stations and the increase in foreign contacts.

People are more used to foreigners, more aware of how they live. The Foreign Languages Institute now regularly receives groups of British students for three-month Russian courses. More of the lecturers have been able to travel to England or France in tourist groups or on special courses.

The Foreign Languages Institute in Minsk is one of the country's best. Five languages are taught—English, French, German, Spanish and a recent addition—Italian. But more than half the 3,000 students are in the English faculty.

But beware if you visit the institute in Minsk: you may well be stopped in mid-sentence, as I was, and asked "You just pronounced the word as 'usage'. We were taught to say 'uzage'. Which is correct?" Or you may get some rather forthright remarks about your vowel sounds by someone not wishing to be offensive, but with the same consuming interest as Professor Higgins and almost as good at placing you by your speech.

I was alarmed to be told this time that since all Byelorussia had learned English from me I was responsible for any quirks of usage (or uzage?) and intonation in the past 11 years. So if you go there, you'll find out how I speak. But please don't blame me.

Michael Binyon

Committee
The announcement was made by Mr Michael Stassinopoulos, the
to the British
Committee, in the person of Mr Macmillan.
a sit-in. All 21 elected mayors

The Times News Review

How the world went round while our back was turned

As soon as our backs were turned, events seemed to start happening at twice the normal pace. In Iran, Kampuchea, South Africa, Uganda and many other countries (not to mention Westminster, Edinburgh and New Printing House Square) the scene last November seems an epoch away, not just a year. These transformations reinforced the sense of disorientation apt to be felt in this office during the hiatus in our own affairs.

At first we had to repress a sense of incredulity that time could continue when *The Times* did not. But before long it was hard to avoid the impression that our paper must have served as a kind of pendulum to world events which, deprived of its restraint, were rattling away with an absurd and unrealistic rapidity. The events of the interim, not fully legitimate as part of recorded history by inclusion in our columns, could quite plausibly have been spread over two or three years without giving the least impression of thinness.

It would have been easy enough, admittedly, to predict Mrs Margaret Thatcher—but not the baleful Ayatollah—not military hostilities between China and Vietnam—not the spectacle of Dr Julius Nyerere proving a mightier man of war than Idi Amin—not Vorster disgraced, with a new South African Prime Minister speculating about the future of the laws against miscegenation—not the Pope in Phoenix Park—not British Leyland agreeing to build Hondas—not the virtual extinction of the devolution issue—not Chairman Hua Guofeng at Claridges.

It will be recalled that when we were interrupted Mr James Callaghan was riding high. Only shortly before, at the peak of his confidence, he had burst publicly into song to deride eager election-date tipsters. In retrospect, the decision not to go to the country in the autumn appears the first sign that his sureness of touch, or his luck (much the same thing in politics), had left him.

In December the Government's 5 per cent wages policy melted away at the first test. Industrial action at the BBC seemed likely to black out Christmas programmes, including the first televised screening of *The Sound of Music*. Greatly concerned at this threat to the British Christmas (ironically, in view of the stoic public reaction to the very intermittent availability of television in the months to come), the Government recommended reference to the Central Arbitration Committee, which, acting in providential fashion reminiscent of the Official Solicitor, precipitately awarded not 5 per cent but 12½.

The stampede that followed settled the outcome of the election. Regardless of political consequences, unions in many fields set out frankly to use their muscle. Lorry drivers mounted pickets far and wide, uncollected rubbish blocked the pavements, trains were halted, a thousand schools were closed and scores of hospitals barred all but emergency admissions. Repeated stoppages by customs officers enabled returning travellers to bring brandy and cigars home unchallenged, while at least one of the hundreds of bereaved families distressed by a cemetery workers' strike turned to and dug the necessary grave themselves.

The winter, meanwhile, was the worst for 15 years, with snow, floods gales and ice in Dickensian quantities. Mr Callaghan's luck required him to visit the West Indies for a summit conference, an affair in which shirt-sleeves, sunshades and long cool drinks unavoidably figured, as we all jealously observed. Returning, suntanned, he ill-advisedly tried to strike the unflappable note at an airport interview, and an entire nation nursing its chilblains yearned as one to stuff him head first into a snowdrift.

Memories of all this might have faded if the Government could have held out until autumn. But then came the referendum. Devolution, that great constitutional bugbear, which had bedevilled an entire Parliament, was dismissed as a bore by the Welsh and endorsed by the Scots so grudgingly that the legislation automatically lapsed. Needing the continued parliamentary support both of devolutionists, and anti-devolutionists, Mr Callaghan played ignominiously for time. When that failed, he played ignominiously for votes in the Commons.

When that failed, he gathered his dignity and fought bravely for office, at the head of a party already demoralized and factious. As soon as defeat removed the irksome responsibilities of office, the party blithely abandoned all thought of social contracts and concordats for the delights of in-fighting.

Many observers did not quite believe in the new Government. It was suspected that Mrs Thatcher did not really mean what she said, or that if she did, Whitehall would soon talk her out of it. The election-date tipsters all became tipsters for the date of the U-turn.

After six months, it appears that she did mean most of it after all. She fearlessly gave effect to everything that British businessmen had long been clamouring for, and has been rewarded with the sharpest drop in business confidence for years. Investment is sluggish, and wage inflation (already back in double figures at the turn of the year) is moving resolutely up towards 20 per cent. Energetic steps to control secondary picketing, to extirpate quangos, to get council houses sold and to unburden the taxpayer seem almost marginal beside the immense task of putting zip back into a trading economy at a time of deepening world recession.

For, however stirring events at home may seem, outside affairs cramp the ideological style of any British government. When the oil producing nations tighten the screws on the world, the benefits of our own small oil output are too apt to be drained away by an unhealthily strong pound. The new oil crisis was a direct consequence of the most spectacular event of the entire year, the overthrow of the Shah (all his tanks and jet fighters notwithstanding) by a morose priest of 79.

It was an astonishing (inspiring? appalling?) reminder of the force of religious feeling in a world that often seems to run on realpolitik. While the West was still shuddering at this reminder of the vulnerable nature of its energy supplies, an American nuclear power station boiled over and threatened to depopulate half Pennsylvania, casting a shadow over all hopes residing in the nuclear alternative.

The vast crowds that acclaimed the Ayatollah on his return from exile were paralleled by the crowds that welcomed a very different helicopter-borne priest, the new Pope, as he travelled to reaffirm old values compellingly in the vernacular at Cracow, Auschwitz, Drogheda and Harlem.

Especially in Poland and Ireland (still haunted by the influences which had shortly before caused the deaths of Airey Neave and Lord Mountbatten) his words carried an extraordinary political weight. It was apparent that the Pope (like the Ayatollah) had many battalions; but it remained less clear how fully either of them were in control of the forces on which their strength rested.

The Shah was one of rather many autocrats who fell while we were not there to comment. By ordinary standards, the three worst regimes in the entire world were those of Amin, Bokassa and Pol Pot, and all three of them have disappeared—though in at least two cases out of the three, the state of the people who were the victims of the tyranny has scarcely improved since. Pol Pot, who burnt the hoes and fishing nets as well as slaughtering the literate, may already have caused the deaths of a third of his people, and his policies will kill many more yet.

In the Middle East, Egypt and Israel finally signed their peace treaty after a year of suspense. Egypt was promptly boycotted by the Arab League, but the treaty did bring one glimmer of good cheer to President Carter in a bad year. The arms limitation treaty that he signed with President Brezhnev ("God will not forgive us if we fail" said the Communist leader devoutly) aroused deep suspicions in Congress, which must yet endorse it. Rhodesia acquired a new constitution and name ("Zimbabwe-Rhodesia"), and its leaders came to Lancaster House for a convoluted exchange of half-empty threats with the guerrilla leaders and Lord Carrington.

The English summer occurred in October this year. While we were waiting for it, we could console ourselves with Sebastian Coe's world record for the mile (3min 48.09sec) and with England's easy success in the Tests in Australia. Arsenal won the Cup; Nottingham Forest won the European Cup with the help of Trevor Francis, whom they had earlier acquired for £1m, twice as much as any previous transfer fee.

All this we missed, and much more. The island of Iona was bought for the nation; the magazine *Now!* appeared on the streets; Jeremy Thorpe kept mum and was acquitted; two large blocks of flats were blown up in Birkenhead because they were so ugly that no one would live in them; taunting voices were broadcast claiming to be the Yorkshire Ripper and a representative of the organization that murdered Airey Neave; it became a crime in Sweden for a parent to slap a child. In West Germany, Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, prepared to square up to Herr Franz Josef Strauss; in America, Mr Carter prepared to square up to Mr John Connally, or was it Senator Edward Kennedy? It is vexing to have missed so much, but there is every indication that there are ample supplies of history still in store, piping hot. It is one natural resource that shows no sign of drying up.

George Hill

Government keeps its nerve after six months of bold strokes

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Awe is the dominant reaction among observers of Britain's "new" government: awe that after six months in office Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her Ministers have kept their nerve. With the November announcement of £3,500m cut from planned public expenditure for 1980-81 coming after the £3,500m "economies" in the June Budget, the Government is pressing ahead, as it set out, into the trough of deepening economic depression.

Ministers are convinced that they are on the only course left for national regeneration that—they pray—must reward all who get through the buffeting of the coming 18 months.

An American broker gasps at the ideological commitment; a German central banker is in awe of the daring; an Irish diplomat speaks of courage; even Mr James Callaghan, not yet reconciled to his loss of office, concedes a private sneaking admiration for the lady's determination.

The awe reflects Mrs Thatcher's private and public dominance, making our system more presidential than ever. Even those Cabinet colleagues not enamoured of her right-wing politics join her admirers in speaking of the marvellous flair she has so far shown for the job, and the unrelenting hard work she brings to it. Some rather resent that the Cabinet's efforts are seen to be all "her ladyship's doing".

The fact is however, that led by this unflinching woman, the body of men in Cabinet and Government, many of them schooled and practised in the British consensus of pragmatic adjustment, have let themselves be swept into a high-risk policy gamble. It is 1980s *laisser faire*—allowing people, within a monetary strait jacket, to see how bad things can get before they get better. The only question is whether, having made its policy decisions, the Government can now stand back as it avows.

Cynics have been predicting policy U-turns almost since May 4 when Mrs Thatcher entered Number 10 quoting St Francis. But with the Government signally heartened by the Leyland workers ballot favouring company retrenchment, the cynics may have to wait.

These are early, heady days. But with the Labour Party and TUC in disarray, the Government are counting on getting through this winter without a repetition of the disruption last January, unless it be a rail strike.

But for 1980-81 the word is emerging to brace ourselves for a hard time, with some doubt around whether Mrs Thatcher has quite grasped yet how bad the economy could then be.

The Prime Minister, evidently happiest whenever anyone compares her to Churchill, or revives the Iron Lady label, has so far personified this Government's style. She does what she said she would, and issues plain upbraiding statements to the nation and colleagues alike. She manages to identify with the bold gestures, be they in seeming headlong policy lurches, such as up with VAT and down with income tax, and out with price and exchange controls, or be they strokes of genius, such as the nation-rallying trip to Crossmaglen in August at the height of reaction to the Mountbatten and Warrenpoint murders by the IRA.

Some of the Government's mistakes can also be put down to her impulsiveness and inexperience. There was the messiness of the non-appointment of Mr Edward Heath when all commonsense suggested he could never have served her; there was the muddle over MPs pay; the failed attempt to talk the building societies out of the coming mortgage rate increase; and the unwise reliance on a strong pound that affected our exports.

Much more serious has been the Government's infirm handling of the issue of public expenditure cuts in which it has lost a key psychological battle in the crusade to bring people to reason.

Mrs Thatcher: Making our system more presidential.

Although it has not retreated under fire, the Government has put a smokescreen round its true intentions and actions. It has switched from extolling the necessity of cuts to pretending that it is not cutting, merely "stabilizing". It has ended up courting two bouts of unpopularity—the present one over cuts in local services, and the second next spring when charges by utilities will increase and prescription costs go up to 70p. Local authorities are bound to raise rates.

The fact that *overall* public spending could turn out the same for the three years 1979-81 conceals the real shift in priorities, particularly the £1,000m cut of Government funds to local authorities. Cuts there will continue to cause most hardship and protest and make least sense.

Whole-hearted insistence on the necessity of the cuts might not have lessened their unpopularity, but it would not have hazarded the Government's credibility. But whatever the setbacks and rebuffs that might have affected a male Prime Minister's vanity, Mrs Thatcher has seemed to sail on unaffected and undaunted.

Nothing so much symbolized the Government's way of outfacing criticism and expectation as in its sudden abolition of all remaining exchange controls in October—while admitting it had no idea of the consequences.

The Government's only apparent regret is that so far it has not been able to undo more of Labour's legacy. This single mindedness is concentrated in economic policy. It is seated in the team of monetarists Mrs Thatcher has built at the core of her Government. On the Cabinet's economic committee her writ runs supreme with the Treasury team of Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr John Biffen and Mr Nigel Lawson and Sir Keith Joseph at Industry and Mr John Nott at Trade. The only Minister who got much change out of them was not so much

Continued on page II, col 3

Liberals far from being eclipsed

By Ian Bradley

A year ago the Liberals' position could hardly have been worse. The party had lost its deposit in 19 of the 27 seats it had contested in by-elections, more than during any other Parliament since the war.

The pact with the Labour Government, to which Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, had committed his party in the spring of 1977, had ended, apparently leaving the Liberals where they had been when it started and without any tangible gains in popularity.

The Liberals were also demoralized and distracted by the conspiracy to murder charge which hung over their former leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, and by police investigations into the party's finances and the dealings of the National Liberal Club.

The last three months of 1978 were a particularly bad time. Mr Steel had ended the Lib-Lab pact on the assumption that Mr Callaghan would call an early election and that his own party would pick up a vote of thanks from the electorate for keeping inflation down by sustaining the Government through a difficult period.

Mr Callaghan's decision not to call an autmn election left the Liberals without a role or sense of direction, and morale was further weakened in December when magistrates at Minehead decided that Mr Thorpe should stand trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The Liberals limped into 1979 with little enthusiasm. At the end of March, however, just one day after the defeat of the Government in the Commons, which made a May general election inevitable, their fortunes turned when they won a spectacular by-election victory in Liverpool with a swing of 32 per cent from Labour. This boosted party morale and Mr Steel predicted that the Liberals would win between 20 and 30 seats in the forthcoming election.

In fact most commentators felt that they were lucky to have 11 seats, three fewer than they had had before the election, and with 14 per cent of the vote, 4 per cent less than in October, 1974.

There is little doubt that the Thorpe affair damaged the Liberals' vote. Mr Thorpe himself lost his seat in North Devon as did the Liberals' deputy leader, Mr John Pardoe, in the neighbouring North Cornwall constituency. Although there was general Liberal rejoicing when Mr Thorpe was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court in June, there was also relief when he announced later that he would not be contesting North Devon again.

Although they failed to win any new seats, the Liberal vote held up well in the first direct elections to the European Parliament and the party claimed that on a system of proportional representation it would have won 10 seats at Strasbourg.

So the Liberals have managed to survive and even to score some victories in a year that many feared might lead to their annihilation.

If the Liberals are still a long way from the breakthrough they have been prophesying for the past 20 years, then they are also very far from being eclipsed as they looked as though they might have been 12 months ago.

Tory Rhodesia strategy on point of success

The Tory strategy for achieving a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia appears to be on the point of success, helped by the twin pressures of the mounting war there and the damage caused to the economy by sanctions. Few people gave the plan, worked out by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mrs Thatcher, much chance, particularly when it was known the Prime Minister's initial instinct was to grant legality to Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Government. Another factor working in favour of the British plan is the political demise of Mr Ian Smith, who led the whites into rebellion 14 years ago Page II

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Labour election defeat fuels power battle within party

By Michael Hatfield

Having lost the general election this spring, the Labour Party prepares to leave the decade very much as it entered it: powerless, directionless, and, in some eyes, leaderless. Only the emphasis has changed. What was euphemistically dressed up as a struggle over policy between rival factions has undergone inevitable metamorphosis and become a naked power battle.

It has been a contentious year for Labour. The unions were largely blamed by the politicians for the party's poor performance at the polls—the lowest share of the vote since 1931. This result came after another winter of discontent.

It is now the unions, however, who are helping to dig the party out of the quicksand as the moderate majority inside the Parliamentary Party and the left-dominated National Executive Committee indulge in bitter trench warfare. Having been the party's paymasters for more years than they care to remember, the unions have won the argument for a commission of inquiry into its organization and structure, the third since the Second World War.

While some union leaders nurse something of a guilt complex over the scale of industrial unrest earlier in the year (more than five million working days lost in the first quarter) it was not only shop-floor behaviour that sealed the fate of the Government: unemployment at 1.4 million sapped the morale of its supporters, and inflation again headed back towards double figures, undermining the Cabinet's economic strategy.

Paradoxically it was not Tory taunts of burgeoning state power that caused the Government to go to the country, but the fact that it failed to give it away: the devolution programme for Scotland and Wales collapsed at the referendum and Mr Callaghan and his colleagues were subsequently defeated in the Commons.

The internal controversy, it is now living through is, at least partly a direct consequence of the row over the general election manifesto, though the seeds were sown earlier. The Cabinet, led by Mr Callaghan, blocked a number of policy proposals for increased state intervention and, moreover, vetoed a move for the abolition of the House of Lords.

Left wingers, in particular, had pushed the latter proposal through the party conference, believing that it would increase the influence of the elected legislature and give more power to backbenchers.

On the other hand, they turned deaf ears to the criticisms of their moderate colleagues on another policy matter—the mandatory reselection of Labour MPs by constituency parties during each Parliament. The moderates argued that this could have the reverse effect of the abolition of the Lords by handing the power of backbenchers to rival and unpredictable local caucuses.

It was these two issues that dominated the party conference in October and brought Mr Callaghan two serious defeats. Labour MPs who sat in one section of the hall, looking as if they had been placed in a "sin bin", had to listen to a vociferous harangue from the rostrum over their alleged paltry parliamentary performance. Mandatory reselection was carried by a large majority.

On the crucial issue over control of the manifesto, the conference overturned 60 years of constitutional history by stating that the National Executive Committee should have authority over drafting it. In the past it had been drawn up at joint meetings of the NEC and the Cabinet (or shadow cabinet when in Opposition).

Privately Mr Callaghan had discussed resigning—some of his colleagues believe he should have gone after the general election defeat—but decided to stay on to see the party through what could be a traumatic year. This inevitably means that rival claimants for the succession will have to wait another 12 months. However, it has been noticed that the three main contenders, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Peter Shore and Mr John Silkin, have kept out of the battle. Mr Wedgwood Benn, on the other hand, has been a vocal leader of the left.

The argument over the party inquiry has only just begun. MPs having been snubbed by the National Executive when they sought not to have the members of the commission appointed until there had been a discussion with the Parliamentary Party, are now, somewhat late in the day, insisting that the composition should be reconsidered.

The present inquiry team is heavily weighted in favour of the left—the ratio is roughly 10-4—and the majority of MPs would like to see direct representation from the Parliamentary Party to restore some balance and also to get the views of the PLP to the forefront of the deliberations.

The case for an inquiry is generally seen as overwhelming. The party's individual membership is well below 300,000 and its finances are in a parlous state.

The inquiry is due to report to the party conference next October.

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Pressures of war and sanctions helping Britain's Rhodesia strategy

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg

When the Conservatives came to power few people believed that Mrs Thatcher and her Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, would be able to produce a settlement in Rhodesia acceptable not only to black and white Rhodesians, but also to black Africa and the rest of the world.

Mrs Thatcher's initial instinct was to grant legality to Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Government of "national unity" which was formed in Salisbury after the April election in which the country's black majority were able to take part for the first time.

Such a move, however, would have run into stiff opposition from black African states who disputed the fairness of the election and, more importantly, rejected the new majority rule constitution because it left power in white hands.

The British Government, realizing that any settlement needed black African approval if it were to bring peace and recognition to the country, came round to the view that the new constitution was "defective".

At the Commonwealth meeting in Lusaka in August it was agreed that Britain should convene a conference in London to see whether a settlement could be worked out between the internal Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Government and the external Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, headed by Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Britain was also given authority to draw up another constitution, in which white powers would be reduced but minority (white) interests safeguarded, and to organize new elections for all parties.

Now that Lancaster House talks in London are entering their final phase it looks as though the Thatcher-Carrington strategy may succeed where Sir Harold Wilson, Lord Home, Dr Henry Kissinger, Dr David Owen and others failed. By early next year Rhodesia should have finally become Zimbabwe and the 14-year rebellion by the white minority brought to an end.

The "firm" approach adopted by Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington is only a small part of the answer to why the present Government looks like being more successful than its predecessors, although the "firmness" has helped to prevent the Lancaster House talks from degenerating into a repetition of the 1976 Geneva fiasco. Of more importance have been the pressures put on the main protagonists—the Salisbury Government and the Patriotic Front—to make one last attempt to reach a negotiated settlement rather than fight it out.

Internally these pressures are the result of a combination of sanctions and the rapidly intensifying war. When Bishop Muzorewa was elected he promised his supporters peace, recognition and an end to sanctions. None of these pledges has been fulfilled. The war has got worse, accounting for 7,000 lives this year, and that does not include those killed during the security force's frequent attacks into neighbouring Zambia and Mozambique.

The war, which is costing about £1m a day, and sanctions have prevented a revival of the country's economy which Bishop Muzorewa was counting on (together with hopes of foreign aid and investment) to provide the jobs, schools, houses and land which his supporters were expecting from a black-led government.

His Government's failure to satisfy black expectations has cost Bishop Muzorewa much support, which is unlikely to be recouped by the recent announcement of price cuts on essentials such as maize, sugar and petrol.

On the other side the Patriotic Front has also come under pressure from its backers, the black "front line" states, to see whether it can achieve by negotiation what it has failed to gain by war.

Despite the Front's increase in military activities, it is still far from inflicting defeat on the Rhodesian security forces. Indeed, its failure seriously to disrupt the April elections, as it had threatened, raised doubts about the effectiveness of its war effort and its claims to control large parts of the country.

As the war has increased the "front line" states, especially Zambia and Mozambique, have been sucked deeper into the conflict, thereby adding burdens to their already fragile economies.

Another factor crucial in allowing the Lancaster House talks to progress as far as they have has been the political demise of Mr Ian Smith, the man who led the Rhodesian whites into rebellion 14 years ago.

When he handed over to Bishop Muzorewa as the country's first black Prime Minister in June—something which he had once declared would not happen in a thousand years—he believed he would continue to control the levers of power in his capacity as Minister without portfolio. However, his influence has declined steadily to the extent that he was the only member of the Rhodesian delegation to vote against accepting the constitutional proposals drawn up by Britain.

Even his hitherto unassailed position as leader of the country's 250,000 whites has disintegrated. When he returned to the country in October to muster white opposition against the new constitution he found himself out of tune with most whites who were looking instead for direction from Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, the military commander, and Mr David Smith, the Finance Minister.

The whites have finally realized that their future is likely to be more secure in a genuine partnership with black "moderates" rather than trying to maintain white supremacy behind a facade of black rule, as Mr Smith hoped to achieve.

Loss of faith in Carter presidency suggests victory for either Senator Kennedy or Republicans

From Patrick Brogan
Washington

President Carter is being weighed in the balance now. The writing on the wall, as it is being interpreted by Senator Kennedy and a host of others, states that he has been found wanting and that if Mr Kennedy does not take the presidency away from him, the Republicans will.

The Government of the United States, Legislature and Administration, is now shut down for the election. Although there is a certain amount of unfinished business left, most notably the Senate debate on Salt 2, Mr Carter's first term is over, as far as his own actions and leadership are concerned. Only ungovernable economic forces and disrespectful foreigners will impinge upon domestic and political concerns for the next year.

A comparison with President Nixon's reelection year, 1972, helps demonstrate the complete intellectual barrenness of the Carter presidency. Whatever else may be said about Mr Nixon, he at least had a foreign and an economic policy. There was some thought behind it, and even leaving aside the Vietnam peace negotiations, that policy bore fruit in 1972 with the President's visits to Peking and Moscow.

During the 1976 election campaign Mr Carter was nearly unhorsed by unkind people asking what were his "stands on the issues", meaning did he have any policies? It is now clear to even the most faithful that he had no policies, no ideas about what direction America should be taking either at home or abroad, beyond promising efficiency, truthfulness and love.

Senator Kennedy announcing his challenge for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr Carter's three years have proved him one of the least efficient of modern presidents, not through a lack of intelligence or industry, but through ignorance. He knew nothing about Washington and has refused to learn. In his purge of the Government in July he demonstrated that loyalty, not knowledge, was what counted by dismissing his most knowledgeable minister, Mr Joseph Califano, and promoting his most determinedly provincial assistant, Mr Hamilton Jordan, to the top of the heap.

The past year has provided plenty of examples of the President's lack of a conceptual approach to politics. Mr Michael Blumenthal, who was dismissed as Secretary of the Treasury last July, admitted in an interview last month that in his day the Administration had never come to grips with inflation as the main danger.

The confusion in relations with Moscow continues, with Mr Zbigniew Brzezinsky advocating the hard line and the China card, Mr Cyrus Vance pushing the soft answer that turneth away anger, and Mr Carter vacillating between the two.

Camp David was Mr Carter's supreme achievement, and his decision to go to the Middle East last March, when the agreement was on the verge of collapse, was an astonishingly courageous thing to do. It was a great success, and although the chief credit to the Egyptian—Israeli treaty remains President Sadat's, it would not have been concluded without Mr Carter's efforts.

The one clear shift in American foreign policy in the past three years has been a redressing of the balance between Israel and the Arabs. It is not just Mr Carter who is moving away from the former unconditional support of Israel, it is the United States as a whole, but the President is leading the way.

Last January, in his State of the Union message, Mr Carter proclaimed a "New Foundation" for America, an empty phrase that soon had to be abandoned. It probably meant no more than love and efficiency.

The start of Mr Carter's misfortunes is often dated, to the Lance affair, in September, 1977. The phrase "Bert, I'm proud of you" will haunt the President (Mr Lance will be put on trial during the primary season). It is also said that Congress is out of control, that these are difficult times, and that everyone puts blame on the President, fairly or unfairly, for everything that goes wrong.

He has done nothing in the past year, on the domestic front, to reverse his inexorable decline in popularity. Fewer people now support him than supported Mr Nixon at the moment of his resignation. His one foreign triumph, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, was soon discounted.

Now he must campaign as hard to hold his party's nomination as he did to win it four years ago. This depressing prospect is a sufficient measure of his failure in the public esteem.

The year's news in brief

December: EEC nations agree on system to link their currencies: Britain does not join. Two Commons defeats compel Government to abandon its principal weapon to enforce an incomes policy, sanctions against employers.
Deaths of Mrs Golda Meir and President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria
January: Shah forced to leave Iran after months of rioting.
Capital of Cambodia falls to Vietnamese-backed forces.
Worst winter weather in Britain for 15 years.
Deaths of Nelson Rockefeller, Lord Stow Hill and Pier Luigi Nervi.
February: China invades Vietnam (withdrawing its forces after a month).
Government "Concordat" with TUC.
England retain Ashes in Australia by a record 5-1 margin.
Deaths of Reginald Maudling, Jean Renoir, Sid Vicious.
March: Devolution referendum: four out of five Welsh voters say "no"; Scottish voters say "yes" by so small a majority that the legislation lapses. Devolutionist MPs cease to support the Government, and it falls by one vote.
Accident at nuclear power station at Three Mile Island, USA.
EEC Commission confirms that Britain is now largest contributor to Community funds.
Deaths of Jean Monnet and Airey Neave, who was killed by Irish terrorists.
April: Tanzanian forces seeking to overthrow President Amin enter the capital of Uganda.
Death of Blair Peach in clashes with police during anti-National Front demonstration in Southall.
Arab League boycott of Egypt over treaty with Israel.
The Times attempts to print an edition at Darmstadt, West Germany.
Deaths of Bernard Leach and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed for conspiracy to murder.
May: Conservatives win General Election with overall majority of 44.
USA and USSR reach agreement on Salt-2 armaments treaty.
Canadian general election: Pierre Trudeau defeated by Joe Clark.
271 die in DC-10 crash in Chicago: all DC-10s grounded.
Price of petrol passes £1 per gallon.
Nottingham Forest win European Cup.
Deaths of Mary Pickford and Jean Rhys.
June: The Pope visits Poland.
President Vorster of South Africa resigns over Muldergate scandal.
Budget: threepence off income tax, VAT up to 15 per cent.
Jeremy Thorpe and co-defendants acquitted of conspiring to kill Norman Scott.
Deaths of John Wayne, H. V. Morton ("Beachcomber").
July: President Somoza of Nicaragua overthrown.
President Carter's self-doubt: his entire Cabinet offer their resignations.
Bjorn Borg wins men's singles at Wimbledon for fourth successive year.
Skylab falls to earth in Australia.
The Queen arrives in Lusaka for Commonwealth Summit.
Deaths of John Davies and Professor Herbert Marcuse.
August: President Carter dismisses Andrew Young for negotiating with PLO.
Lord Mountbatten killed by IRA; Mrs Thatcher visits Crossmaglen.
Series of two-day engineering strikes begins (settlement involving shorter working week agreed in October).
17 Fastnet Race competitors die in storm.
Entire ITV network goes off the air because of industrial action, blackout lasts 75 days.
September: Talks on future of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia begin at Lancaster House.
Overthrow of Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire.
Deaths of Dame Gracie Fields and Dr Agostinho Neto, President of Angola.
October: The Pope visits Ireland and the USA.
President Park of South Korea assassinated.
Moshe Dayan resigns from Israel government.
UK removes almost all exchange controls.
Deaths of Sir Gerald Templer, Sir Barnes Wallis, George Woodcock and S. J. Perelman.
November: US Embassy in Iran seized by demonstrators demanding return of the Shah for punishment.

Switch in political outlook radically alters the City's balance sheet

Tory financial changes present market with new opportunities

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

One thing the City cannot accuse the Thatcher Government of is inactivity: the Tories have grasped the nettle from the word go. Sir Geoffrey Howe's maiden Budget was a block-buster and then, at a stroke, he swept away the entire paraphernalia of 40 years of exchange controls.

What is clear, moreover, is that these are intended to be only the first, albeit highly significant, steps down the road to the Tories' promised land.

This is not to say that the new Government has merely been marking up the credit side of the City's balance sheet. Indeed, the balance sheet to date is almost as liberally scored with minuses as it is adorned with pluses, not least when it comes to interest rates and the decidedly lacklustre performance of stock markets.

But first things first. In terms of the City's prospects as a leading financial centre, the Tory decision to sweep away exchange controls must take pride of place. By and large, the liberation of Britons from financial bondage presents the City with considerable opportunities. But that is certainly not the same as saying that the benefits are going to flow either to the City or to British-owned operations as of right. Foreign competition is going to be fierce.

The areas of potential business that have been opened up fall into three categories. First, and by far the most important, is the huge field of investment in overseas assets. Freedom for the British resident, as an individual, a company or an institution, to invest money where he pleases should see the City working not only to seek out the best opportunities but, equally importantly, to make sure that it has a hand in transacting the business.

Some of these transactions will be multi-million pound direct investments in overseas industrial and commercial operations. Some will be multi-million pound portfolio investments in overseas stocks and bonds. Others will be more modest investments in holiday homes or simply the switching of sterling into a foreign currency bank account.

In many of these fields the local overseas operator will have advantages over his British counterpart, both in setting up the business and in servicing the British client. In these fields the City is going to have to fight hard for a share of the business. But fight it will have to in cases where increased overseas investment may threaten the diversion of a significant portion of total commission or other earnings that have hitherto accrued as a result of the captive nature of London capital markets.

A second important area of potential business development is sterling lending overseas. As with direct and portfolio investment overseas, this is not an activity that has been totally banned in the past, merely one that has had to operate in a restricted manner and under tight regulation. The scope for opening up new business should be appreciable, both in short-term lending and in further evolution of the fledgling sterling bond market. What does seem clear, however, is that the likelihood of sterling regaining a major role in world trade is remote.

The third area of potential development lies in the commodity markets. Here exchange controls have restricted expansion on a number of fronts, most obviously in the bullion markets. The way now looks open for the establishment of, for instance, a Swiss-style market in gold.

Just how quickly and on what scale these new opportunities are going to be exploited remains to be seen. Certainly there are prudential limits on the extent to which British residents will be able to take advantage of their new freedom. But fear that the chains may not be off for ever will certainly force the City to concentrate on the subject over the coming months.

The abolition of exchange controls apart, what else has the Tory Government done to affect the City? In a negative sense, the fact that the Tories are in power does remove, at least for the next few years, the shadows cast over the medium-term future of the City while the Labour Party was in office (although the Wilson committee has still to present its report).

More positively, the Tory tax strategy should prove beneficial in more ways than one. First, if the switch from direct to indirect taxation and any significant progress towards reducing the overall burden of taxation stimulates savings and investment, the City should be a prime beneficiary.

Secondly, on the more domestic level of City housekeeping and employment, the substantial income tax cuts already introduced are obviously welcome.

One needs to qualify that, however, because there are substantial offsets, notably the sharply higher rentals and the fact that part of what the Government is giving back in the pay packet is going to be returned in substantial rate increases—not to mention, of course, the higher rate of VAT.

The securities industry has already been served up with one particularly unpalatable decision by the Government. This is the decision to allow the Stock Exchange Rule Book to go under the scrutiny of the Restrictive Practices Court. Admittedly there appears to be some concession to the Stock Exchange in that it will be afforded a period of grace to redraw any rules that may be found unacceptable. But for the moment a real threat remains to the two practices that form the basis of the present system, namely fixed commission rates on share deals and the division between the role of broker (agent) and jobber (principal).

Elsewhere in the legislative arena Labour's Banking Bill for improving the regulation of banks and deposit-taking institutions has been taking effect. The number of organizations permitted to grace themselves with the title of bank has been cut fairly severely and the public will now be insulated against the risk of any future banking collapses by a deposit insurance scheme.

Further ahead, the new Companies Bill should be enacted in the first half of next year. The main feature of interest to the City will probably be the passages dealing with insider trading, and on this score it would seem that the clauses laid out in the recent consultative paper, effectively giving fairly broad discretion to the courts, will prove generally acceptable.

The real disappointment so far has been the high level of interest rates and the poor performance of security prices. After the euphoria in anticipation of a Tory election victory, this should not, however, have been that much of a surprise. It was fairly clear from the outset that the road to a promised land of low inflation, low interest rates and a more vigorous private sector was going to prove a rough one. Nor, of course, have things been helped by the sharp rise in interest rates internationally.

More recently markets have been given a further jolt by the abolition of exchange controls. It may be that the outflow of money in the short-term will prove limited—although the performance of sterling to date is not especially reassuring—but it is certainly felt that markets do have to adjust to the loss of their heavily protected status.

Where does all this leave financial markets? The key elements for equities and gilts at the moment are probably fourfold: the course of overseas interest rates; the further development of the Government's exchange rate policy; the course of the current pay round; and the compatibility of the Government's fiscal and monetary policy in next spring's Budget.

What does seem clear, however, is that interest rates will have to start falling and gilt-edged prices rising before equities stage anything more than a technical rally. Even then the approaching recession, which should provide the trigger for a bull market in gilts, could continue to weigh on equities for some time longer if the squeeze on the corporate sector proves as tight as some economists are predicting.

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Government presses ahead with policy gamble

Continued from page 1

Mr James Prior, at Employment, fighting his rearguard action to prevent collision with the unions, but Mr David Howell at Energy, who persuaded Cabinet, after an intense struggle, not to dismantle the North Sea assets of the British National Oil Corporation.

In this group it is noteworthy that no Minister has yet made his mark on wider public consciousness. In this sense Mrs Thatcher is her own Chancellor and economics overlord. But she is not her own Home Secretary. Mr William Whitelaw is belatedly emerging as the human face of Thatcherism with his cuddly reassuring good sense: yet he is custodian of prickly reforms in penal treatment, immigration and the restrictive Official Information Bill.

Of course, Mr Peter Walker has also enjoyed the spotlight, donning armour like all Agriculture Ministers to fight off European predators. But in foreign affairs it is Lord Carrington who emerges most conspicuously.

An outsider could be tempted to say that the Government, given hard times and its defiance of unpopularity, has been performing better than might have been expected. But there is criticism aplenty.

It has already been amply reported that Mrs Thatcher and her private office have been driving Cabinet colleagues and their civil servants to distraction with their interventions.

Not unexpectedly it is the departmental ministers for whom the knives are out now, with Mr Patrick Jenkins, Mr Mark Carlisle and Mr Michael Heseltine bearing the brunt of criticism for their handling of the Government's supposedly non-existent cuts.

There are also enemies abroad for Mr Prior, for his supposed appeasement of the unions, for Mr Angus Maude, the Paymaster General, for his muffling of the Government's message.

Were some of these young Tory Turks to be satisfied the first Cabinet reshuffle would have no equal for the flashing of long knives. It will not come to that. But it will be interesting to see if Mrs Thatcher can leave well alone and keep her nerve or whether by spring someone will have to pay for the Government's deepening unpopularity.

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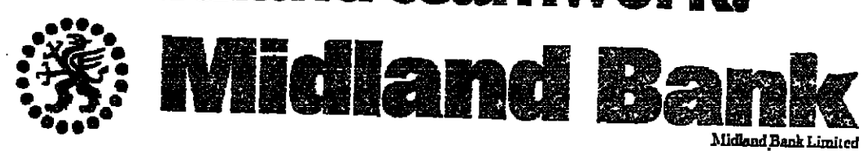

REVIEW

Ists becoming more professional and less vulnerable

Swing audacity of IRA attacks blights hope of bringing Ulster closer to peace

T. J. O. Hickey

Nothing has happened in the st twelve months to bring the cification of Ulster closer or ake visible that elusive land- ark, a "solution" of the nglo-Irish problem.

A year ago it was possible to lieve, with some encourage- ent from Mr Roy Mason, then cretary of State, that the lice and army were progres- ely mastering the Provisional A and that exhaustion or jection might bring about at ast a temporary cessation of campaign.

It was possible to believe also at with the abatement of vio- nce the politicians of Ulster ght be more inclined to agree working arrangements for ovincial self-government. The atistics of terrorist crime and criminal justice nourished ose hopes.

Yet at that very time, in vember, 1978, the head of litary intelligence in Northern land was penning an official praisal of the capacity of e IRA which contradicted that sy view. His report was later len and obligingly made pub- by its subject matter. organization in cellular ucture, he observed, had ade the Provisionals less de- ndent on public support and s vulnerable to informers. e number of its activists erating in Northern Ireland s put at 500 including "in- ligent, astute and experienced rorists who provide the ckbone of the organization". The active service units were : the most part manned by rorists of up to ten years erational experience. The el of professionalism and ploitation of technology could expected to increase.

There were still parts of the ovince where the IRA could se themselves with little risk betrayal and count on active pport in emergency. The Re- blic provided many of the cilities of a safe haven. The oceeds of robberies provided equate funds. Modern and metimes the best weapons uld be had. The organization d the capacity to recruit in der to maintain a campaign violence for the foreseeable ture.

Events were soon to confirm e general tone of this praisal as the IRA mounted er more audacious attacks on ldiers and policemen and at they grimly call prestige rgets—although the murder Mr Airey Neave, the Con- rvative party's spokesman on orthern Ireland, was the work another republican sect, the Irish National Liberation Army. He was killed within the precincts of the Houses of Parliament by a bomb earlier attached to his car, shortly before the general election.

Yet even that did not bring the Ulster question into the forefront of the election campaign on the mainland. Conservatives and Labour and, with greater difficulty, the Liberal Party too persevered in their agreement on the essentials of Irish policy.

The new intensity of the IRA campaign culminated on August 27 when Lord Mountbatten of Burma, holidaying in county Sligo as was his wont, was killed with three of his party when his boat was blown to bits off the village of Mullaghmore by a bomb detonated by remote control.

On the same day the IRA ambushed a party of soldiers near Warrenpoint in co Down where the main road runs along the narrow strip of water which is the border with the Republic. *Eighteen soldiers were killed.*

The shock of these terrorist coups, no less in the Republic than in the United Kingdom, brought the two governments to a hurried review of their security policies and in particular of their cooperation in the area of the border.

Both sets of ministers professed themselves satisfied with the outcome of the review, though there was little that either was prepared to show for it. Also, within the space of a few months changes were made throughout the high command in Ulster.

Mr Humphrey Atkins succeeded Mr Mason as Secretary of State as a consequence of political events elsewhere. A new chief constable and GOC were due and announced—Mr John Hermon and General Richard Lawson. And Sir Maurice Oldfield, the retired head of the Secret Intelligence Service was appointed security coordinator with suitably shadowy responsibilities.

Ceaseless reminders of the IRA's powers of destruction told against the chances of mending the dismantled institutions of Ulster. Yet the British Government came under increasing pressure to do something about it, from Dublin, from continental European capitals and not least from the United States where certain Irish American notables, including Mr T. P. O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor Hugh Carey of New York, were calling for a major initiative on the part of the British Government.

The Pope arriving in Ireland for his three-day visit.

They did not specify the form of the initiative. It could be assumed they meant whatever Mr Lynch meant by the same phrase, except that Mr Lynch did not always mean the same thing. He has at his back Fianna Fail's demand first made in opposition in 1975 that the British Government announce an intention to withdraw from Northern Ireland.

Mr Lynch alludes to this from time to time with verbal modifications which somewhat weaken its force. But he has not exactly pressed it upon London. Since the Mountbatten murder his demands have not gone beyond a requirement that Britain gets on with the business of setting up internal *institutions in Northern Ireland* acceptable to both communities.

This attitude towards the unification of Ireland of willing simultaneously the objective and its postponement is not proof against hotter metal.

Miss Sile de Valera, a granddaughter of the founder of Fianna Fail and a youthful member of the Irish Dail, in a fiery oration at the grave of one of the patriot dead has recently accused Mr Lynch of a want of republicanism. The challenge was abortive, but the charge is one to which Mr Lynch is vulnerable. That was made plainer than ever by the publication in October of a survey of opinion made by the government-funded Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin.

It concluded that the objectives, and even the activities, of the IRA receive an unexpectedly high level of support in the Republic. The survey has been impugned both out of wishful thinking and on the ground of professional incompetence, but it remains a disturbing piece of evidence.

The field work for the study was done in 1978, but even the Pope's visit to Ireland in *September* of this year is unlikely to have rendered out of date a survey of attitudes which spring from the historical consciousness of the Irish people. The Pope's presence in Ireland evoked a religious response of extraordinary amplitude. The celebrations partook also of national rejoicing.

The crowds and the ceremonial brilliantly illustrated the Catholic character of contemporary Irish nationhood. Ulster Protestants can only have viewed the scenes with misgiving, for all that many of them have a high regard for the present Pope and were among those who welcomed him to Ireland.

The Pope beseeched the men of violence to forswear their ways: "On my knees I beg you . . ." The men of violence gave their reply in the same week by the murder of two former volunteers in the Ulster Defence Regiment and their claim that since force was the only means of removing the *evil of the British presence* in Northern Ireland they needed no other justification. "Upon victory the Church will have no difficulty in recognizing us."

As soon as Parliament reassembled in the autumn Mr Atkins announced the initiative which so many highly and distantly placed persons had been urging on him. He would summon a conference of the Northern Ireland parties with the object of reaching agreement on political structures in the province and the restoration of important powers of government to them.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the faction in most direct descent from the broken Ulster Unionist Party which dominated the province for fifty years, rose to say that his party would have nothing to do with it. The political round in Ulster had begun again.

Pope takes on role of popular leader

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Pope John Paul II's progress round Mexico, Poland, Ireland and the United States, and across the television screens and newspaper headlines of the world, raised him in the course of a few months to the status of a popular and respected world figure.

There is no one with whom his reputation can be compared, no previous pope, no contemporary political leader, no outstanding personality in any field of his stature. Not since Gandhi has spiritual and moral leadership had such immediate and dramatic popular acclaim.

The ability to communicate friendliness to a vast audience, which seems to be the key to Pope John Paul's enormous attraction, was never mentioned as a factor favouring his election, and it is most likely that none of the cardinal electors gave it more than a passing thought.

The capacity to play a star role on a stage set by mass media is a new aspect, and possibly a decisive one, in shaping the papacy. It sets for the Pope the role not so much of that of "supreme pastor", his own and his immediate predecessor's description of it, but "supreme preacher", the ultimate in communication.

If the Christian leaders of Britain, say, wished to catch the attention of the ordinary people of London, say, with a spiritual message that they would hear and remember, a visit from Pope John Paul would unquestionably be their very best bet. It is in the light of such considerations as this that churchmen are beginning *to reconsider all sorts of tactics* and strategies, and to look again at such intractable problems as the barriers to Christian unity.

Not all of them find Pope John Paul's style one which fills them with hope and encouragement. Various non-Roman Catholic church leaders have begun to express hesitation. Not merely is the papacy itself a traditional source of division, and the exaltation of the papacy in the hands of a great pope not for them a trend in the right doctrinal direction, but some features of the Pope's stance on controversial issues are seen as increasing the obstacles to greater inter-*denominational cooperation* and the goal of unity.

Such misgivings are directed not to the main doctrinal thrust of Pope John Paul's often-repeated message but to its peripheral accompaniment, the things he appears to take for granted as part of the orthodox pattern of catholic morality and mentions as if they were obvious and beyond dispute.

The central theme the Pope repeats is a development of Catholic philosophy in the direction of theistic humanism. He first set it out in his opening encyclical letter Redemptor Hominis. It shifts the emphasis from an other-wordly spirituality which sees religion as being essentially about God and the church—which has been a tendency in Roman Catholicism since the Reformation—to a focus upon humanity.

His *liet-motif* is the phrase "human dignity", which he offers as the fundamental criterion of all morality, and which blends well with his emphasis on human rights as the necessary conditions for that dignity to be enhanced and protected. This concept of human dignity is one he relates directly to fundamental Catholic dogma.

There is scope here for future doctrinal quarrels in the Roman Catholic Church, and for frustration in liberal Protestant churches which are moving towards a less dogmatic attitude to the central themes of Christianity. But at the same time it places the Roman Catholic Church unambiguously on the side of all those—the majority of mankind—who lack the essentials for a dignified human existence.

In Mexico the Pope applied this teaching to the appalling poverty and inequality in South America; in Poland he applied it to the totalitarian denial of intellectual and spiritual freedom: in Ireland he applied it to violence. It is a fundamental doctrinal conservatism, leading directly (and remarkably) to a progressive and sometimes radical political and social outlook.

This characteristic conservatism is most controversial in the moral sphere, for the Pope has displayed no doubts or hesitations in his defence of ultra-traditional Roman Catholic ethics. He has pronounced abortion, contraception, divorce and sexual liberty to be quite incompatible with human dignity.

It is paradoxical, therefore, that many of those who have felt the magnetism of his personality, do not in fact share his convictions. His commitment to human dignity, differently derived from theirs, is nevertheless instantly grasped as authentic and as something which means a great deal to people used to being treated without much dignity and respect.

If this adulation of the masses strengthens the moral power of the papacy, reversing the trends towards democratization and decentralization in the Roman Catholic Church itself, however, then *Pope John Paul's* reign may turn the church away from the direction it set itself at the Second Vatican Council. The crucial factor will be his attitude towards dissent and doctrinal pluralism inside his own church, and on that he has yet to reveal himself clearly.

Whitehall admits concern over prospect of winter discontent

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Ministers are approaching the winter wage round with more equanimity than might have been expected after the horror forecasts made at the time of the general election. They sense that the TUC general council is not in a mood for full-scale conflict over pay or industrial relations legislation.

However, with wage settlements of 15, 17 and 20 per cent becoming common, and the Transport and General Workers' Union printing on the front page of its journal the names of firms that have conceded a shorter working week, the calm seen in Whitehall must be temporary. If you dig a little deeper, "concern but not panic" is admitted.

There is every cause for concern of Ministers when they look back at the events of last winter: a centrally-imposed wage norm of 5 per cent breached at great financial and political cost; the Callaghan Government broken by union power; and a new spirit of militant populism abroad, which union leaders found difficult to control—even if they wanted to.

The shock of the election result brought the union hierarchy up against reality. As Mr Tom Jackson the postmen's leader predicted, the unions backed up their big pay demands with disputes and the Labour Government paid the political price.

The new administration does not intend to fall into the same trap. Quite apart from being doctrinally opposed, the Cabinet recognizes the political impossibility of a wage freeze or a restrictive, imposed incomes policy. But Ministers will use the meetings of the National Economic Development Council to press their familiar arguments against uncontrolled wage inflation.

Such arguments will not cut much ice this time. Settlements already recorded in the engineering industry, Vauxhall (17 per cent), merchant shipping, and the opening bid in the mining industry (15 per cent) are establishing a going rate that will be difficult to reverse. True, the Department of Employment can (and quickly does) point to the 5½ per cent settlement at Talbot motors, the 11½ per cent in the fibre-board industry and the 14½ per cent in the glass container industry.

But these are relatively small fry. The truth is that Mrs Thatcher's edict that free collective bargaining shall be allowed to rip has not been fully tested. Orthodox incomes policy men are watching and waiting to see which panics first if wages really take off—the Government, or the money markets now freed from exchange controls.

The Government has been cheered by the result of the shopfloor vote at BL, and is to get further encouragement from the CBI, which at its conference last week launched a campaign to reduce the level of pay settlements and raise productivity. Leaders of industry are also busily indemnifying their companies from the economic impact of pay strikes. But some are giving in without a fight. Lorry drivers in the Yorkshire area have signed a 20 per cent deal, and some tanker drivers have rejected that figure.

The rising tide of wage inflation may yet make the TUC more responsive at the Neddy meetings. For while Mr James Prior's pet proposal of an "economic forum" where industry, unions and Government meet to share out the nation's incomes has been temporarily shelved, the Neddy talks could be used to much the same effect. The TUC hankers after the status of economic partner, and its campaign for economic and social advance is still a pretty low-key affair.

The two sides are on less harmonious ground when it comes to industrial relations legislation, though even here Ministers are minimizing the scope for confrontation. Mr Prior, the Employment Secretary, intends to introduce his Bill on labour law reform before Christmas, and is expected to get it on the statute book in the spring.

His advisers are casting round for a suitably bland title for the Bill, so giving minimum propaganda capital to its opponents. Mr Prior has written to the TUC arguing that the "limited changes" governing the closed shop, secret ballots and picketing will not change the basic rights of unions. If the unions still felt that these rights were under attack, Mr Prior would be prepared to write in words to say that this was not the Government's intention.

Depending on how this Bill goes down with trade unionists and the country at large, it may not be the last word on trade union law. If the forthcoming legislation works, it may be followed by other Bills to improve industrial relations — particularly if the Government can create a climate of opinion in which new law in this field is not automatically regarded as a serious threat to trade union interests.

One vexed issue is holding the final version of Mr Prior's first Bill: the House of Lords case on Daily Express v Macshane and the National Union of Journalists to determine the limit of "distance" from the original dispute where sympathetic action may be taken. If the Court of Appeal and Lord Denning are upheld by the Law Lords, some of the contentious matter circumscribing trade union immunities could be dropped from the legislation. If Lord Denning's judgment is overturned the question of immunities, and how they should be diminished, goes back into the melting pot.

Pressure for policy changes

By David Blake

Gloomy economic news this winter will test fully the Government's determination to abide by its policies. Even if things go according to plan in the long run, the prospects for the next 12 months are uniformly overcast.

Output is likely to fall throughout 1980 and unemployment will rise. Inflation, already well over 15 per cent, is likely to rise until the early summer and will then subside only gently. In spite of maintaining a firm hold on public spending, the Government is clearly bracing itself for the task of explaining that the public cannot expect income tax *cuts in the next Budget on anything* like the scale of the first Budget of Sir Geoffrey Howe last June.

The question facing the Government is not whether any of these imminent prospects can be averted; they cannot be. The question is whether the economic structural changes which it has begun to introduce will change everyone's behaviour in a way needed to stem the long-term decline afflicting the British economy.

As problems mount this winter there will be pressure on the Government to change course. The signs so far are that it will not do so.

This belief is strengthened by the firmness with which Ministers claim there is no room for debate about the main outlines of the present policy because neither they nor the rest of us have any choice. The prospect of falling output and employment, with the number of jobless rising towards two million, even if it does not actually reach that figure, is caused by the clash between the inflation rate which Government policy is designed to allow and that which is implied by the level of wage settlements.

Earnings will probably rise by about 18 per cent during the current pay round; but the monetary policy is designed to hold inflation between 7 and 11 per cent. The Government's hope is that unions and others will recognize the firmness of its commitment to holding down growth in the money supply, and thus in the rate of inflation, and will change their behaviour accordingly.

If wage settlements fell to a level in line with the Government's *hopes, inflation would* fall and output would start to increase. If, on the other hand, unions insist on fighting for high settlements throughout this winter they will price their members, or others, out of work. In the private sector this will occur through bankruptcies and in the public sector through the workings of the cash limit system.

The Government argues that, one way or another, the rate of inflation will have to come down and the sooner the rest of us recognize that fact the less painful it will be.

Government impatience to honour election manifesto

Busy time ahead for MPs as Tories try to reverse effects of socialist law making

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

At a pace which reflects Mrs Thatcher's impatience to get on with the work of fulfilling Conservative manifesto promises, Ministers are producing a steady flow of Bills to set the country on a new course.

It was fine for Sir Keith Joseph to tell Conservative Party conference delegates that the aim is "to stop the avalanche of new laws", but even he admitted that the rush of legislation will continue for a long time to reverse the effects of socialist law making.

So MPs are in for a busy time. When Bill committees and the 14 new select committees to investigate departmental activities are in full swing there will hardly be enough committee rooms to accommodate them. As for the British European MPs, who are seeking facilities at the Palace of Westminster to perform a liaison function, their chances seem bleak.

Mrs Thatcher has set out the Government's objective succinctly. By reducing the burden of taxation and restricting the claims of the public sector on resources, it is to create a new climate for industrial recovery and, in the long run, to bring down the rate of inflation.

A start was made in the Finance Act with cuts in taxation. Next, the Education Act was hurried through to repeal those parts of the 1976 Act which imposed a single form of comprehensive education. Local authorities had restored to them the right to retain grammar schools if they so wished. Sales of nationalized assets were put in hand.

When the general pattern of curbs on public expenditure was outlined to the Commons by Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, he confirmed that it is the Government's strategy to bring down the axe most heavily on local authority spending.

In line with election promises, spending on defence is to be raised (3 per cent higher this year's estimated outturn) and on law and order (up £88m than this year and another increase next year). But the cutbacks on education, housing, roads, transport and the nationalized industries will have the net effect of reducing by £3,500m the public expenditure planned by the Labour Government for 1980-81.

Drawing by Charles Yorke

By increasing prescription charges from 45p to 70p and putting up fees for dental treatment in April, the National Health Service's planned budget will be maintained at the projected level. Savings will be achieved later by administrative economies.

In this context, a Bill is on the way to reorganize NHS administration. "Almost certainly this will mean the abolition of the area health authorities", Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, told the Conservative conference.

"We shall save at least £30m and more—I believe much more—which will then go on the care and treatment of patients."

Other savings on the intended Labour programme will be on roads and transport (about £200m reduction); education (£411m, achieved by reducing support for school meals, free transport, some building projects and 21,000 in the number of teachers; support for nationalized industries (£800m), housing (£302m); and overseas aid and services (£25m, including a cut of £2.7m in the grant for the BBC's external services).

Some Conservatives had expected a reduction of £4,000m on the 1980-81 estimates. Labour MPs could see no signs of "moderation" in the Government's action. For them it was a vicious attack on the social services and on industries which needed help to weather the world depression. Mr Callaghan condemned it as the work of "Tory vandals".

The mood of the unions will be affected by the eventual shape of the Trade Union Bill, due to appear before Christmas. The right to picket will be limited to those workers in dispute picketing at their own place of work. Laws on the closed shop will be amended so that workers arbitrarily excluded or expelled from any union are given the right to appeal to a court of law, a right which the Labour Government removed.

Existing employees and those with personal convictions against joining a union will be protected. If they lose their jobs as a result of the closed shop they will be entitled to full compensation.

Public funds will be provided for postal ballots for union elections and other important decisions. In other legislation social security rules will be amended so that union funds will be used to a greater extent to support the families of people on strike, as in Germany.

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NEWS REVIEW

Struggle to lighten Britain's EEC burden

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels

At the end of this month Dublin's fair city is to play host for the second time in five years to a meeting of EEC heads of government that will have a crucial influence on the future development of the Community and Britain's relations with it. It was in March, 1975 that Mr (now Sir) Harold Wilson met his Continental colleagues in the Irish capital to complete the renegotiation of Britain's terms of accession to the EEC.

On the strength of the bargain struck then, Mr Wilson put continued membership to the test of a constitutionally unprecedented referendum, and won a handsome affirmation. Yet only four-and-a-half years later, another British prime minister is preparing to set out for Dublin in search of relief from the "intolerable" burden of belonging to the EEC, and even the party that took Britain into Europe is beginning to ask if the game has been worth the candle.

The central issue, now as then, is the scale of British contributions to the EEC budget. In 1974-75 Mr Wilson was concerned primarily with securing future protection against a budgetary system that seemed likely to work progressively to Britain's disadvantage as time went by. The efficacy of this protection, which in any case could not be tested immediately, was less important than the political value as a sop to the Labour Party's anti-Market left wing.

As things have turned out the "financial mechanism" that Mr Wilson took home and which was supposed to reimburse those countries paying excessive contributions, has proved almost as useless as Mr Neville Chamberlain's promise of "peace in our time".

Britain's net contribution to the EEC budget (the amount by which its contribution to total revenue exceeds its share of expenditure) rose to some £750m last year, will be more than £800m this year, and is forecast to jump dramatically to nearly £1,200m in 1980.

This means that, in net terms, Britain will be paying 70 per cent more into the budget than West Germany, a country with a gross national product (GNP) more than twice as big as Britain's. With the exception of France, which expects to suffer a slight net deficit, every other member state will run a handsome surplus on its budgetary balance. It is in an attempt to rectify this situation, now regarded as manifestly unjust by all political parties in Britain, that Mrs Thatcher will be journeying to Dublin on November 29.

Unfortunately, the unfairness of it all appears less self-evident to many of Britain's EEC partners. Even those, like the West Germans, who acknowledge that the British have a case, have had to warn Mrs Thatcher that there is no way she can hope to obtain at Dublin the "broad balance" between Britain's budgetary contributions and receipts that she and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been talking about.

The Prime Minister will have her work cut out to get much more than a third to a half lopped off Britain's net deficit, and at present even that looks optimistic, even though the European Commission has suggested ways in which it might be done. For the rest, the best she can hope for is that her fellow heads of government will accept a longer-term commitment to channel a progressively greater proportion of EEC funds into sectors of benefit to Britain, such as industrial and regional renewal, and to restrain the financial greed of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

That, undoubtedly, would help. Year after year, with depressing consistency, some 70 per cent or more of EEC spending is claimed by agriculture. That is of little use to Britain, with relatively few farmers, and will mean that next year, for example, Britain cannot expect to receive much more than 8 per cent of total EEC budgetary expenditure despite its 21 per cent share of EEC population and 16 per cent share of the Community's GNP.

The EEC's open-ended commitment to farm price support means that agricultural spending automatically expands to maintain whatever price level agriculture ministers choose to set, irrespective of market demand. A limit to this commitment would bring substantial benefits of a non-budgetary kind to both Britain and Italy. That is because both countries are net food importers and are obliged to give preference to Community suppliers whose prices have generally been well above those on markets outside the EEC.

While it is on the receipts side that Britain suffers most, the country's gross contribution to budget revenue is also getting increasingly out of line with its ability to pay. This year Britain is contributing 17.6 per cent of budget resources, and next year this share is forecast to rise to 20.5 per cent, well in excess of its relative economic weight.

This sharp increase is partly due to the expiry of transitional restraints built into Britain's accession treaty. But the way budget revenue is raised also works against Britain. The two main sources of finance are the common customs duties and levies collected by member states on industrial and agricultural imports from outside the Community. As a big importer that still does nearly 60 per cent of its trade with countries outside the EEC, this system hits Britain hard.

The third element in budgetary revenue is the proceeds from value added tax (VAT) levied at a rate of up to one per cent throughout the EEC on an agreed list of goods and services. As a tax on consumption, VAT is potentially a fairer way of raising revenue, but again it works against Britain because consumption accounts for an unusually large percentage of its GNP—a consequence in part of the country's industrial decline.

Britain thus needs help both in restraining its gross contribution to budget revenue as well as in raising the amount of EEC spending done in Britain. Any assessment of how far the rest of the EEC will be prepared to go has to take account of the vested interest most member states have in the status quo, and the widespread feeling in Europe that Britain's grievances are being used to camouflage the far more fundamental failure of its traders and industrialists to respond to the stimulus of EEC membership.

Mrs Thatcher's initial insistence that nothing short of elimination of Britain's budget deficit would do at Dublin, with the implication that failing this her Government might unilaterally suspend or cut its budget contributions, appears to have given way to a less all-or-nothing approach. But unless something tangible is achieved in Dublin, pressure for strong, and possibly illegal action is bound to grow in Britain especially in view of France's open and so far successful defiance of EEC law on free trade in lamb.

Rumbling like distant thunder in the background of the budget dispute is the certain prospect that within at most two years from now the continuing expansion of EEC budgetary expenditure will run up against the 1 per cent VAT ceiling. Any increase beyond that point will require a unanimous decision by member states. That offers Britain a draconian, if double-edged weapon in its battle to get a more rational EEC agricutural policy.

With a ceiling on budget revenue, agricultural spending, which would grow automatically with rising production even if farm prices were frozen, would presumably expand until it had exhausted the available resources and crowded out all other kinds of expenditure.

That, it is true, would make the discrepancy between what Britain pays into the budget and what it gets out even more unfavourable. But it would at least have the merit of finally putting a limit on agricultural spending and could be the only way of forcing reform.

European MPs' support likely for Thatcher attack on EEC budget

From David Wood
European Editor,
Strasbourg

A friend in need is a friend indeed. So the old commonplace runs, and Mrs Thatcher and her ministers, in their determined attempts to establish a better and broader balance between what the United Kingdom pays into the European Community and what it draws out in benefits, looks like finding a friend in the European Parliament.

But it is necessary to be realistic. The Community budget for 1980 requires the assent of the European Parliament, but not before the end of December. There is little therefore that the Parliament may do to help Mrs Thatcher when she goes to Dublin for a European summit meeting at the end of this month, except build up the pressure of public opinion for budgetary reform and try to assert the new strength that the direct elections in June endow it with.

The signs are that the 1980 budget will come under threat of rejection by the Parliament. That could mean the "twelfth" rule would come into effect, or in other words that the 1979 budget would continue to apply, month by month until differences ended. In practice, however, for the past two years the formerly nominated Parliament threatened rejection and then yielded to pressure from the Council of Ministers, with peanuts as concessions.

Much the same may happen this year, for pragmatic reasons

Britain's case to curtail growing 'food mountains' now has wider appeal among Europe's newly-elected parliamentarians.

that include the elected Parliament's and the political groups' own increased claims upon the budget. In the end the Council of Ministers has the whip-hand.

The heaviest sanctions the European Parliament posseses under the Rome Treaty are the outright rejection of the budget and the dismissal *en bloc* of the Commission (whom the member governments of the Nine presumably would immediately reappoint).

Many European MPs are not so much concerned to curb Community expenditure as to divert it into other channels.

The Common Agricultural Policy takes about 70 per cent of the kitty and the United Kingdom, the main food importer of the Nine, runs into a mounting Community deficit as a consequence.

Most European MPs press, in budgetary season and out, for higher spending on (say) ri social and regional funds to le sen the evils of unemployme or local recessions. That mea either what is virtually a poli cally impossible cut in the CA part of the budget or a buoyan assured revenue from VAT. Al the main governments of th Nine want to avoid VAT i creases bearing on wage prices and inflation. The arg ment for budgetary refon ends in a cul-de-sac.

Mrs Thatcher and the Go ernment would be unwise ther fore to expect too much ze from European MPs other tha those from the United Kingdo

Nevertheless, it is astonishir how far non-British MPs no go in agreeing that subsidize over-production by farmers t create milk lakes and sug stocks should be drastically cu tailed, and in their demand th "the equipping of the Europe Parliament with the powers a resources to bring the budg under effective scrutiny an control" must be the first bu ness in Strasbourg.

So the new, directly electe 410 members of the Europea Parliament quickly begin t build on the foundations lai by the budget committee of th old Parliament of 198 member

But it would be to expect miracle to believe that the Du lin summit will yield to the fir push from Mrs Thatcher or th new Parliament.

She may, with changing Co munity opinion, win promises compromise of a cosmetic kin Yet the disillusionment is likel to remain. At least the ne European Parliament is her ali

BL dealer network near collapse after defections to European car groups

By Clifford Webb

Sir Michael Edwardes, BL's chairman, is fighting to prevent the collapse of his entire UK dealer network through widespread defections to competitors. In the past 12 months 92 have left for fighter pickings mainly with European motor groups.

The result of the recent employee ballot, 87 per cent support for his latest survival plan, will boost dealers' flagging morale. But the question is: "Is it too late?"

Dealers appreciate that employee acceptance of a loss of 25,000 jobs and 13 whole or partial plant closures has made it virtually impossible for the Government to deny Sir Michael the £400m to £450m he needs to finance the recovery. But they have been taken along that path before.

BL executives insist that under 5 per cent desertion from 2,000 dealerships in the face of a sustained recruitment campaign is not bad. Independent motor trade observers differ. They say that if 92 dealers left in a year that on the whole proved profitable for BL dealers, a flood could follow in the next 12 months when all the signs point to a slide in BL's already disastrous 20 per cent market share.

Renault, Peugeot, Volkswagen and others are tempting BL dealers with lavish wining and dining on the Continent.

That back-door approach is bitterly resented by BL executives. One of them told me: "We get crucified publicly for planning to spend £1m to take our dealers on a ship to the Isle of Man for the launch of the new Metro next year."

BL's UK market share for 1979 will be about 20 per cent, a 3 per cent drop on 1978 and a full 10 per cent below its traditional 30 per cent penetration.

The first boost will come next August, when the Marina will be relaunched with a completely new "skin". Two months later, will come the £275m Mini Metro, arguably the most written about new car in the history of the motor industry. Very limited production is under way at Longbridge. It is bigger and roomier than the Mini and reportedly has exceptional fuel economy.

BL is confident that it will sell in large numbers alongside the older model.

Even so, the original production target of 6,500 Metros a week has been reduced to 4,500. That caused some concern among workers until it was made clear in the latest reorganization proposals that Longbridge is re-designated as a two-car plant. LC 10, the much needed medium-range car, is due to go into production there in 1982, nine months ahead of the original target.

At present, a good week's production at Longbridge is 3,500 cars, about half its installed capacity. Metro and LC 10 together are planned to give 90 per cent utilization, or between 6,500 and 7,000 by 1985.

Meanwhile, the Allegro will continue to be produced at Longbridge. Increased fuel prices have given it a belated new lease of life.

In 1981 there should be a restyled, five-door Princess, a long overdue response to motorists' demands for a lift-up tailgate version.

Later that year the Honda/BL is scheduled for production at Cowley. Code-named "The Bounty", it will be a high-quality, front-wheel drive, four-door hatchback intended to slot between the Metro and LC 10.

A BL spokesman said: "Of course it will be tough. It will be the most costly new car programme any British company has ever attempted. We are under no illusions about the task ahead of us, but there is no alternative." He said that was why the chairman had made it plain that any employee who could not stand the heat in the kitchen should get out now.

Nuclear power industry finds strong new allies

By Nicholas Hirst

Since taking office, the present Government has emphasized its commitment to nuclear power as a means of supplying energy as the oil and gas resources of the North Sea decline towards the end of the century.

The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has heartened the researchers of the Atomic Energy Authority by her enthusiasm for the first French commercial fast reactor and for the work for a British reactor at the Scottish research centre at Dounreay. Mr David Howell, Energy Secretary, and his junior minister, Mr Norman Lamont, have stated on every possible occasion that the nuclear option was essential and must be followed.

The change in attitude from the Labour administration could not be more marked. Consent for nuclear stations was given, but the enthusiasm was elsewhere. The nuclear industry feels that in Mrs Thatcher it has an even more powerful friend at court than the coal industry had with Mr Wedgwood Benn.

The Conservatives have not deserted coal, but their experience at the hands of the miners can only strengthen their commitment to the nuclear option. The industry—worried that although it won the set-piece battles like the Windscale inquiry it was losing the long-term war to have nuclear power accepted as safe and reliable—has had every prayer answered by the government propaganda machine.

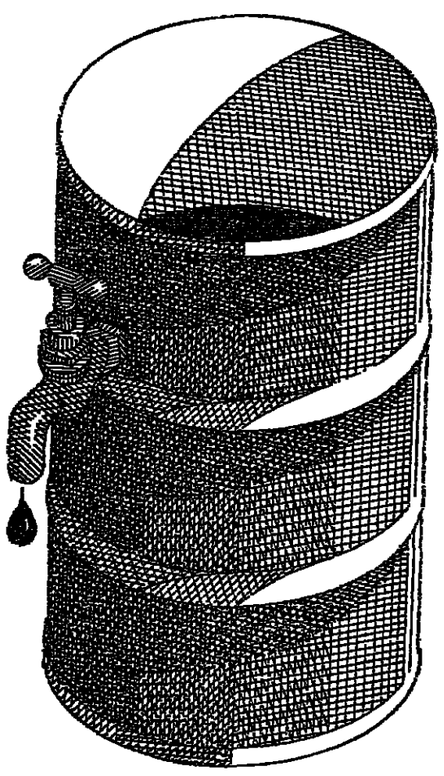
But for all the words there has been very little action. Investment approval has been given for one of the two Advanced Gas-cooled Reactors ordered by the electricity authorities, but that was really a carry-over from the previous administration. Mrs Thatcher has joined in commitments to nuclear power at the EEC and Tokyo summits earlier this year, but the decisions on reactor type, structure of the nuclear industry, and the size of the future programme still need to be taken.

Expectations of a policy statement have now grown so much that, despite the many problems of doing so, the government is almost forced to make one. It is widely forecast to be made within the next few weeks and will cover three related topics: the size of any nuclear programme, a reaffirmation of a commitment to try out the American-designed pressurized water reactor, and plans for the reorganization of the nuclear industry.

The statement is unlikely to be specific on the size of the programme.

The public has had its second taste in five years of petrol shortages and sharp increases in fuel prices. Opec has already doubled the 1978 price of crude oil, and at its meeting in Caracas next month may twist the screw another notch.

Forecasters are generally agreed that Opec will not increase production, Iran remains unstable, other producers such as Kuwait would like to cut back. The realization is clear that the world must look for other sources of energy.



On tap?

Finding new oilfields gets harder all the time. So we ought to be tapping every last drop from the fields we already have.

Unfortunately, we can't. For every drop of oil produced, another one, two or even more have to be left behind, depending on the nature of the field

In principle, you'd think it would be as easy as turning on a tap. An oil reservoir is a zone of porous rock saturated with oil under pressure. Drill an escape hole, and the oil gushes out; when the pressure falls, pump out the rest.

Simple.

In practice, oilfields are misshapen, fractured or faulted, often hiding their oil in inaccessible pockets. The oil clings to every particle in the rock: imagine trying to tap oil from a barrel of sand.

Even the best-behaved fields give up only about 50 per cent of their oil to present recovery methods; the rest is either too difficult or too costly to extract.

Some give up none at all. About 35 miles west of Shetland there's an oilfield the size of Birmingham, one of the biggest in Western Europe. It hasn't been exploited because the grains of sand in the reservoir are clogged with tiny particles of clay, and the oil itself is too thick and heavy to flow through.

New technology to improve recovery would be as valuable as new oilfields. Even a one per cent improvement could pay staggering dividends.

So what can be done?

At Mobil's Beryl field in the North Sea, we're injecting gas and water into the reservoir to flush out more oil than we'd otherwise retrieve.

Scientists at Mobil's Field Research Laboratory in Texas are pooling their worldwide experience to develop more exotic techniques — like pumping in carbon dioxide, steam or a mixture of water and detergent chemicals. Some of these elaborate methods are still too expensive to be worth using, but we're working to bring down the cost.

Improved techniques will probably never recover *all* the oil we find — at any price. But they do offer a chance to extend the life of existing fields; and perhaps, one day, to put even that Shetland field on tap.

Fourth in a series on energy issues.

Mobil

World economy at risk after Muslim upheaval ousts Shah

Edward Mortimer

All the events that have red while The Times was service, surely the revolu- in Iran was the most rkable in itself and the far-reaching in its implications for the world in general. that looked one of the biggest regimes in Asia or ca was completely overthrown. This was done not by ary coup, nor yet by errilla warfare, but by a combination of non-violent mass demonstrations and political kes.

ie ideology of the revolution is not Marxist, socialist, or national socialist, but ious. The successor regime far at least) is neither tary, nor Communist nor yet ocratic in any usual sense at word, but theocratic.

ve upheaval has sent rs throughout the Muslim d, but has also had a direct shattering impact on the onomies of most Western industrialized countries. Notions lin oil glut or a relative fall the cost of energy have been pt aside, and the prospects the Western world escaping recession in the next few s severely diminished.

the time we had to rrupt our coverage of nts last autumn, Iran was dady in the throes of an precedented crisis. The s es were simply too high e any pretence of neutrality erran's internal affairs to be s tained, and the advice of British and American assies in Tehran was that ck visible weakening of Western support for the Shah ht amount to a *coup de rce*.

The Times, in its last leading ticle on the subject, expressed doubts whether the Shah's authority could be restored and gested steps that might be n to facilitate a smooth gradual transition to a stitutional monarchy.

he French Government, ing itself (perhaps more by luck than good management) host to the Shah's lead- opponent, sought to safe- d its interests in Iran by ing on good terms with the ming regime.

he Russians, discarding a standing *modus vivendi* their powerful southern bour, threw their support his opponents, hoping to it from Western discomfiture and win a place for their supporters in the new me.

ach of these hopes in turn to be proved wishful thinking. By late December it was r that the military government could not get the country back to work. While no leader or even the moderate opposition was prepared to try so long as the Shah remained in the country.

One leader, Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, was prepared (with great courage) to attempt the constitutional solution, but he made it a condition that the Shah should leave the country.

For the mass of the people, including the armed forces, the Shah's departure signified the collapse of the old power and the triumph of the new, represented by Ayatollah Khomeini A month later power passed to him after half-hearted resistance by only a few army units.

All those who had relied on the Shah or on a smooth transition were discomfited. The armed forces virtually disintegrated. All the chains of authority associated with the previous regime were broken, and even the Imam's own commands were imperfectly obeyed as a variety of groups, many of them claiming to act in his name, seized weapons from the abandoned barracks and became a law unto themselves.

But there was a consensus that oil production should not be resumed at anything like its previous level, and that the great majority of contracts with Western suppliers, of both military and civil equipment, should be cancelled.

It was not a question of punishing foreign governments that had supported the Shah, but rather of suiting both export and import policies to the country's real needs and capacities instead of the Shah's fantasies. Consequently French firms fared no better than anyone else, and the Soviet Union found itself paying a sharply increased price for natural gas.

The Imam has single-mindedly pursued his goal of establishing a state based directly on the Koran and on the traditions of the Shia, which give to the religious leader a *quasi-papal role as interpreter* of the divine will. So far he seems to be supported in his drive towards this goal by the masses, who share his faith, identify with the simplicity of his life, admire his steadfastness and are grateful for his destruction of the Shah's tyranny.

But the gulf has widened between him and the left, the ethnic minorities, and much of the middle class, while his support last week for the seizure of American diplomats as hostages has alienated even the most devout of Iran's intellectuals and bureaucrats.

Peace treaty between Egypt and Israel reduces risk of a military solution in the Middle East

Sadat gamble may depend on autonomy for Palestine

President Sadat, President Carter and Mr Begin after the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel

On March 26, 1979, a peace treaty was signed in Washington by the President of Egypt and the Prime Minister of Israel. In signing it, they were fulfilling a commitment they had entered into at Camp David six months before, and *in fact they were three months* behind schedule.

The Camp David agreement in turn had been essentially the consequence of President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977. It was that event which marked the decisive break in the history of the Arab-Israel conflict, and even though there was doubt until the last minute about the outcome (necessitating a personal trip to the Middle East by President Carter), the world had largely lost its sense of wonder by the time the peace treaty was signed.

Yet, viewed as a whole, the development was certainly one of historic importance. Israel had won the recognition of an Arab state. That Arab state was the largest in terms of population, and the one whose military power Israel had always seen as the most serious threat.

The peace is a bilateral one, not a comprehensive solution of the conflict. The belief that it marks a step on the road to such a solution is not shared by the other Arab parties, but it is enough to make it much less likely that the ultimate issue of the conflict will be decided by force of arms.

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the distress voiced by most Arab governments outside Egypt when the treaty went ahead. Whatever President Sadat's expressed hopes and intentions, it was impossible for non-Egyptian Arabs to see the step he had taken as anything other than a disastrous setback to the cause of Arab unity—unity not in the sense of a single Arab state stretching from the Atlantic to the gulf but in the sense of a broad unity of purpose and action enabling separate Arab states to work together for the common good.

This is not because other Arab states are hostile to the idea of peace with Israel as such. Only Libya can now be said to be in that position, since one effect of the Camp David agreement was to convince Iraq of the need to rally the rest of the Arab world around a common "minimum" position.

What brought "*moderates*" and "extremists" together, at the Baghdad Conference of November, 1978, was the belief that even this minimum could be achieved only by a united Arab stand. President Sadat's crime, in their eyes, was to have broken with the Pan-Arab framework and to have led Egypt into a bilateral relationship with Israel.

It is true that at Camp David President Sadat negotiated something called a "framework for peace in the Middle East" but he did so without consulting the other Arab parties. Moreover he did not make the conclusion of peace between Egypt and Israel dependent on the implementation of the general framework.

His priorities were very clear. He was not willing to make peace between Egypt and Israel subject to a veto by any other Arab party. That was why he had embarked on his trip to Jerusalem without asking for a mandate from the other Arabs, and without waiting for the outcome of negotiations then in progress to bring about a resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference.

The Camp David framework provided for the involvement of Jordan and of representatives of the Palestinian Arabs in negotiations which should lead to the setting up of an autonomous Palestinian authority in the West Bank and the Gaza strip for a five-year period, by the end of which further negotiations should have decided the ultimate status of these areas.

Predictably, however, neither Jordan nor the Palestinians have been willing to enter such negotiations. They do not accept the framework, because they were not consulted about it and because they do not see it leading to actual Israeli withdrawal from the territories concerned.

Faced with this refusal, President Sadat has attempted to salvage the Pan-Arab aspect of his policy by entering negotiations on autonomy with Israel and the United States on the Palestinians' behalf.

His idea is that if Israel can be persuaded to offer real autonomy, which can credibly be presented as a stage on the way to complete withdrawal, the Palestinians will not want to turn it down.

He may not be wrong. But for the moment the "if" remains a very big one, and the mere fact of undertaking negotiations on the Palestinians' behalf, within a framework which they have rejected, further aggravates his crime in their eyes and those of the other Arab states.

The Arab states have been unable to deflect him from his chosen course, and as yet there is little evidence to support their contention that the Egyptian people are on their side. Indeed, the consensus of all observers in Egypt is that the peace treaty is popular with the overwhelming majority of Egyptians.

In so far as there is opposition to the regime, it stems from economic conditions and from the Muslim religious revival rather than from any strong Pan-Arab feeling.

Edward Mortimer

Kampuchean death toll mounts as rivals play a diplomatic poker game

By David Watts

The Khmers who have managed to survive nearly 10 years of warfare in Kampuchea since the Vietnam incursions of the early 1970s are now facing death through starvation, deprivation and disease.

In the past four years alone, it is estimated that up to half the population has died.

Yet when the Vietnamese launched a full-scale invasion of the country 11 months ago most Kampucheans seemed to welcome them as saviours from the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime. The Vietnamese did restore some order and got the economy working again, but that did not dispel fears that they had come to stay.

Resistance to the Vietnamese has been stubborn and they are reported now to be receiving up to 20 casualties a day in relatively remote and pacified areas in the south-east of the country.

Throughout the year the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin Government they installed in place of the Pol Pot regime have gradually pushed the Pol Pot forces and the right-wing nationalist groups into the north and north-west regions. But they have not achieved total military control.

However the real tragedy in Kampuchea has not been in those areas under Vietnamese control. The suffering and dying has been as a result of the diplomatic poker game between the backers of the Pol Pot regime and those of the insurgent Heng Samrin Government under Vietnamese tutelage.

China and the West have allied themselves with Pol Pot and the Soviet block with the *Vietnamese*.

Initially the Thais refused to allow refugees to remain on their side of the border in any numbers while allowing Pol Pot forces and the Khmer Serei to rest and re-equip. But towards the end of October this policy was reversed and there are now 170,000 refugees in Thai camps. Another 130,000 are expected to join them.

While the refugees in Thailand are getting some long-overdue assistance, it is suspected that little of the 800 tons of food sent into Khmer Rouge enclaves has reached civilian victims.

Salt 2 awaits ratification vote

By Richard Davy

Salt 2 is the second treaty to emerge from the strategic arms limitation talks which started in 1969. Negotiated under three presidents, it was signed by President Carter and President Brezhnev in Vienna on June 18.

Over the years it has been buffeted by electoral politics and gradually loaded with heavy significance for the whole fabric of East-West relations, the cohesion of the Atlantic alliance, and the credibility of the American presidency.

As it now staggers like a beast of burden towards the crucial ratification vote in the United States Senate the debate is more about how much damage could be done by failure to ratify than about the substance of the treaty itself.

This is not surprising because underneath all the political baggage is a fairly modest though complex document. If ratified and observed by both sides it will not stop the arms race between the super powers and will barely nibble at global arms problems. Probably it will not even save money because ratification will be tied to substantial increases in military spending. It will, however, bring limits and structures into the race and make it more manageable. It also commits the two superpowers to continue negotiations towards another treaty.

Briefly, the treaty *limits* each side to 2,400 intercontinental launching vehicles and heavy bombers until 1981, and to 2,250 thereafter until the treaty expires in 1985. Within these limits there is freedom to choose the mixture of weapons but there is a limit of 1,300 on any combination of launchers with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) and heavy bombers equipped for cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 kilometres.

Within this limit there is a sub-limit of 1,200 MIRV missiles based on land, sea, or in the air, and a further sub-limit of 820 land-based MIRV missiles.

New land-based missiles are limited to 10 warheads each, submarine-launched missiles to 14, and air-launched missiles to 10. Neither side may test or deploy more than one new type of light intercontinental ballistic missile. There are restrictions on the improvement of existing systems and on measures to thwart mutual verification. In addition there is a controversial protocol running to the end of 1981 which bans cruise missiles capable of more than 600 kilometres on sea-based or land-based launchers.

For the first time both sides are limited to equal numbers—Salt 1 tried to balance Soviet numbers against American quality, only to find Soviet quality improving faster than expected. Under Salt 2 the Russians will have to dismantle 250 older rockets, a matter of little military but some psychological significance.

According to American estimates the treaty will also make the Russians deploy some 400 fewer land-based MIRV missiles and 150 fewer submarine-based MIRV missiles than they would otherwise have done.

The Americans will not be prevented from doing anything they regard as necessary. In particular they can go ahead with the mobile MX missile which will trundle around giant rabbit warrens beneath the territory of the United States. They will also be able to go ahead with long-range cruise missiles after 1981 or trade continuing restraint for Soviet concessions.

A more complex argument around Salt 2 is that it does nothing about "grey area" weapons in Europe, such as the powerful Soviet SS-20 missile with which the Russians can hit western Europe but not the United States, and American aircraft and missiles which can hit the Soviet Union from forward bases in Europe.

Nor does it include the Soviet "Backfire" bomber which can just manage intercontinental range.

The West excluded the European theatre from Salt 2 but has put it on the table for Salt 3 by committing itself to negotiate on cruise missiles. European governments, vulnerable to the huge weight of Soviet weaponry now pointing in their direction, worry about this new dimension. One response is that the Nato ministerial meeting in December will consider a Nato modernization plan which includes the European deployment of 108 long-range Pershing II missiles and 464 cruise missiles.

The Russians are trying to arouse political opposition to this plan with their offer to reduce their 400,000 troops in East Germany by 20,000 and to negotiate a reduction of the missiles they have targeted on Europe.

West European governments have been telling Americans that *political support for the* modernization programme will be jeopardized if the Senate pulls the keystone out of the fragile arch of détente by not ratifying Salt 2.

Instead of stimulating defence efforts a breath of cold war could tempt some countries to seek separate roads to détente.

China forces Vietnam to go it alone

By Richard Harris

China's invasion of Vietnam last February followed closely on Vietnam's overthrow of the Pol Pot Government in Kampuchea in December, 1978. But China's 16-day "counterattack *in self-defence*" was not simply an answer to a pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh.

During his visits to Washington and Tokyo, Mr Deng Xiaoping had freely let it be known that a move against Vietnam was imminent. It began on February 16 with an advance across the northern border that eventually reached about 18 miles in depth. What was at stake was not a local issue between the two countries but—as Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister put it in London earlier this month—a reply to "the strategic design of the Soviet Union".

Yet the outcome of the invasion has not made Vietnam a more lukewarm ally of the Soviet Union or any more friendly to China. Neither side manifestly got the better of the military exchange. When the Chinese halted and announced their withdrawal on March 5 they took their time over laying waste all the territory they stood in, destroying bridges, power lines, railways, factories, mines—anything that might contribute to an already battered economy.

The Chinese withdrawal did not include small points along the frontier disputed by China.

Although supposed peace talks began last April nothing has come of them. After a thousand years of Chinise rule, followed by a thousand more years of Vietnam's dependency on China, Vietnam's assertion of its new independence of China is being achieved by means of Vietnam's warm friendship with the Soviet Union.

This worries not only China but the ASEAN countries who see themselves much more involved by the Sino-Soviet confrontation than they would wish. They have also been disturbed by the large-scale extrusion of Vietnamese of Chinese origin—"boat people"—which has created refugee problems throughout the area. Although the conference at Geneva last July slowed down this traffic, continuing distress and conflict in Kampuchea and Laos shows that Vietnam's domination of all Indo-China will be an anxiety for many years to come.

The threat of this domination has concerned China for many years past.

Now the hostility is unconcealed and there is much to fuel it. Vietnam's pro-Soviet position ends Chinese influence in Kampuchea and Laos.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

OPPER was steady at the lower levels.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £961.50-62.00 a metric ton; three months, £992.50-95.00. Sales, 2,500. Cash cathodes, £961.50-63.50; three months, £973.50-74.00. Sales, 750 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £986-87; three months, £997.50-98.00. Settlement, £987. Sales, 7,300 tons. Cash cathodes, £966.50-67.50; three months, £979-80. Settlement, £967.50. Sales, 1,500 tons.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 768.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,621); three months, 788.10p (1,660.50c); six months, 801.10p (1,683c); one year, 833.70p (1,739.10c). London Metal Exchange. Afternoon.—Cash, 771.5-73.00p; three months, 790-92p. Sales, 19 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 767.5-68.5p; three months, 787-89p. Settlement, 768.5p. Sales, 89 lots.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,625-50 a metric ton; three months, £7,425-50. Sales, 550 tons. High grade, cash £7,625-50; three months, £7,430-40. Sales, 20 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,600-10; three months, £7,425-30. Settlement, £7,610. Sales, 250 tons. High grade, cash, £7,600-10; three months, £7,435-... Settlement, £7,610. Sales, 30 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM2.038 a picul.

LEAD was steadier after easier.—Afternoon.—Cash £601-605 per metric ton; three months £586-87. Sales, 1,100 tons. Morning.—Cash £599-600; three months £586-87; settlement £600. Sales, 4,500 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £327-28 a metric ton; three months £337-38. Sales, 600 tons. Morning.—Cash £328.50-29.50; three months £338-39. Settlement £329.50; sales 5,000 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £241.05 ($507) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £818-22 per metric ton; three months, £781-83. Sales, 4,500 tons. Morning.—Cash, £830-35; three months, £793-94. Settlement, £835. Sales, 1,300 tons.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,740-60 per metric ton; three months, £2,795-2,810. Sales, 6 tons. Morning.—Cash, £2,740-50; three months, £2,790-2,800. Settlement, £2,750. Sales, 210 tons.

RUBBER was quiet (pence per kilo): Dec, 66.60-66.80; Jan, 67.10-67.35; Jan-March, 68-68.10; April-June, 69.75-69.80; July-Sept, 71.90-71.95; Oct-Dec, 74.20-74.30; Jan-March, 76.50-76.60; April-June, 78.85-78.90; July-Sept, 81-81.05. Sales: 2 at 5 tonnes; 192 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were easier. Spot 66-67.25. Cifs Dec, 67-67.5; Jan, ...

COFFEE was steady.—ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton): Nov, 1870-75; Jan, 1905-05; March, 1818-19; May, 1785-...; July, 1772-75; Sept, 1760-75; Nov, 1746-70. Sales: 4,744 lots including 20 options.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton): Dec, 1460-65; March, 1470-71; May, 1480-83; July, 1500-01; Sept, 1516-17; Dec, 1526-37; March, 1546-... Sales: 2,956 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Nov 12) 155.95c; indicator prices (Nov 13): 15-day average 154c; 22-day average, 155.21c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £165; the "whites" price was £2.50 higher at £190.50. Futures (£ per metric ton): ...contract (steady): Dec, 183-85.90; March, 187-87.10; May, 186.45-86.50; Aug, 185.05-85.75; Oct, 185-85.60. Sales: 6,724 lots. New contract (quiet): May, 186.50-86.90; Aug, 186.50-186.00; Oct, 184.70-85.00; Dec, 183.75-84.50; March, 184.95-85.05; May, 184.60-85.00. Sales: ... lots. ISA prices (Nov, 12): ...9c; 15-day average 12.97.

White sugar was quiet: Feb, 193-95; Apl, 193-96; Jly, 195-200; Oct, 196-203; Nov, 196-203; Feb, 201-210; Apl, 201-213. Sales, 74 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady (£ per tonne): Dec, 125.10-25.38; Feb, 126.20-25.30; Apl, 126.30-26.50; June, 127.10-27.50; Aug, 127.40-...0. Sales 151 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures (pence per kilo): Australian (quiet): Dec 218-228; March, May July, Oct, Dec, March, 222-242. Sales nil. New Zealand Crossbreds (quiet): Dec 210-...; March 215-232; May, July, Oct, March, May 215-222. Sales 7.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Nov £108.25; Dec £109.75; Jan £112 transhipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Jan £109.25 transhipment east coast. EEC unquoted.

MAIZE.—US/French: Nov £116.50; Dec £117.50 trans-shipment east coast. South African white unquoted. South African yellow: Dec-Jan £79.25.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Nov £100; Dec £97; Jan-March £102 transhipment east coast. All per tonne UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was irregular: Nov £92; Jan £96.35; March £99.50; May £102.90; Sept £95.40. Sales: 257 lots.

WHEAT was irregular: Nov £94.90; Jan £98.30; March £102.40; May £106; Sept £98.45; Sales: 306 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	OTHER MILLING WHEAT	FEED WHEAT	FEED BARLEY
East	—	£95.00	£92.20
West	—	£95.40	£93.70
Midlands	£99	£95.00	£91.60
N West	—	£96.40	£92.40

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 13: GB cattle 74.35p per kg lw (+0.77). UK sheep 134.4p per kg est dcw (—7.7). GB pigs 74.5p per kg lw (+1.1). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 4.1 per cent, average price 72.98p (+0.67). Sheep numbers down 9.1 per cent, average price 135p (—9.2). Pig numbers down 1.1 per cent, average price 75.1p (+1.1). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 3.3 per cent, average price 78.99p (+1.14). Sheep numbers down 17.6 per cent, average price 129.6p (—1.1). Pig numbers down 8.4 per cent, average price 69.1p (+0.7).

Wall Street

New York, Nov 13. Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell as the NYSE index eased 0.23 to 58.59 and the average price per share 12 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average declined 7.85 to 814.08. Declines led advances 776 to 684 as volume rose to 29,510,000 shares from 26,640,000 yesterday.

Analysts noted that the Dow Jones industrial average had risen by about 25 points in the last two sessions and that the market was due for some profit-taking.

They also pointed out that much of yesterday's initial exuberance over the cutoff of Iranian oil shipments to the United States wore off as investors took a more sober view of the situation.

They also said investor hopes that a peak in interest rates may be near were dampened by the statement by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman, Federal Reserve Board, that interest rates would not be substantially reduced until the inflation rate declined.

Silver dips sharply

New York, Nov 13.—COMEX SILVER futures scored 40 cent limit losses on tired liquidation and technical selling which pressed the pacesetting December below the psychologically important $16.00 level. Floor traders also attributed the selling from speculators to sharply lower gold and copper futures prices.

Earlier silver edged up from morning lows as inflation watchers reacted to the remarks of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman, Federal Reserve, that interest rates will not be substantially reduced until inflation also eases. Nov, 158.60c; Dec, 159.90, 160.20Hc; Jan, 161.10c; March, 166.15c; May, 168.50c; July, 170.85c; Sept, 173.15c; Dec, 176.65c; Jan, 177.92c; March, 180.22c; May, 182.52c; July, 184.82c; Sept, 187.12c.

GOLD futures were NY COMEX.—Nov, $384.00; Dec, $386.60-$387.60; Jan, $392.10; Feb, $396.00-$397.00; April, $407.00; June, $414.50-$415.50; Aug, $424.00; Oct, $432.20; Dec, $440.20; Feb, $447.90; April, $455.50; June, $462.00; Aug, $470.70. CHICAGO IMM.—Dec, $386.60-$387.50; March, $401.20-$401.60; June, $415.20-$418.00; Sept, $427.60 bid; Dec, $439.80 asked; March, $451.80 asked; June, $463.70 asked; Sept, $475.50 asked.

COMEX COPPER prices dropped sharply in the closing minutes to close 0.90 to 1.60 cent lower. Nov, 96.80c; Dec, 96.50-97.40c; Jan, 96.50c; March, 96.30-97.30c; May, 96.40-97.30c; July, 97.20c; Sept, 96.90c; Dec, 97.00c; Jan, 97.10c; March, 97.30c; May, 97.50c; July, 97.70c; Sept, 97.90c.

COTTON futures were: Dec, 68.42-68.50c; March, 70.30-70.25c; May, 71.50-71.65c; July, 72.80c; Oct, 70.70c; Dec, 70.35-70.55c; March, 71.15c.

SUGAR futures in No 11 contract were: Jan, 15.43c; March, 15.63-15.65c; May, 15.57-15.59c; July, 15.46-15.48c; Sept, 15.50c; Oct, 15.45-15.47c; March, 15.60c. Spot 13.76c off 20.

COFFEE futures in "C" contract closed an active session up 1.34 to 1.28 cent in nearbys. Dec, 218.60c; March, 204.20c; May, 197.50c; July, 196.50c; Sept, 194.00c; Dec, 189.00c; March 184.50c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Oil futures gained 0.13 to 0.15 cent a lb. Meal lost as much as $1.40 a ton but held gains up to $1.00. SOYABEANS. Nov, 663¼c; Jan, 683¼-83c; March, 706-07c; May, 726½-27c; July, 742c; Aug, 748½-49c; Sept, 752c; Nov, 760-60½c. SOYABEAN OIL. Dec, 26.00-75c; Jan, 26.40-45c; March, 26.15c; May, 26.15c; July, 26.25-20c; Aug, 26.20c; Sept, 26.20-30c; Oct, 26.20c; Dec, 26.40c; Jan, 26.30-35. SOYABEAN MEAL. Dec, 189.30-9.10; Jan, 191.00-0.50; March, 193.80-4.00; May, 196.50-6.20; July, 200.00; Aug, 202.00; Sept, 204.00; Oct, 205.50-6.00; Dec, 207.90-8.00. CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT. Dec, 439½-40c; March, 459½-60c; May, 464-64½c; July, 455-55c; Sept, 465c; Dec, 478½c. CORN. Dec, 269¼-68¾c; March, 285-85¼c; May, 296¾-97c; July, 301¾-02½c; Sept, 306-06c; Dec, 309¼c. OATS. Dec, 148¾c; March, 162¼-¾c; May, 170¼c; July, 174¼c; Sept, 177½c.

	Nov 13	Nov 12
Allied Chem	46¼	45¾
Allied Stores	23¾	23½
Allis Chalmers	35	35
Alcoa	51	52¾
Amax Inc	37⅞	38⅛
Amerada Hess	40	39¾
Am Airlines	8⅝	9⅛
Am Brands	63¼	63⅛
Am Broadcast	39½	38¾
Am Can	35	35
Am Cyanamid	29⅝	30
Am Elec Power	18	18⅛
Am Home	27⅞	27⅝
Am Motors	7¼	7¼
Am Nat Res	43⅛	43
Am Standard	51¼	51¼
Am Telephone	53⅝	53⅞
AMF Inc	14¼	15⅛
Armco Steel	24½	24¾
Asarco	24⅞	25
Ashland Oil	38	39½
Atlantic Richfield	77	77⅞
Avco	24⅞	25⅛
Avon Products	41½	41¼
Bankers Tst NY	38⅞	39¼
Bank of America	25¼	25⅞
Bank of NY	38⅝	37
Beatrice Foods	20⅛	20⅝
Bell & Howell	18⅛	18½
Bendix	40⅛	40⅝
Bethlehem Steel	20⅝	21
Boeing	44	45⅛
Boise Cascade	33	33
Borden	25⅛	25¾
Borg Warner	33⅝	33⅝
Bristol Myers	33⅝	33
BP	31	31
Burlington Ind	15⅛	15¼
Burlington Nthn	52¾	53¼
Burroughs	71	70⅞
Campbell Soup	28⅝	28⅞
Canadian Pacific	30⅛	30⅛
Caterpillar	51½	51¼
Celanese	41⅛	41⅛
Central Soya	11⅛	11⅛
Chase Manhat	36⅞	37¼
Chem Bank NY	38⅜	38
Chesapeake Ohio	25½	25½
Chrysler	7⅞	7¾
Citicorp	21½	22⅛
Cities Service	76⅝	78¾
Clark Equip	37⅞	37¾
Coca Cola	34	34¾
Colgate	13⅞	14
CBS	43⅝	45⅞
Columbia Gas	34⅛	33⅞
Combustion Eng	49⅝	49¾
Comwlth Edison	20⅛	20¼
Cons Edison	22⅞	22
Cons Foods	24½	24
Cons Power	18⅝	18⅝
Continental Grp	29⅛	29⅛
Control Data	46⅛	47⅜
Corning Glass	55⅞	56⅛
CPC Intnl	54⅝	54¼
Crane	32	32⅛
Crocker Int	27⅛	27¼
Crown Zeller	37⅞	37⅞
Dart Ind	42⅞	42⅞
Deere	35⅝	35⅝
Delta Air	37⅝	37⅝
Detroit Edison	13⅛	12⅞
Disney	36⅛	37⅝
Dow Chemical	30⅛	30⅝
Dresser Ind	52⅜	51⅞
Duke Power	17⅛	17⅛
Du Pont	40	40⅛
Eastern Air	6⅝	6⅝
Eastman Kodak	48⅝	49⅝
Eaton Corp	33⅛	33⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	19⅝	20⅛
Equitable Life	15	14⅝
Esmark	21⅞	21⅞
Evans P. D.	21⅛	21½
Exxon Corp	57⅛	58⅝
Fed Dept Stores	26⅝	26⅜
Firestone	8⅝	8⅝
Fst Chicago	15⅝	15⅝
Fst Nat Boston	28⅝	28⅞
Fst Penn Corp	16⅞	16½

	Nov 13	Nov 12
Ford	36¾	36½
GAF Corp	9⅞	9½
Gamble Skogmo	25¾	25¾
Gen Dynamics	48¾	48
Gen Electric	47	47¾
Gen Foods	33⅛	34
Gen Mills	24⅛	24⅛
Gen Motors	54⅝	55⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	7⅝	7¾
Gen Tel Elec	27	26⅞
Gen Tire	20	20
Genesco	3½	3¼
Georgia Pacific	24½	25
Getty Oil	89½	87⅝
Gillette	25	25⅛
Goodrich	18⅝	18⅝
Goodyear	12⅞	13
Gould Inc	22⅝	22⅝
Grace	35⅛	35⅞
Gt Atlc & Pacific	7⅛	7⅛
Greyhound	14	14
Grumman Corp	17⅞	18⅝
Gulf Oil	33⅝	34⅝
Gulf & West	15	15⅛
Heinz H. J.	36½	36⅝
Hercules	16⅝	19
Honeywell	74	73¼
IC Inds	25	24⅛
Ingersoll	50¾	50⅝
Inland Steel	29	30
IBM	62⅝	62¾
Int Harvester	37⅝	38⅛
INCO	18⅛	18½
Int Paper	36⅞	37⅝
Int Tel Tel	25⅝	25⅛
Jewel Co	23⅞	23⅛
Jim Walter	28⅝	29
Johns-Manville	23⅛	23⅛
Johnson & Johns	69⅝	69¾
Kaiser Alumin	19⅛	19⅝
Kennecott	24½	24⅞
Kerr McGee	58⅛	57⅞
Kimberly Clark	40⅝	41
Kraftco Corp	44⅞	44⅞
K Mart	22⅞	23⅛
Kroger	18⅛	18⅝
Ligget Group	38⅝	37
L.T.V. Corp	7⅞	7⅞
Litton	32⅝	33⅝
Lockheed	24⅞	24⅞
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15⅝
Manuf Hanover	35⅞	36⅝
Mapco	30	30⅛
Marathon Oil	48⅛	48⅝
Marine Midland	17⅝	17⅞
Martin Marietta	36⅝	36⅞
McDonnell	28⅝	27⅝
Mead	20⅝	20⅞
Memorex	22⅛	22⅛
Merck	67⅞	68⅞
Minnesota Mng	49¼	50⅛
Mobil Oil	49⅞	50⅝
Monsanto	50⅛	50⅞
Morgan J. P.	46	46⅝
Motorola	45⅝	45⅞
NCR Corp	65⅛	65⅝
NL Industries	20⅛	21⅛
Nabisco	20⅛	21⅛
Nat Distillers	25⅛	25⅝
Nat Steel	25⅛	25⅝
Norfolk West	23⅛	23⅝
NW Bancorp	25⅝	25⅝
Norton Simon	14⅝	15
Occidental Pet	28⅛	28⅝
Ogden	31⅛	31⅝
Olin Corp	17⅛	17⅛
Owens-Illinois	19	18⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	22½	22½
Pan Am	6	6
Penney J. C.	25	25
Pennzoil	43⅛	43⅝
Pepsico	23⅝	23⅝
Pfizer	37⅝	38⅛
Phelps Dodge	29⅛	29⅝
Philip Morris	33⅝	34⅛
Phillips Petrol	45⅛	45⅝
Polaroid	24⅝	25⅝
PPG Ind	28⅝	30
Proctor Gamble	73⅝	73⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅝	19⅝

	Nov 13	Nov 12
Pullman	37⅝	38⅛
Rapid American	17⅞	17⅝
Raytheon	54⅛	54⅜
RCA Corp	21⅞	21⅝
Republic Steel	22⅝	22⅞
Reynolds Ind	63⅝	63⅞
Reynolds Metal	30⅝	31
Rockwell Int	42⅞	43⅛
Royal Dutch	73⅛	73⅝
Safeways	36⅞	36⅞
St Regis Paper	27⅝	27⅞
Santa Fe Ind	51⅝	50
SCM	24⅛	24⅛
Schlumberger	90⅝	91⅝
Scott Paper	17⅛	17⅛
Seaboard Coast	28⅛	28⅝
Seagram	35⅝	35⅞
Sears Roebuck	17⅝	18⅝
Shell Oil	48	48⅝
Shell Trans	27⅛	27⅞
Signal Co	34⅝	35⅝
Singer	8⅝	8⅝
Sony	7	7⅛
Sth Cal Edison	24⅝	24½
Southern Pacific	31⅛	31⅛
Southern Rly	54⅛	54
Sperry Rand	44⅞	45⅛
Std Brands	21⅝	22
Std Oil Califnia	57⅛	57⅝
Std Oil Indiana	80⅝	80⅞
Std Oil Ohio	81	80⅞
Sterling Drug	17⅝	17⅝
Stevens J. P.	13⅝	13⅝
Sunbeam Corp	17⅝	17⅝
Sun Comp	68⅝	68⅝
Teledyne	125½	127½
Tenneco	37⅝	38
Texaco	25⅛	25⅝
Texas East Corp	59⅝	60
Texas Inst	89⅝	90⅝
Texas Utilities	18	18
Textron	25⅝	25⅝
TWA	18	18⅛
Travelers Corp	36⅛	36⅝
TRW Inc	35⅝	35⅛
UAL Inc	20⅛	21
Union Carbide	39⅝	40⅛
Union Oil Calif	44⅞	45
Un Pacific Corp	69	68⅛
Uniroyal	4	4
United Brands	10⅛	10⅝
US Industries	10	9
US Steel	18⅛	18⅝
Utd Technol	37⅝	37⅝
Wachovia	18⅝	18⅝
Warner Lambert	18⅝	19
Wells Fargo	27⅝	27⅝
West'n Bancorp	29	29
Westnghse Elec	17⅝	18⅝
Weyerhaeuser	30	30
Whirlpool	18⅝	18⅝
White Motor	5	5⅛
Woolworth	25⅝	26⅛
Xerox Corp	58⅝	58⅝
Zenith	9⅝	9½

Canadian Prices

	Nov 13	Nov 12
Abitibi	17⅛	17⅛
Alcan Alumin	43½	43⅝
Algoma Steel	25⅝	26⅛
Bell Telephone	20	20
Cominco	43⅝	43⅝
Cons Bathurst	13	13⅝
Falconbridge	66½	66⅞
Gulf Oil	9⅝	9⅝
Hawker/Sid Can	15⅛	15⅛
Hudson Bay Mln	21⅞	21⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	87	86⅞
Imasco	43	43
Imperial Oil	43	43
Int Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	10⅝	10⅝
Royal Trust	13⅛	13⅝
Seagram	43½	43
Steel Co.	29½	29½
Talcorp	11	11
Thomson N 'A'	13⅛	13⅛
Walker Hiram	51	51⅝
WCT	13⅝	13⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 411.20. The futures index was 420.96.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 814.08 (823.72); transportation, 236.75 (236.90); utilities, 100.86 (100.41); 65 stocks, 285.51 (287.20).

New York Stock Exchange index, 58.59 (—); industrials, 65.93 (—); transportation, 47.35 (—); utilities, 36.31 (—); financial, 60.27 (—).

Discount market

A small shortage emerged in the discount market yesterday and the Bank of England relieved this by purchasing small quantities of Treasury bills and local authority bills directly from the houses.

Anticipating flat conditions, rates had opened in the 12-12½ per cent area. There was a dip to 10 per cent during the morning, but 12 per cent had been regained by lunchtime. After some gentle undulation in rates between 11 per cent and 13 per cent during the afternoon, closing balances were mostly found in the band of 12 per cent to 13 per cent.

On the whole it was a pretty uneventful session with the National Westminster decision to go for 15½ per cent base rate, rather than the 16 per cent which many observers had reckoned likely, taking a little of the recent tension out of the atmosphere.

Factors against the market were a small Treasury bill take-up and small increase in note circulation.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 14%
(Last changed 12/6/79)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14-15½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13 Low 10
Week Fixed: 12½-13

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14¼	2 months	14⅛
3 months	15	3 months	14⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15½-15⅜	3 months	16
3 months	15⅜-15¼	4 months	15½
4 months	15⅜-15¼	6 months	15½
6 months	15⅛-14⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	17-16½	7 months	16-15½
2 months	16½-16¼	8 months	16-15½
3 months	16½-16	9 months	16-15½
4 months	16½-15½	10 months	16-15½
5 months	16-15½	11 months	16-15½
6 months	16-15½	12 months	16-15

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	16-15½	6 months	15½-15⅜
3 months	16-15½	12 months	15⅛-14⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½	3 months	15⅛
7 days	15	6 months	15½
1 month	15½	1 year	15

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11½-11⅝ Close 13½

1 week	14½-14⅝	6 months	15⅝-15½
1 month	15⅝-15½	9 months	15⅝-15⅜
3 months	15⅝-15½	12 months	15⅛-14⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16⅛ 6 months 16⅛

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays Bank	14%
BCCI Bank	15½%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
London Mercantile	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	15½%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £25,000 12½%, over £25,000, 12¾%.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling was little changed at the end of a fairly erratic day on foreign exchanges yesterday. In terms of the dollar, the pound was finally five points down at 2.1100, while the effective exchange rate index eventually reverted to overnight 68.0, after 68.2 at noon and 68.4 at the opening.

With the overnight speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquet strengthening the conviction that UK interest rates are set to hit new record levels, early demand carried sterling up over a cent against the dollar. But profit-taking, latterly from New York, finally depressed the rate after the occasional attempted rally.

Nat West's base rate rise from 14 per cent to 15½ per cent was fully discounted as is a 16 per cent MLR this week, dealers said.

The dollar closed slightly cheaper to most Continental centres after an initial modest advance on the US ban on oil imports from Iran.

German marks rose from 1.7975 to 1.7955, Swiss francs firmed from 1.6665 to 1.6610, and French francs gained from 4.2150 to 4.2070. The Japanese yen improved from 247.60 to 246.70 against the dollar.

Sterling: other markets

Ireland	1.0205- 1.0265
Australia	1.9295- 1.9345
Bahrain	0.7875- 0.7975
Finland	8.0375- 8.0475
Greece	78.60 -79.40
Hongkong	10.55 -10.56
Iran	150-160
Kuwait	0.5800- 0.6000
Malaysia	4.6350- 4.6620
Mexico	47.40 -48.90
New Zealand	2.1800- 2.1960
Saudi Arabia	7.1195- 7.1595
Singapore	4.6235- 4.6435
South Africa	1.7410- 1.7510

Dollar spot rates

Canada †	118.48 -118.51
Ireland *	2.0540- 2.0590
Netherlands	1.9940- 1.9950
Belgium	29.05 - 29.07
Denmark	5.3000- 5.3015
West Germany	1.7935- 1.7943
Portugal	50.54 - 50.64
Spain	66.62 - 66.65
Italy	831.95 -832.45
Norway	5.0715- 5.0730
France	4.2050- 4.2075
Sweden	4.2685- 4.2695
Japan	246.45 -246.60
Austria	12.9175- 12.9275
Switzerland	1.6570- 1.6585

† Canada $1 = US$0.8457-0.8440
* Ireland quoted in US currency.

Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 13	Market rates (close) November 13
New York	$2.1010-1160	$2.1095-1105
Montreal	$2.4810-5115	$2.4970-4980
Amsterdam	4.19½-24½fl	4.20½-21½fl
Brussels	61.10-75f	61.30-40f
Copenhagen	11.14-24k	11.18-19k
Frankfurt	3.77½-83½m	3.78½-79½m
Lisbon	106.20-107.20e	106.60-90e
Madrid	140.35-141.10p	140.50-60p
Milan	1750-60lr	1755½-56½lr
Oslo	10.66-73k	10.69½-70½k
Paris	8.84-94½f	8.86½-87½f
Stockholm	8.97-9.04k	8.99½-9.00½k
Tokyo	518-25y	519½-20½y
Vienna	27.15-45sch	27.25-30sch
Zurich	3.48-55f	3.49½-50½f

	1 month	3 months
New York	.25-.18c prem	.25-.15c prem
Montreal	.45-.35c prem	.95-.85c prem
Amsterdam	2½-1½c prem	6-5c prem
Brussels	7c prem-3c disc	25-15c prem
Copenhagen	1½-3½ore disc	6-8ore disc
Frankfurt	2⅞-1⅞pf prem	7-6pf prem
Lisbon	30-80c disc	55-185c disc
Madrid	35-105c disc	235-335c disc
Milan	1lr prem-1½lr disc	3½-5½lr disc
Oslo	3½-2½ore prem	8-6ore prem
Paris	2-1c prem	4-3c prem
Stockholm	3-1ore prem	7½-5½ore prem
Vienna	20-10gro prem	52-42gro prem
Zurich	4½-3½c prem	10½-9½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was unchanged at 68.0%.

EMS: European currency unit rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate †	% change adjusted *	divergence limit
Belgian franc	39.8456	40.220	+0.94	+0.94	±1.53
Danish krone	7.36594	7.33363	−0.44	−0.44	±1.635
German D-mark	2.48557	2.48364	−0.08	−0.08	±1.125
French franc	5.85522	5.82435	−0.53	−0.53	±1.3575
Dutch guilder	2.74748	2.75952	+0.44	+0.44	±1.515
Irish punt	0.669141	0.67193	+0.42	+0.42	±1.665
Italian lira	1159.42	1150.09	−0.80	−0.80	±4.08

† changes are for the ECU, therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits. Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Gold

Gold fixed: am $386.00 an ounce; pm, $387.50; close $387.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $399-402 (£189½-191½).
Sovereigns (new): $99-101 (£47-48).

Euro-$ Deposits

Call calls, 12⅝-13⅛; seven days, 13⅝-14⅛; one month, 14⅝-14⅞; three months, 15⅛-15⅝; six months 14⅞-15⅛.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
52-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1978/79 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
99	39	Airsprung Group	82	−1	6.7	8.2	*4.9
50	35	Armitage & Rhodes	42	−1	3.8	9.0	*2.7
22	143	Bardon Hill	222	—	13.8	6.2	*6.5
01	50	Deborah Ord	95	−1	5.0	5.3	10.4
93	93	Deborah New Ord Fully Paid Rights	93	—	—	—	—
50	140	Deborah 17½% CULS	350	—	17.5	5.0	—
47	100	Frederick Parker	103	−1	12.8	12.4	*8.0
58	112	George Blair	112	−1	16.5	14.7	*—
61	45	Jackson Group	59xd	−2	5.2	8.8	*3.5
53	97	James Burrough	119	−2	7.2	6.1	10.4
42	250	Robert Jenkins	250	−10	31.3	12.5	*4.9
32	150	Torday Limited	232	—	14.3	6.2	*6.1
34	14	Twinlock Ord	23	−½	0.8	3.7	*4.4
82	69	Twinlock 12% ULS	74	—	12.0	16.2	—
54	23	Unilock Holdings	54	—	2.6	4.8	11.5
84	42	Walter Alexander	81	—	4.4	5.4	5.4
90	136	W. S. Yeates	185	—	11.5	6.2	7.2
88	187	W. S. Yeates New	188	—	—	—	—

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

BANK BASE RATE CHANGES

Owing to the exceptional demand for space that has been booked so far in advance of our re-launch, we are unable to accommodate any notices which we appreciate come at very short notice. From November 19 we shall be able to accept these notices in the normal way.

Briefly

Engineering troubles hit Wm Boulton

A rather bearish annual statement is forthcoming from Mr D. Fahey, the chairman of the William Boulton Group, the process plant and engineering concern. He warns shareholders that the recent industrial disruption in the UK engineering industry has had an impact on production, sales, profitability and cash-flow and will affect results for the first half of the year. The level of sales in the remainder of the year will largely depend on the time it takes to recover from this disruption, both in Boulton's own plants and those of its suppliers.

Hunterston row over

A Norwegian vessel (above) carrying 119,000 tons of ore from Brazil, was nudged gently into the Hunterston ore terminal yesterday (Ronald Faux writes). It marked the end of a dispute between dockers and steelworkers over who should man the terminal. The argument cost BSC about £800,000 a month and had pushed overall losses at Ravenscraig to £1m a week. The threat to close down the Ravenscraig works has now been withdrawn.

Findus 20m plan

Findus, the foods subsidiary of Nestle, has chosen Long Benton at Newcastle upon Tyne for a proposed £20m frozen foods factory which could ultimately provide about 1,000 jobs. Only after a project team reports early next year will a final decision to go ahead be made.

L & M INVESTMENT

Kuwait Investment Office has acquired a further 50,000 ordinary shares in London and Montrose Investment Trust and now holds 551,000 shares.

Options

Traded options somehow missed out on yesterday's technical rally with dealers reporting quiet trading conditions. The total amount of contracts amounted to 557 compared with 414 on Monday.

BOC International once again failed to attract attention and some observers believe this may well prove to be the end of the group as far as traded options are concerned once the May series ends.

In Traditional options conditions were slightly better

Dispute hits LCP but results up by 13pc

By Rosemary Unsworth

In common with other suppliers of components to the British motor industry, West Midlands-based L.C.P. Holdings was hit sharply in the first six months by the engineering dispute.

The effect of the summer strike as to slow down overall profit growth through the group's engineering division: There was a 13 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £3.2m, while turnover rose 20 per cent to £10.7m, in the six months to September 30, 1979.

The engineering division problems, which emerged during the final quarter last year in the metal pressing operation, were carried over in the first half to the reclining mechanism and seat-frame division which made a loss for the first time.

Although L.C.P. shut down its trim operations side following the closure of BL's sports car plant at Speke, Mr David Rhead, chairman, said that he was now "urgently reviewing the trading prospects" facing the company in the engineering division.

MF

He added that the high level of interest rates and the uncertain economic climate were the two main factors adversely affecting the group's performance, as he had warned earlier this year.

"However, LCP has a strong base to withstand the present recessionary and financial pressures and the board anticipates a satisfactory outcome for the current year." Pre-tax profits amounted to 5.3m in £1979.

Although the vehicle distribution division once again attained record profits, the downturn in new vehicle registrations in the second quarter put pressure on operating margins, Mr Rhead pointed out. In the first half, 75 per cent of the division's profit came from its Ford dealerships, with the remainder from BL and Rolls-Royce.

Demand for new industrial buildings on the company's increasingly important trading estates continued at a high level. Two recently acquired developments at Wednesbury and Kidderminster are already confirming the board's market expectations. The group is planning to spend more than £7m this year in trading estate investment and it anticipates "a material increase in rental income in the next 12 months".

Mr Rhead added that the trading estate investments should help reverse the effects of high interest rates and a short-term decrease in net earnings a share because of the acceleration of the property programme. The interim dividend has been increased from 2.35p to 2.57p gross.

Over £1m as Arenson gives 100 pc scrip

By Alison Mitchell

Office and domestic furniture maker, A. Arenson (Holdings) broke the million-pound barrier for the first time, in the year to July 31, 1979, when pre-tax profits rose from £886,000 to £1.4m.

Turnover did not show such a dramatic increase at £15.6m against £13.2m. However, group chairman, Mr Archie Arenson, reports that this rise incorporates a 12 per cent upturn in volume.

Margins improved by a third to 8.9 per cent, helped by increased efficiency and a slight reduction in the work-force, and the chairman is confident that these will continue to expand in the current year.

For shareholders, there is a final dividend of 3.7p, giving 5p for the year, an increase of just over 50 per cent on the previous period. There is also a one-for-one scrip issue.

Exports of office furniture to America, Europe and the Middle East did not do quite as well as expected, with sales increasing from £1.47m to £1.7m, but it is thought that this will surge ahead in the current period as the group expands into the export of domestic furniture. On a share price of 126p, up 13p on the figures, the dividend yield amounts to 3.9 per cent and the p/e is 5.8, fully diluted.

New-look Bellway shows its paces

Newcastle-based building group Bellway, in its first results since hiving off the property side, has boosted pre-tax profits from an estimated previous £3.1m to £3.7m in the 12 months to August 31, 1979. Turnover rose £200,000 to £27m.

However the group's reserves have had a near £700,000 boost following an Inland Revenue ruling that previous losses in France are tax deductable.

The current squeeze on mortgages has not yet had any affect on the sales of houses which, the group report, is still buoyant.

Bellway currently has a land bank, with planning permission, for three year's work but the group is trying to increase this.

Australian gold

In a move reminiscent of the old days of mining finance, capital is being raised in London for an Australian gold mine. Evidently encouraged by the gold price, stockbrokers Laing, Cruikshank, in conjunction with North of Sydney, have placed 5m shares to reopen North Kalgurli Mines.

Mining at North Kalgurli stopped in 1971 because of the low gold price. The directors always intended that the mine would be re-started if the price made it economic. In the meantime the mine was kept on care and maintainance.

The 30 cents nominal shares were placed in London and Sydney at 50 cents each. This was 88 per cent of the prevailing market price. North Kalgurli's market capitalization is now about Aus$24m (£13m).

Mining will start at 200,000 tons of ore a year, building up to 300,000 tons. The profitability of the mine at an average gold price of $400 an ounce is put at 25 cents a share, a prospective price earnings ratio of two. But much will also depend on costs, which have an uncomfortable habit of rising with the gold price.

S Roodeport mine hit by flooding

South Roodepoort, the troubled main reef Transvaal gold mine, is still struggling to overcome extensive flooding and high costs. Mr E. Ellerine, the company's chairman, has given a warning in his annual report that heavy capital expenditure will continue to affect mine profits.

An extensive programme was started in January, enabling full operations to begin down to the number 5 level by the end of April. A new ore-pass system should allow production to be increased above the 272,460 tons milled last year.

The average gold price received in 1979 was $227 an ounce, compared with $171 in 1978. Gold extracted rose from 4.85m ounces to 7.61m. A waste recovery programme should also help output in the current year, Mr Ellerine expects. But he points to the danger from rising running costs.

German Shell looks to profit boost

Deutsche Shell AG expects its consolidated net profit for 1979 to rise by about 66 per cent to Dm350m (about £88m) from Dm210m in 1978, according to a spokesman for the West German unit of the Dutch-British Royal Dutch-Shell Group.

He said that net earnings from Deutsche Shell's sales of oil products would be a major contributor to the higher consolidated net profit but stressed that profits from oil products alone, though markedly improved from last year, were contracting.

In the third quarter, Deutsche Shell's consolidated

International

net profit was Dm88.5m, up from Dm29.3m in the year-earlier quarter.

Net profit from sales of oil products alone amounted to Dm25m in the third quarter, up from a Dm36m loss a year ago.

HONEYWELL-BULL AHEAD

CII-Honeywell-Bull, the French-United States computer group, says its consolidated revenue, net of taxes, rose by 12.9 per cent to 3.24 bn francs from 2.87 bn in the similar 1978 period. Revenue from rentals and services included in the figure amounted to 1.806 bn francs, an increase of 14.2 per cent.

HYDRO-QUEBEC

Hydro-Quebec of Montreal has confirmed that it is renegotiating terms of a $1.25 bn Eurocredit signed in January, 1978, to take advantage of improved market conditions.

SHELL BID FOR BELLAMBI

Joint bid by Shell Company of Australia and McIlwraith McEacharn for the Bellambi Coal Company will have to be presented to the Foreign Investment Review Board, Trade and Resources minister says. He said the government would then consider the board's recommendations.

SULZER SEES NO CHANGE

Sulzer Brothers of Switzerland says it does not expect the 1979 fiscal year results to show any improvement from last year, in spite of a definite increase in demand in various product groups. Company told shareholders that orders on hand at end of September totalled 2.5 bn Swiss francs, up from 2.3 bn in the similar year ago period, but turnover so far was lower.

GERMAN FORD HOPES

Ford Motor Company subsidiary, Ford-Werke AG, says it expects record exports this year, with sales abroad in the first nine months at 404,484 cars, an increase of 9.9 per cent on the same year-ago period.

Business appointments

New chairman named at Staveley Industries

Dr A. Frankel, managing director is to become chairman of Staveley Industries on the retirement of Sir Harry Moore. Mr B. H. Kent will become managing director.

Mr P. Pitchford has been appointed commercial director of Burmah-Castrol Worldwide.

Mr R. C. Phillips has been made a director of the Guinness Peat Group.

Mr R. S. Burleigh and Mr C. H. Hosking have been appointed directors of John Howard and Company International.

Mr George Hinchliffe has been made director and general manager, military products; Mr J. W. Reffen director and general manager, supplies and services; and Mr Colin W. Thurston director and general manager, commercial and industrial products, of GEC Computers.

Mr Frank Thomlinson has joined the board of Tate and Lyle.

Mr P. C. L. Guy has been made production director of IMI Rod and Wire.

Mr Gordon Dean has been appointed managing director of Anglo-American Asphalt.

Mr David Bangham has been made managing director of Micor.

Mr M. J. Cattermole has been made financial director of Turnbull Gibson Travel.

Mr M. J. Gent has become a director of Phoenix Assurance. Mr Gent is chairman and joint managing director of the Guthrie Corporation.

Mr David J. Asimus has been elected chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, succeeding the late Mr A. C. B. Maiden.

Mr G. A. Whittaker, a director of Guinness Peat Group, has been appointed chairman of its subsidiary company Lewis & Peat Chemicals in succession to Mr J. B. Aldersley who has retired. Mr Aldersley will continue to act as consultant to Lewis & Peat Chemicals.

Mr Alan Lord will become managing director of Dunlop Holdings on January 1, 1980. He is currently managing director of Dunlop International, a non-executive director of Allied Breweries and is chairman of the CBI taxation committee.

Mr John T. Connor becomes a director of Schroders from January 1, 1980. He is also appointed chairman of the board of Schroders Inc, New York, and a director of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co, New York.

Mr Andrew Duggan has joined the board of Clarkson Bardrick & Co.

Mr Paul R. Marchant and Mr P. Andrew Rawlings have been appointed to the board of H. Clarkson International Reinsurances.

Mr John Matthews is now divisional finance director of Garton Sons and Co.

Mr R. Downham has become regional director of IDC Construction.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Bristol Wtr 6% Pf 1984 (...)	13½
BP New (363p)	161-7
Cambridge Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1981 (...)	410½
Fogarty L. Defd	69
Fotominster 10% Cum Pf	101¼
London Tst 13% Db 2000-04 (...)	...
Mitchie A. J. 13% Db 2000-03 (...)	...
Stafford Fac 11% Cum Pf	99-3
Stenhill 10% Cum Pf (10p)	...
Wintrust 10% Cum Pf	...

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
...	...	... prem
...	...	... prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £25 paid.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

The Board announces estimated and unaudited profits for 9 months to 30th September, 1979, of £60.9m (1978, £62.5m) after providing for taxation.

	9 Months to 30th Sept. 1979 Estimate £m	9 Months to 30th Sept. 1978 Estimate £m	Year 1978 Actual £m
PREMIUM INCOME	891.2	850.4	1,100.7
Investment income	114.0	105.2	143.3
Loan interest	(9.6)	(14.5)	(19.0)
	104.4	90.7	124.3
Life profits	11.5	10.8	15.0
Underwriting result (table below)	(17.6)	(.4)	2.9
Associated companies' earnings	.6	—	—
	98.9	101.1	142.2
Taxation and minorities	(38.0)	(38.6)	(54.4)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	60.9	62.5	87.8
EARNINGS PER SHARE	14.81p	15.20p	21.37p
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	£720m	£646m	£647m
UNDERWRITING RESULT	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom	2.0	3.0	3.8
United States	(8.7)	1.4	7.7
Australia	(1.7)	(.7)	(1.7)
Canada	.8	.3	.1
Netherlands	(7.0)	(8.0)	(11.4)
Remainder	(3.0)	3.6	4.4
	(17.6)	(.4)	2.9

World-wide premium income in sterling terms has increased by 5%. After allowing for changes in rates of exchange and the effect of the sale of a majority of our shares in the South African and Irish companies, which are now associated companies, the growth in premium income was approximately 13%.

In the United Kingdom, there has been strong growth in most classes of business and underwriting remained profitable in spite of a further substantial increase in fire wastage.

In the United States premium income for 9 months showed an increase of over 14%. Underwriting experience improved in the third quarter, particularly in workers' compensation and motor and the statutory operating ratio for the quarter was 99.6%, including losses from hurricanes David and Frederick amounting to $7.8m, which in the result reported above have been charged to the extreme weather provision. The statutory operating ratio at 9 months was 103.0% (1978 99.4%). The claims ratio to earned premiums was 70.7% (1978 68.3%) and the expense ratio to written premiums 32.3% (1978 31.1%).

Discussions are still in progress with the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia with regard to the proposed integration of our joint general business interests in Australia and New Zealand and of the sale to them of our life interests in these countries. The trading situation in Australia continues to be unsatisfactory due to severe competition.

In Canada underwriting experience, during the third quarter, has deteriorated in the difficult market conditions which exist there.

In the Netherlands we continued to show some small improvement over last year, but further adverse experience in other parts of Europe produced an underwriting loss for Remainder.

Investment income, net of loan interest, showed an increase of 15%, but after allowing for changes in rates of exchange the underlying increase was over 21%.

The results of the Company's operations have, as usual, been converted at rates of exchange prevailing at the close of the periods reported. These were as follows:—

	30th Sept. 1979	30th Sept. 1978	Year 1978
United States	2.19	1.97	2.04
Australia	1.94	1.70	1.77
Canada	2.55	2.34	2.42
Netherlands	4.24	4.13	4.03

Insure with Commercial Union Assurance
CU Assurance

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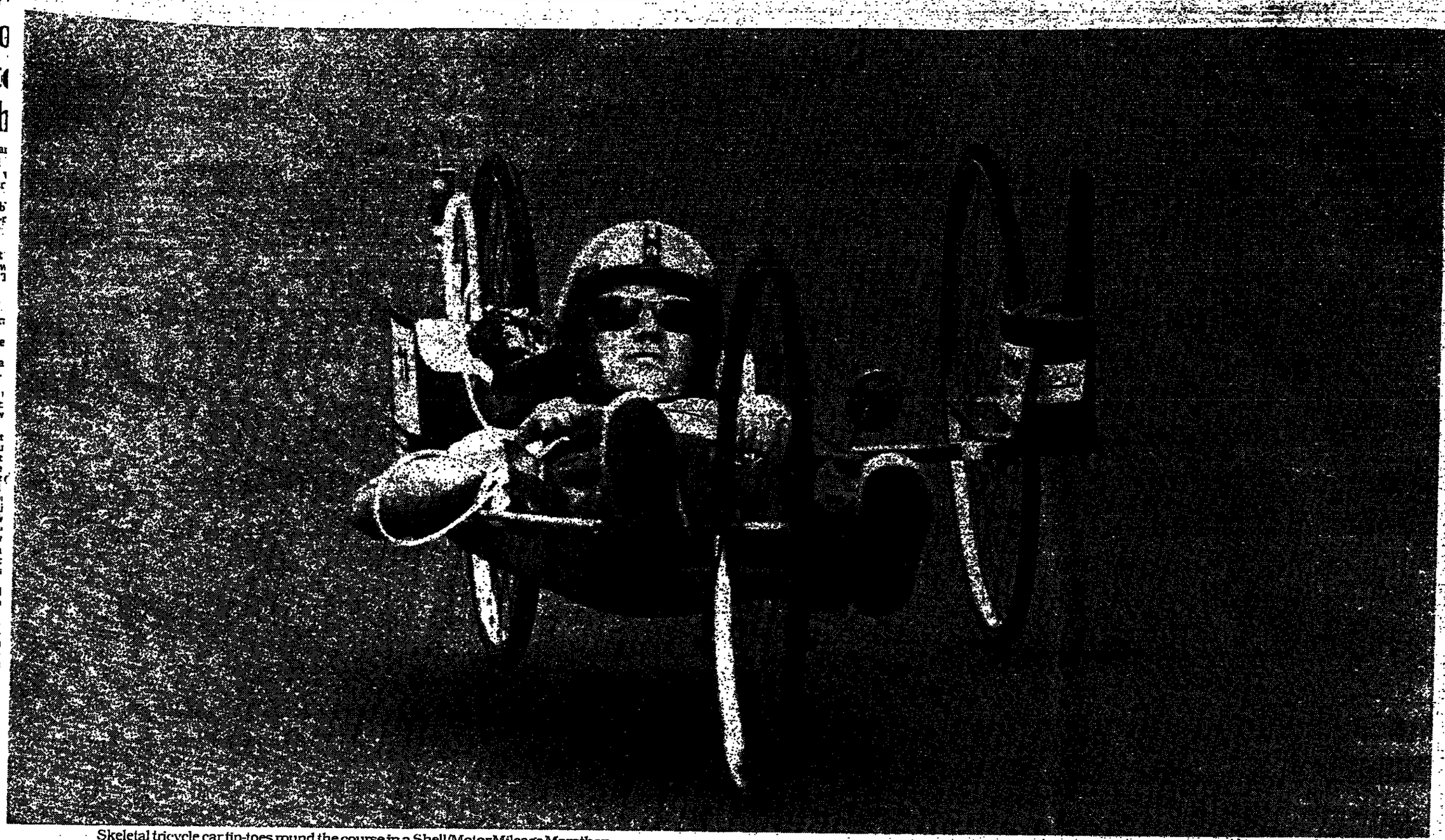

Skeletal tricycle car tip-toes round the course in a Shell/Motor Mileage Marathon.

What use are Shell's mileage marathons?

Roger Lindsay, Shell Technical Manager.

"The object of Shell's Mileage Marathons is to find out who can travel furthest on a measured amount of fuel. In an event where even the losers turn in spectacular performances, the winners' achievements seem almost miraculous. The record now stands at 2,700 mpg! Last year it was 2,000. But do these astonishing feats contribute anything to the development of your family car?

The answer is yes. Although they are not test-beds for break-through engineering, to build a winner you have to follow the rules of fuel economy. For the many students who participate, Marathons are a good opportunity to practise the theories learned in the lecture room and laboratory. For experienced engineers, they are an opportunity for discussion and interchange. For the Shell engineers who invented the sport, Mileage Marathons are directly relevant to their research projects, many of which deal with the improvement of fuel economy.

How many miles per gallon for your car?

New developments in car and engine will bring big improvements in fuel consumption, but when and how much? Shell scientists foresee that cars will show a dramatic improvement in mpg over the next few years. Since 1974, some manufacturers have already achieved around 15% improvement.

What is Shell doing to help?

At Thornton, near Liverpool, Shell engineers test new engine designs for motor manufacturers. The object is to measure minutely their degree of fuel efficiency over the complete range of driving conditions.

The feedback which Shell gives manufacturers helps to eliminate problems and make improvements. It sounds simple, but the work requires sophisticated measuring equipment and techniques. For example, Shell scientists are developing ways of using laser beams to map the distribution and patterns of turbulence of petrol mixture in the combustion chamber at the precise moment of ignition. Manufacturers will be able to use this information to modify cylinder head shapes and produce improvements in performance.

Entrants come in all shapes and sizes.

Alternative fuels

Alcohol and alcohol petrol mixtures are now on sale in a few countries and other new fuel components may come along. Shell evaluates the performance of the likely-looking alternatives with a view to stretching oil supplies into the next century.

There is also important Shell research going on into the "fuel cell," a device which directly and very efficiently converts fuel (such as methanol) into electricity.

Fuel for future internal combustion engines

Most motor manufacturers are trying hard for better fuel consumption. Their work has, however, to take into account the economics of mass production and the requirements of pollution control. Nevertheless, there are considerable advances being made on many fronts. It is part of Shell's job to ensure that fuels advance with engine design."

Energy sense from Shell.

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The announcement was made by Mr Michael Stassinopoulos, Committee, in the pers the former Greek President Macmillan.

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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THE CRUCIAL DAYS OF TALKS

The Government is now equipped with the necessary instrument to make control of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and lead it to an agreed and internationally acceptable form of independence; but whether these powers will be exercised as planned depends on the decision of the Patriotic Front leaders in the next day or two. If they do not assent, whether specifically or by defaulting on Lord Carrington's deadlines, the new Southern Rhodesia Act will have to deal with a very different situation.

The choice of the Patriotic Front is therefore fateful. If Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo reject the framework for a peaceful settlement they will find themselves committed to a new war for the overthrow of a legal government, unhampered by sanctions, and will condemn the Zimbabwe people to more of the terror, mayhem and slaughter which has taken 20,000 lives and is taking thirty lives a day—not to mention the growing hardships inflicted on millions throughout the entire affected region. They will hardly do that lightly. If, however, they agree, and this week commence arrangements for a cease-fire, they commit themselves to testing by the ballot box their claims to be the only representatives of the Zimbabwean people.

The claim, and complaint, of the Patriotic Front has all along been that there would have been no Lancaster House conference if they had not been "winning" the guerrilla war (and General Walls is credited with admitting that the Salisbury government cannot militarily win it, not quite the same thing). In their view, their efforts and sacrifices (they discount sanctions while yet opposing their removal) brought the Bishop and Mr Ian Smith to London. Accordingly they began their arguments ten weeks ago with the demand for almost unconditional surrender to them as emergent victors.

In that ten weeks the very terms of the war have changed. They have found themselves under immense pressure from their indispensable allies, notably Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, to choose, after getting the best possible terms, a cease-fire and elections. They have found themselves outmanoeuvred in negotiation by Lord Carrington, and by Bishop Muzorewa's phased concessions to the British (and Lusaka) constitutional requirements — concessions to which Mr Smith has willy nilly made a notable contribution.

Lord Carrington has thus developed a new situation, internationally, which the Patriotic Front can defy only at great risk to its military effectiveness, if they fight on. This offers hope that they will not do so. Lord Carrington's achievement in getting so far from the original impasse to near-agreement deserves the highest praise. The earlier inclinations of the incoming Government to cut the Gordian knot by recognizing the Muzorewa government on the undoubted ground that it satisfied the six principles were transmuted into a willingness to get Commonwealth agreement upon the guidelines for another "last try" at Lusaka; and from Lusaka Lord Carrington emerged with the authority to devise a British colonial-type solution for an unprecedented non-colonial situation. Thus, for example, the new act provides that a British governor will have brief but absolute power in a territory where there has never been a colonial regime at any stage.

Lord Carrington could not have capitalized on Lusaka if the Bishop had not made such concessions. How great these are, in African terms, is little appreciated in the West. It is a cardinal principle in Africa that one does not give up power before one is forced to do so—which does not necessarily mean to the electorate. The Bishop, who won what a Conservative commission found a fair election, has stood down, after forcing Mr Smith to abandon white safeguards, to British authority. He did so, no doubt, because he reckoned that the Patriotic Front would not emulate him and so leave him Britain's sole heir. Even so the gamble he has taken is at least as great as that the Patriotic Front would take by opting for the adjudication of a ballot—perhaps even greater.

To the adjudication we must hope that Zimbabwe will soon be committed. It would be an outcome unprecedented in an African conflict. Clearly the process of bringing about a cease-fire will be difficult, less perhaps because of communications in a battered country, than because discipline is so attenuated on the guerrilla side—and not always perfect within the security forces.

For these reasons the cease-fire will be frail, until cemented by election results which finally legitimate a black government. It follows from this and other reasons that British authority will be frail too. The agreements themselves made in Lancaster House with leaderships, are in Rhodesian conditions, also frail—delay in implementing them will of itself generate questioning and disagreement. These are the arguments for Lord Carrington's apparently uncompromising insistence on an early decision by the Patriotic Front, and for a British presence limited to the shortest period in which an election can take place. They are cogent reasons, though in the event of a débâcle they may be attacked.

In Lusaka Mrs Thatcher made it clear that she would not commit troops to Rhodesia. But the present plan envisages the presence of both British military personnel and police. The intent is to keep numbers to a minimum and their role to bolstering confidence that the ballot is fair and secret. Since such a corps of polling officials can alone meet the Patriotic Front's argument that in April the elections were controlled by their opponents, the need to send military personnel, and an adequate back-up for them, must be accepted, even though it will occasion anxieties.

The Government deserves success. If success is denied, it has so conducted itself in the past months that its hands are clean and free to turn to another solution which the international community must accept as honourable and fair in the circumstances.

A CLOSED SHOP FOR INFORMATION

Every other country among the western democracies is moving towards extending the right of its citizens to have access to official information. Britain alone is moving in the opposite direction. It is already true that, on many issues, information about this country can be obtained more easily in the United States than it can here. That does not mean that Britain must necessarily go as far towards open government as the United States has done through its Freedom of Information Act. It is perfectly reasonable—and indeed on occasion vital to the country's interests—for certain kinds of information, both factual and on matters of policy, to be unavailable to the public, and therefore to the press. Such categories of protected information should, however, be carefully and narrowly defined, and there must be safeguards to ensure that the public interest is taken into account when the decision is made to keep the information secret.

The Protection of Information Bill now before Parliament meets none of these tests. It is drawn widely and gives ministers and civil servants virtually unlimited discretion and decision-making authority without rendering them accountable. If passed in its present form, it would result in a grave threat to the freedom of the press by restricting its ability to investigate and report on subjects of legitimate and often significant public concern.

The Bill is designed to replace section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, the butt of considerable criticism over the years, the repeal of which was recommended by the Franks Committee in 1972. The section did, however, have the advantage of being largely ineffective, and it is often a good thing to leave bad alone.

People have not in fact been prosecuted for revealing what a civil servant had for tea, even though section 2 might theoretically allow it. What the Bill does is to exclude those areas of official activity which were anyway never the subject of attention by section 2, and retain for protection all the main areas of sensitivity. Lord Hailsham's boast that the Bill is more liberal than the Franks Committee recommendation because it does not specifically protect Cabinet papers or information about currency and reserves is hollow—if the Government really wanted to protect Cabinet information it would be easy to fit that kind of information into one of the other categories.

The definitions of defence and international relations in the Bill are as wide as can be imagined. The terms security and intelligence attract no special definition, and can therefore be interpreted as broadly as the Government chooses. What appears on the surface to be a considerable reduction in scope of the "catch-all" section 2, would, in reality, substitute a number of new broad offences for the old one.

The disclosure of information or documents on defence or international relations is only made illegal if it "would be likely to cause serious injury to the interests of the nation or endanger the safety of a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies". But it would be no defence to show the court that those circumstances did not exist because, as the Bill says later, a ministerial certificate that such a threat of injury to the national interest was likely "shall be conclusive evidence of that fact". No court can go behind that certificate however patently misguided it might be. The minister can even issue such a certificate if the information had not previously been classified as being potentially injurious if disclosed. The procedure for classification is itself open to the objection that it can be carried out by relatively junior officials (the status of the "responsible authority" given the task of classifying is not laid down) and is not subject to appeal or review.

What would be the practical results, from the point of view of the press and the public, if the Bill became law in its present state? The series we are now running by Peter Hennessy on the Government's plans for providing essential services during times of serious strikes would certainly be caught. We would be at risk if we told the truth about the woeful inadequacy of the country's civil defence system; or if our crime correspondent revealed the extent to which private telephones were being tapped, or the nature of the information held by the police's new computer.

This newspaper, or another, might on some issues of public importance choose to publish and to court prosecution. If that were to happen, the new law might in time, find itself as much of a blunderbuss as the old.

It is to be hoped that the Government will see sense, and withdraw the Bill, or at least amend it drastically. The Prime Minister has made clear her antipathy towards the growing power of the state and of the bureaucracy, and is a believer in personal liberty and yet the Bill has the authority and secretiveness of the civil servant stamped on every line. She has passionately criticized the closed shop in many areas of British life. She should not now countenance a closed shop for information.

A YEAR FOR A MINERS' SETTLEMENT

In public, the Government is carefully keeping its eyes averted from the annual negotiations on miners' pay, now approaching their climax. This is less because of natural reluctance in a Tory administration to intervene in an area so baleful to its predecessors than because the coal industry represents one of the earliest and most significant test cases for its policy of allowing economic forces to determine the level of settlements. Coal may be a special case, but it will inevitably affect the range of bargains to follow. Whatever the official posture, ministers must be casting anxious private glances towards the progress of the talks.

The negotiators, for their part, had until yesterday been going about their business without melodrama and with a healthy awareness of the interests that they hold in common. The union entered the bargaining with the high bid which has become customary recently in the industry, seeking increases of up to 63 per cent, and the board replied that cash limits obliged it to offer no more than the equivalent of an average 14 per cent. Now it has discovered that the limits can be stretched much further, to 20 per cent. But the miners are evidently not prepared to accept that this figure has any more inevitability than the last—not unnaturally, in view of the apparent ease with which the board has sprung from one offer to another.

In any state owned industry heavily dependent on subsidies, it is not easy to distinguish between cold economic reality and the less inexorable disciplines of government policy. The board's offer is itself derived from assumptions about the level of subsidy next year which have not yet been officially endorsed. Yesterday's breakdown must tend to undermine the doctrine of cash limits in wage bargaining, and increases the danger of a major confrontation later in the season. But it does not bring us to the verge of a miners' strike. The appetite for conflict among miners in general appears lukewarm. The incentive scheme introduced a couple of years ago, and a series of settlements amply acknowledging the union's bargaining power, have kept their earnings comfortably ahead of those of other groups. The terms already on offer would reinforce this position handsomely, without the effort of a strike.

Cash limits are not the only means a government has for influencing the atmosphere of negotiations. Although the industry is experiencing better trends in respect of markets and production than it was a few months ago, its longer term position is sensitive at present. The last government's policy of heavy investment in new capacity to replace the many mines nearing the ends of their lives will not necessarily be accepted wholesale by an administration strongly attracted by the potentialities of nuclear power. Particularly while the whole question of investment in the Belvoir coalfield remains unresolved, both sides need to take careful account of the public impression they create. This is no time for the industry to revert to the attitudes of the years of conflict.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Black defendants and jury vetting

From Mr Leonard Woodley

Sir, In a number of important trials involving black defendants (eg, the Notting Hill riot) defence lawyers, in order that justice should be seen to be done, made applications in open court that they be allowed to question the jurors about their political convictions. The object was to ascertain whether the jurors were members of the National Front or whether they were prejudiced against blacks. These applications were promptly rejected and on one occasion defence counsel was accused by the learned judge of wasting the time of the court by making a frivolous application.

Defence lawyers have also argued that, as a defendant is entitled to be tried by his peers, there should be at least two black jurors on juries trying black defendants. The reason is that it is very unlikely that a black juror will be a member of the National Front or share its views. Moreover, a black juror will be able to impart to the white jurors certain cultural information about blacks which would be alien to them and this might assist in reaching a fair and unbiased verdict. Regretfully such arguments are never taken seriously by her Majesty's judges.

In the present "jury vetting" case at the Central Criminal Court potential jurors were investigated by the prosecution, not in open court, but in a most unhealthy and clandestine manner.

In rejecting the defence submission that the vetting of jurors was an improper gathering of information, the learned judge said: "If there was a right to investigate jurors in a limited range of cases it was not for the purpose of electing a biased jury, but in the hope of getting an unbiased jury". In order to justify his decision the judge went on to tell one of the defence counsel: "Your client would not like it if the local chairman of the National Front appeared on the jury."

All the defendants are white. It is precisely for the purpose of obtaining an unbiased jury that counsel for black defendants have in a limited range of cases made the perfectly reasonable applications stated above.

Since I believe that justice must not only be done but be seen to be done, I am forced to conclude that this unhealthy development of jury vetting means that there now exists in this country one law for the prosecution and another for the defence.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD WOODLEY,
2 Paper Buildings, EC4.
November 9.

Blockley via Timbuctoo

From Sir Robert Lusty

Sir, During the distressing prolongation of your hiccups the Post Office has continued, with more immunity than usual, the deployment of its knavish tricks.

It would, I think, be presumptuous to assume that this area of the north Cotswolds has been singled out for its intentions, but we were recently informed that, from a certain date, we would come within the telephonic jurisdiction of Evesham. The name of Blockley would disappear from every directory and we would all be accorded Evesham numbers.

There is no discernible animosity here against Evesham. It is a friendly enough place, but it is some 15 or so miles away and in a different county. We are a working community, not only with shops and businesses, but striving successfully to establish a small trading estate to which inquiries and requests will increasingly come from far and wide.

Many will want to know where Blockley is and would assume from any telephone directory that it is close to Evesham. Our neighbouring Chipping Campden was subjected to a similar indignity some time ago and succumbed. Our immediate protest was perhaps more vehement, for a respite has been accorded us.

The principle of all this is not unimportant and it must be widespread in its threatened application. It implies a surrender, not to the requirements of any siliconic technical innovation, but to the parsimonious reluctance of the Post Office to spend a bit more on its directories.

We do not mind if our calls are routed via Timbuctoo. It is the retention of our name, with its topographical indications, in directories and on notepaper which is important. It is much to be hoped that all localities similarly threatened by telephonic extinction will rebel.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LUSTY,
The Old Silk Mill,
Blockley,
Moreton-in-Marsh,
Gloucestershire.
November 11.

Winged portent

From Mr Strahan Soames

Sir, While you have been away somewhere the cuckoo has come and gone; but I write to inform you that at about 12.30 pm on Monday, October 15, while sailing my dinghy, Alchemy, from Emsworth to East Head, my crew and I heard and then saw a small flock of Brent geese on the south shore of Thorney Island to the east of Marker Point: they were the first that we had seen this winter.

These geese fly to Chichester Harbour from various Arctic shores at the beginning of each winter, judging their moment to move from the cold to the comparative warmth. As you, Sir, have recently undertaken a comparable journey I felt that you might gain comfort from the news of the arrival of the coincident geese.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
STRAHAN SOAMES,
Tower Quay,
Tower Street,
Emsworth,
Hampshire.
October 31.

The language of Common Prayer

From the Principal of St Hugh's College, Oxford, and others

Sir, Some of the signatories of this letter also signed the petition which was presented last week to the General Synod. But we thought it right to address our arguments to a wider public as well.

It is becoming increasingly hard to find a church where the Authorized Version of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer are used in main services. This, we think, is a matter for concern, whatever the merits of experimental services, since there is a manifest danger of new generations of clergy, laity, and those who profess no religious belief, being cut off from the vital linguistic sources which have animated and enriched our common culture.

The undersigned, some professing Christians, some not, are united in the belief that this is not a simple issue between a beautiful archaic language and its accessibility to present day hearers. The full meaning of the Bible cannot be conveyed in a strictly non-poetic language, and by offering it in such terms the Church inevitably deprives believers and the community at large of a spiritual dimension in which society has existed for four centuries.

We acknowledge that there is no deliberate intention on the part of the Church to destroy this linguistic heritage. We recognize the views of those who support innovations for doctrinal reasons. We know that there are some who approve changes because they believe (we think mistakenly) that the language of the age is the only language of belief available to that age.

We feel that the Church may not sufficiently appreciate that these two works are part of a literary and imaginative heritage which can only decay if they are not used as they were intended to be used. The Book of Common Prayer cannot, like Shakespeare's plays, become a set text for every school and university; it cannot be performed except as it was meant to be performed—as liturgy. The Authorized Version of the Bible, the idioms of which have passed into common speech, unless it is read as scripture in our churches, will become inaccessible, and those many vital metaphors and figurative expressions with which it has enriched the language must inevitably decay with its disuse.

No one, Christian or non-Christian, who cares for language and its ethical and imaginative function in society, can view this position with equanimity. We are not persuaded by arguments against continuity, for it seems to us that it cannot be good to cut people off from a living consciousness of their past. Such consciousness is most innocently and immediately served by the traditional usage in ceremonies which the whole community requires—baptism, marriage and burial—of a liturgy and scripture with which over four centuries everyone has become familiar.

It is absurd to contend that these liturgies are less meaningful today than when they were linguistically contemporary, if only because, from their inception, subsequent generations have kept them alive and understandable simply by usage. They can be rendered meaningless only by disuse.

Such disuse, then, will inevitably destroy far more than the doctrinal attitude from which the Prayer Book derived. We think that this is not widely enough understood. The Book of Common Prayer was composed at a peculiarly happy moment in the development of the English language. The translators of the Authorized Version of the Bible felt this themselves, and used a conservative and sometimes archaic language in order to demonstrate the importance of continuity.

We are concerned about the effect of recent innovations among all sections of the community, most of whom had their first, and sometimes only, experience of imaginative prose and its wider implications in the context of ordinary life, through their acquaintance, however cursory, with the Prayer Book and the Authorized Version of the Bible. Because we believe in the primary importance of language as a means of communication, we urge the Church to look seriously at its responsibility in this matter.

It seems to us complacent and futile to suppose that either of these two works will survive as more than antiquities outside their traditional place in church worship. We believe it would be irresponsible wholly to sacrifice their traditional influence on language and thus on society for ecumenical, sectarian, or any other reasons.

Yours faithfully,
RACHEL TRICKETT,
BLAKE,
TREND,
BASIL MITCHELL,
JOHN CAREY,
PETER STRAWSON,
JOHN BAYLEY,
IRIS MURDOCH,
MICHAEL GEARIN-TOSH,
BRIAN WILSON,
MARY WARNOCK,
Oxford.
November 12.

Those who write to 'The Times'

From Mr R. J. E. Taylor

Sir, The following information about letters to the Editor published on the centre page of *The Times* in 1978 may be of interest.

The total number of letters published in the year was 4,197, of which 3,762 were written by men and 435 by women. Just under half the total (2090) came from London, and of these 1,618 were from addresses in London postal districts, and 116 from outer districts of Greater London. 356 letters came from the Palace of Westminster—the largest single source—248 from the House of Commons and 108 from the House of Lords. Of letters written by Members of Parliament (from any address) 166 were from Conservative members, 76½ from Labour, seven from Liberal, two from Ulster Unionist and one Plaid Cymru. (All half units stem from letters with two joint signatories.)

Outside London, sources were classified by country, counties and leading cities—49 in all. 140 letters were received from 40 overseas countries, of which the USA (22), France (20), the Republic of Ireland (11) and the Federal Republic of Germany (10) were the leading contributors. The top ten sources, excluding London, were as follows:

Overseas	140
Sussex	137
Oxford	125
Cambridge	103½
Surrey	101
Yorkshire	95
Wales	93
Scotland	90
Kent	89
Lancashire	71

In over half of the letters it was possible to identify, within broad groupings, the occupation of the sender. 49 such groups were distinguished. Easily dominant among them were academics (477) and politicians (460½), followed by administrators (325) and ecclesiastics (218). The twelve leading occupations were:

Academic	477
Politics	460½
Administration	325
Ecclesiastic	218
Arts	128
Trade and industry	119
Medicine	91
Law	90
Armed services	89
Journalism	71
Local government	69
Teaching	52

The subjects of the letters could also be classified into broad categories, of which 88 in all were recorded. Their relative positions were reckoned both by number of letters and by their length. First on both counts came international affairs (including foreign and commonwealth affairs, but not EEC), the only subject to evoke over 300 letters. The order of the rest varied somewhat according to whether the count is by numbers or by length; but in the following table of the first fifteen positions by number, the only omissions necessary if length were the criterion would be press and conservation (equal 15th), which would be replaced by nuclear policy.

The table shows the number of letters, and in brackets the number of column inches.

International affairs	311	(1,660)
Arts	283	(1,097)
Politics	278	(1,226)
Church affairs	254	(1,197)
Legal matters	191	(993)
Environmental planning	179	(847)
Education	142	(634)
Transport	137	(538)
Economic	133	(729)
Pay policy	127	(628)
Racial questions	120	(694)
Human rights	116	(595)
Medical	112	(605)
EEC	85	(460)
Conservation	79	(381)
Press	79	(299)

The longest letter published in the year occupied 27.3 column inches, and the shortest, 0.1 column inches.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. E. TAYLOR,
117 Fairfax Road,
Teddington,
Middlesex.

Craft or industry

From Mr Lewis G. Whyte

Sir, The Government forecasts trade union legislation dealing with certain aspects of the closed shop, secondary picketing and the encouragement of postal ballots. Public opinion polls indicate a wide approval of such measures.

There is, however, another critical aspect of trade union practice which receives very little public discussion. I refer to the practice of British trade unions being organised on a craft, as distinct from an industry, basis. Sir Nicholas Henderson gave prominence to this practice in his valedictory dispatch to the Foreign Secretary, dated March 31, 1979, which was published virtually in full in *The Economist* of June 2, 1979.

In the section dealing with trade union structure and labour relations Sir Nicholas wrote: "Neither Germany nor France has craft unions. Membership is based not on occupation but on the industry in which the person works.

"There is, therefore, no temptation for one craft in an industry to pursue its sectional interests at the expense of another or of the company as a whole".

He pointed out that, in Germany, there are 17 industrial unions fully integrated within the German trade union federation, whereas in Britain there are 115 trade unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress. He went on to give statistics of the numbers of days lost in industrial disputes in all industries and services in Britain, France and Germany. These showed that in 1977 the days lost in France were about one quarter of those lost in Britain and, comparably, in Germany about 1 per cent of those in Britain.

In the United States of America the change from craft to industry unions took place gradually between the two world wars, to the great benefit of the American economy as a whole. This change did much to enable employers to sign contracts with organised labour, usually for periods of three years at a time. Such contracts are as a rule scrupulously honoured by both sides.

Notwithstanding the favourable evidence of the benefits of the industry union, a changeover from craft unions is not suitable for initiation by legislation. Such a change could only come about when those chiefly involved, especially the trade unions themselves, become convinced of its merits.

A necessary prelude is an informed public discussion and this letter is written in the hope that it may stimulate discussion, in your columns and elsewhere, on this highly important subject.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS G. WHYTE,
Appletrees,
Church Street,
Wyre Piddle,
Worcestershire.
November 5.

Immigration aims in question

From the Director of The Runnymede Trust and the Chairman of the National Association for Asian Youth

Sir, The Government defends its proposal to deny the fiances and husbands of girls not born in Britain the right to settle in this country on three grounds:

First, the existing arrangement is being abused. Second, allowing husbands and fiances to settle increases primary immigration. And third, the proposed ban reassures the nation, allays its anxieties and creates a better climate for good race relations.

All three are flimsy reasons and cannot withstand a moment's scrutiny. The Government has so far produced no evidence whatsoever to show either that the system has been abused or the extent to which it is abused. Besides the Government is making the naive and even perhaps mischievous assumption that all arranged marriages are marriages of convenience. Furthermore the Government's policy presupposes that the entry clearance officer is endowed with the supernatural power of detecting an "abuse" even before it has occurred.

As for the Government's second reason, it is difficult to see how allowing the fiances and husbands to settle increases primary immigration. Of course it slightly increases the number of immigrants in the sense that a certain number of males are allowed to enter Britain. However, it is totally misleading and even irresponsible to say that this is a "stepping stone over which other members of his family or village may pass". The existing restrictions on the entry of parents and distressed relatives are so severe that the husband allowed to settle is virtually unable to bring in anyone else.

As for the third argument, nothing can reassure those who find the very presence of the Asians an anathema. Racism and xenophobia are inherently insatiable. One concession increases the appetite for another and a climate for good race relations cannot be created by allaying the fears of one section of the community at the expense of another.

While the advantages of the proposed ban are minor and hypothetical its harmful effects are potent and certain. First, on the basis of perhaps a few cases of abuse, the Government denigrates the character of the entire Asian community. A community which cherishes the honour of the family and the integrity of its marriage is accused of cynically using marriages as devices for circumventing the immigration laws and its marriage arrangements are subjected to the scrutiny and judgment of those least equipped to do so.

Second, the Government's proposal is either a form of repatriation or a form of cultural genocide. It leaves the Asian girl with two alternatives: either to return to the subcontinent for good, which is a form of induced repatriation, or to marry outside their community and therefore lose partially or wholly their cultural identity. If this is what the Government intends it should say so, rather than use its immigration policy to achieve unacceptable objectives.

Third, a law that requires a large number of exceptions and calls for extensive executive discretion violates the basic principles of the rule of law. The Government's immigration proposal, on the Home Secretary's own admission, can only be administered by exempting large categories of women and considering their cases "sympathetically for favourable treatment outside the rules".

As Edmund Burke said: "A law which is mean, pointless, harmless, divisive and directed against a specific section of society is inherently repulsive and cannot deserve to find a place on the statute book of a free society."

Yours,
USHA PRASHAR,
B. PAREKH,
The Runnymede Trust,
62 Chandos Place, WC2.

Fourth TV channel

From the Archbishop of Canterbury and others

Sir, Much has already been said and written about the role of the new fourth television channel. Despite some scepticism, many people hope that it may provide an exciting and potentially enriching new service.

Among other things, the fourth channel should offer a real opportunity to focus attention on issues that the other channels can treat only briefly or irregularly. Not at least among these is the relationship between the rich and poor countries. Just a year ago a government survey showed, to a disturbing degree, the extent of ignorance, misconception and prejudice which exists in Britain about this relationship.

The leading organizations in the field of development education in Britain have now written to the chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority proposing that a significant amount of time on the fourth channel be allocated to programmes promoting an understanding of the interdependence of the developed and the developing world.

We believe that this imaginative proposal should be welcomed, and incorporated in the forthcoming drafts for legislation.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD CANTUAR:
JUDITH HART
JACK JONES
BERNARD BRAINE,
RICHARD HOGGART,
Fourth Channel Development Education Group,
c/o Centre for World Development Education,
128 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1.

Distress signal

From Mr Roy Plomley

Sir, As many of us have read very much less than usual during the past 11½ months, it would be appreciated if you will request your staff and contributors to use simple words and phrases for the first few issues after your reappearance.

Yours faithfully,
ROY PLOMLEY,
91 Deodar Road, Putney, SW15.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 13: The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto arrived in London today on a State Visit to The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace.

The President and Madame Soeharto arrived at Gatwick Airport, London, by air.

The following are the names of the Suite in attendance: His Excellency Dr Widjojo Nitisastro (Minister Co-ordinator for Economy, Finance and Industry and Chairman of the National Development Planning Agency) and Madame Widjojo Nitisastro, His Excellency Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Madame Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, His Excellency Mr Soedharmono (Minister/State Secretary) and Madame Soedharmono, His Excellency Mr G. Rusli Noor (Director-General for Economic, Social and Cultural Relations), Air Vice-Marshal Kardono (Military Secretary to The President), Mr Joop Ave (Chief of State Protocol), Mr Sampoerno (Chief of the Presidential Household) and Mr Nana Sutresna (Head of the Directorate of European Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs).

Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy, and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, accompanied by His Excellency the Indonesian Ambassador and Madame Saleh Basarah, welcomed The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto on behalf of The Queen.

The President and Madame Soeharto were then received by: Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of West Sussex), Lieutenant-General Sir George Cooper (General Officer Commanding South East District), Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans (Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Strike Command, Royal Air Force) and Mr Norman Payne (Chairman, British Airports Authority).

A Guard of Honour of The Queen's Colour Squadron of the Royal Air Force, with The Queen's Colour for the Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom and the Central Band of the Royal Air Force, under the command of Squadron Leader Charles Hyde was mounted at the Airport.

At Gatwick Railway Station the following members of the British Suite, who have been specially attached to The President and Madame Soeharto, were presented: the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting), the Lady Susan Hussey (Lady in Waiting), Mr Terence O'Brien (Her Majesty's Ambassador at Jakarta) and Mrs O'Brien and Lieutenant-Commander Robert Guy, RN (Equerry in Waiting).

The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto, accompanied by Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy, and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, travelled by special train to Victoria Railway Station.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, with The Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke of Gloucester and The Duke and Duchess of Kent met The President and Madame Soeharto at Victoria Station.

There were also present at the Railway Station: the Baroness Phillips (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater London), the Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department), the Lord Carrington (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Sherriffs of London, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham (Acting Chief of the Defence Staff), Admiral Sir Henry Leach (Chief of the Naval Staff), General Sir Edwin Bramall (Chief of the General Staff), Air Marshal Sir John Nicholls (Vice-Chief of the Air Staff), Major-General Desmond Langley (General, Officer Commanding London District), Sir David McNee (Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis), the Right Hon the Chairman of the Greater London Council and the Lord Mayor of Westminster.

Colonel Simon Cooper, The Life Guards (Silver Stick in Waiting) and Colonel David Fanshawe, Grenadier Guards (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting) were present.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, with the State Colour, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Digby Thornewill, was mounted at Victoria Railway Station.

A Salute was fired in Hyde Park by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major William Thatcher, and from the Tower of London Saluting Battery by the Honourable Artillery Company, under the command of Major Geoffrey Godbold.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto were conducted to their Carriages by the Earl of Westmorland (Master of the Horse) and accompanied by The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, travelled to Buckingham Palace, a Carriage Procession having been formed in the following order:

First Carriage
THE QUEEN
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Second Carriage
MADAME TIEN SOEHARTO
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
The Prince of Wales
Mr Joop Ave
Third Carriage
Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy
Hon Angus Ogilvy
Air-Vice Marshal Kardono
The Master of the Horse
Fourth Carriage
Dr Widjojo Nitisastro
Madame Widjojo Nitisastro
Mr G. Rusli Noor
The Countess of Airlie
Fifth Carriage
Mr Soedharmono
Mrs Soedharmono
Mr Sampoerno
The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell
Sixth Carriage
Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja
Madame Mochtar Kusumaatmadja
Mr Nana Sutresna
The Lady Susan Hussey
Seventh Carriage
His Excellency
the Indonesian Ambassador
Madame Saleh Basarah
Mr Terence O'Brien
Mrs Terence O'Brien
Motor Car
The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard
Lieutenant-Commander
Robert Guy, RN.
Lieutenant-Colonel
Blair Stewart-Wilson
Motor Car
The Crown Equerry

The Carriage Procession was accompanied by a Sovereign's Escort, with two Standards, of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Lockhart, The Blues and Royals. The Queen's Guard of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, with The Queen's Colour and accompanied by the Band of the Regiment and the Pipes and Drums of the Battalion under the command of Major Anthony Leask, was mounted in the Quadrangle at Buckingham Palace.

The route of the Procession was lined by the Armed Forces.

The Mistress of the Robes, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance in the Grand Hall, Buckingham Palace, upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Grand Hall. A detachment of the Household Cavalry, dismounted, was also on duty.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto this afternoon drove to Westminster Abbey, where The President laid a Wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

The President and Madame Soeharto later, at St James's Palace, received Addresses of Welcome by the Chairman and Members of the Greater London Council and the Lord Mayor and Councillors of the City of Westminster.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto then visited Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother at Clarence House.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia this evening at Buckingham Palace received the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (the Lord Carrington).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a State Banquet this evening in honour of The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto at which Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince of Wales, The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke of Gloucester, The Duke and Duchess of Kent, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent and Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy, and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present.

The following had the honour of being invited:

Suite of The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto

His Excellency Dr Widjojo Nitisastro (Minister Co-ordinator for Economy, Finance and Industry) and Madame Widjojo Nitisastro, His Excellency Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Madame Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, His Excellency Mr Soedharmono (Minister/State Secretary) and Madame Soedharmono, His Excellency Mr G. Rusli Noor (Director-General for Economic, Social and Cultural Relations), Air Vice-Marshal Kardono (Military Secretary to The President), Mr Joop Ave (Chief of State Protocol), Mr Sampoerno (Chief of the Presidential Household), Mr Nana Sutresna (Head of the Directorate of European Affairs).

Specially Attached in Attendance upon The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madame Tien Soeharto

The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting) and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell, Mr Terence O'Brien (British Ambassador at Jakarta) and Mrs O'Brien, The Lady Susan Hussey (Lady in Waiting), Lieutenant-Commander Robert Guy, RN (Equerry in Waiting).

Ambassadors and High Commissioners

His Excellency the High Commissioner for Mauritius and Lady Teelock, His Excellency the Indonesian Ambassador and Madame Saleh Basarah, His Excellency the Netherlands Ambassador and Madame Fack, His Excellency the Philippines Ambassador and Madame de Stilianopoulos, His Excellency the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Freeth, His Excellency the High Commissioner for the Republic of Singapore and Mrs Jek, His Excellency the Thai Ambassador and Mom Luang Hiranyika Wannamethee, His Excellency the Irish Ambassador and Mrs Kennedy, His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador and Madame Shizuko Fujiyama, His Excellency the High Commissioner for Malaysia and Tengku Puan Sri Zailah, His Excellency the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs Gandar.

Members of the Indonesian Embassy

Mr Kobir Sasradipoera (Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission) and Mrs Kobir, Colonel Z. A. Maulani (Defence Attaché) and Mrs Intem Maulani.

The Cabinet

The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher, The Lord Chancellor, The Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs Whitelaw, The Lord Privy Seal and the Lady Caroline Gilmour.

Special Invitations

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Coggan, The Right Hon the Speaker, The Lord Great Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, The Earl Marshal and the Duchess of Norfolk, The Lord and Lady Byers, The Baroness Phillips, The Baroness Vickers, The Lord and Lady Roll of Ipsden, The Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, The Lord Chief Justice of England and Lady Widgery, The Right Hon James Callaghan, MP, and Mrs Callaghan, The Right Hon Gordon and Mrs Richardson, The Right Hon David Steel, MP, and Mrs Steel, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael and Lady Beetham, General Sir Edwin and Lady Bramall, Sir Michael and Lady Palliser, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong, Sir Mark and Lady Turner, Sir David and Lady McNee, Sir John and Lady Methven, Major-General and Mrs Desmond Langley, The Lord and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, The Right Hon the Chairman of the Greater London Council and Mrs Vigars, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, and the Lady Rosula Glyn, Mr and Mrs Denis Rooney, Mr and Mrs Frank Chapple, Mr and Mrs Guy Checketts, Mr and Mrs Peter Coleclough, Professor and Mrs Charles Cowan, Mr and Mrs Michael Davies, Mr and Mrs Ian Findlay, Mr and Mrs Robin Hanbury-Tenison, Dr and Mrs Michael Leifer, Mr Leonard Manderstam, Mr and Mrs Francis Neill, Mr and Mrs Victor Paine, Mr and Mrs Thomas Prentice, Mr and Mrs William Richardson.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Households in Waiting were in attendance.

During the Banquet, The Queen gave the Toast to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, to which The President replied.

Detachments of The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard and the Household Cavalry, dismounted, were on duty.

The String Band of the Welsh Guards, under the direction of Major D. N. Taylor, and the Pipers of the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, under the direction of Pipe Major J. Johnston, played selections of music during and after the Banquet.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Wing Commander Antony Nicholson, this evening visited the Bugatti Exhibition at the Royal College of Art (Rector, Professor R. Guyatt).

Mrs John Dugdale has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 13: Ruth, Lady Fermoy has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will dine privately with the American Ambassador on November 28.

The Prince of Wales is 31 today.

King Hussein of Jordan is 44 today.

A service in memory of Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Wednesday, December 5.

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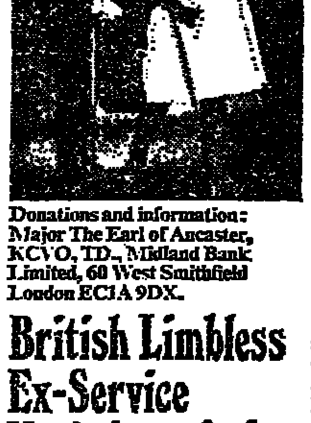
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Forthcoming marriages

The Earl of Cardigan and Miss R. J. Winkley
The engagement is announced between David Michael James, son of the Marquess of Ailesbury, of Avebury Manor, Wiltshire, and Mrs Christopher Bonn of St Ouen, Jersey, and Rosamond Jane, elder daughter of Captain W. R. M. Winkley, of Gable House, Parbrook, Somerset, and Mrs Jane Winkley, of Wicks Cottage, Wootton Rivers, Wiltshire.

Mr J. Brooke and Miss S. M. Brown
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Sir Richard Brooke, of Llandaff, Cardiff, and Mrs J. Lloyd-Griffiths, of Aberporth, Dyfed, and Susan, daughter of the late Mr M. A. Brown and of Mrs M. Brown, of Putney, SW15, formerly of Cheltenham, New South Wales.

Mr A. St J. G. Arbuthnott and Mrs S. A. Prior
The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Arbuthnott, of Hollingbourne, Kent, and Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs George Humphreys, of Radlett, Hertfordshire.

Professor R. J. Butler and Miss D. C. J. Cubison
The engagement is announced between Ronald, son of the late Mr J. H. Butler and of Mrs O. B. Butler, of Wellington, New Zealand, and Deirdre, only daughter of the late Mr R. P. Cubison and of Mrs C. M. S. Cubison, of Mercers, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Mr A. Fort and Miss C. Richards
The engagement is announced between Adrian, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Fort, of St Peter Port, Guernsey, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Richards, of Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr M. B. Hicks Beach and Mrs C. E. Garton
The engagement is announced between Michael Brodrick Hicks Beach and Eugenia Anne Garton.

Mr N. H. Morison and Miss A. E. Turpin
The engagement is announced between Nigel Humphrey, eldest son of Captain and Mrs J. B. Morison, of The Middle Temple, EC4, and Adriana Edith, elder daughter of Mr W. N. Turpin, of Boone, North Carolina, and of the late Mrs W. N. Turpin.

Mr H. M. A. Nicholson and Mrs G. Bond
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Major and Mrs P. F. C. Nicholson, of co Offaly, Republic of Ireland, and Gillian, youngest daughter of the late Major E. Hargreaves and of Mrs. Hargreaves of London.

Mr N. E. R. Piat and Miss C. D. Gueterbock
The engagement is announced between Noël, son of M and Mme R. Piat, of Puy L'Eveque, France, and Corinne, only daughter of Captain W. S. Gueterbock, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Gueterbock, of Domineys Yard, Buckland Newton, Dorset.

Mr O. Rogge and Miss K. E. Glyn Williams
The engagement is announced between Olaf, younger son of Mr and Mrs T. Rogge, of Hamburg, West Germany, and Kristina Elisabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs K. H. Glyn Williams, The White House, Queens Avenue, Maidstone, Kent.

Mr J. T. Stansfeld and Miss H. M. Pillar
The engagement is announced between John, son of Dr and Mrs Alfred Stansfeld, of Brewhouse Cottage, Wildhill, Hatfield, and Helen, daughter of the Rev Kenneth and Mrs Pillar, of The Vicarage, Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Mr J. A. C. Gaze and Miss F. M. H. West
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly in London between John, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs H. C. Gaze, of Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, and Frances Mary, daughter of Bishop and Mrs F. H. West, of Aldbourne, Wiltshire.

Mr P. A. F. Scoones and Miss J. F. Barran
The engagement is announced between Philip Anthony Francis, only son of Dr and Mrs Francis Scoones, of Abbotsbury Road, Kensington, and Jane Francesca, eldest daughter of Sir David and Lady Barran, of Brent Eleigh Hall, Suffolk.

Mr T. C. Baylis and Miss N. J. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Timothy Charles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Baylis, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, and Nicola Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. E. Robinson, of Duxford, Cambridgeshire.

Mr P. R. S. Earl and Miss E. E. Saunders
The engagement is announced between Peter Richard Stephen, only son of the late Mr Peter Earl and Mrs Brian O'Connell, of Newbury, Berkshire, and Emma Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr Peter Saunders and Mrs Patricia Saunders, of Hammersmith, London.

Mr F. C. A. Fillon and Miss P. K. Clarke
The engagement is announced between François, eldest son of M and Mme Michel Fillon, of Le Mans, France, and Penelope, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Clarke, of Abergavenny, Gwent.

Mr T. Heneage and Miss S. Colthurst
The engagement is announced between Thomas Peter William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Heneage, North Carlton Old Hall, Lincoln, and Shaunagh Anne Henrietta, daughter of Mr Oliver Colthurst, of Pitchford Hall, Shrewsbury and the Hon Madam Rattray of Rattray.

Mr R. P. Kingham and Miss M. A. Jevons
The engagement is announced between Robert Paul, son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Kingham, of Weston-super-Mare, and Marilyn Ann, younger daughter of Mr W. B. Jevons and the late Mrs Margaret J. Jevons, of Bexley, Kent.

Mr N. Mostyn and Miss L. Willis
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr Jerome Mostyn, of Liphook, Hampshire, and Mrs Anthony Kilmartin, of Leyburn, Yorkshire, and Lucy, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs John Willis, of Wressle, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

Mr C. A. Pool and Miss S. V. Nicholls
The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mrs C. M. Shrapnell-Smith and stepson of the late Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Shrapnell-Smith, of Godalming, Surrey, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Nicholls, of Wickham Bishops, Essex.

Mr T. W. Ross and Miss C. Edwards
The engagement is announced between Timothy William, second son of the late Mr W. N. Ross and of Mrs Ross, of Haslemere, Surrey, and Carol, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Edwards, of Cheam, Surrey.

Mr S. T. Treacy and Miss R. J. Bennett
The engagement is announced between Stephen, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Thomas B. Treacy, of Syosset, New York, and Rosemary (Mimi), only daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Bennett, of Crookham Village, Hampshire.

Marriages

Mr S. D. Campbell and Miss B. M. Hull
The marriage took place on September 15 between Mr Stephen Campbell, son of the late Mr Donald Campbell and of Mrs Campbell, and Miss Barbara Hull, daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Hull, both of Wimbledon.

Mr D. F. Pappin and Mrs M. G. Sutcliffe
The marriage took place on October 30 in Geneva between Mr David Frederick Pappin and Mrs Maureen Grace Sutcliffe, both of Cobham, Surrey.

Mr T. B. Hobart and Miss H. C. Holmes
The marriage took place on August 18, 1979, in Westerham, Kent, between Mr Terence Hobart, younger son of the late William Hobart and of Mrs F. O. Hobart, of Manor Park, London, and Miss Candida Holmes, eldest daughter of Mr K. E. Holmes, of Stoke Gabriel, Devon, and Mrs L. A. Watts, of Westerham, Kent.

Mr C. R. Wentworth-Stanley and Mrs J. Wealleans
The marriage took place on October 17, 1979, at Finsbury, London, between Mr Richard Wentworth-Stanley and Mrs Jane Wealleans.

OBITUARY

SIR LANCE MALLALIEU

Noted Labour backbencher

Sir Lance Mallalieu, QC, perhaps best remembered as E. L. Mallalieu, Labour member of Parliament for the Brigg division of Lincolnshire from 1948 to 1974, died on November 11 at the age of 74.

He was Senior member, Speaker's Panel of Chairmen, 1964-71, and Second Deputy Chairman, 1971-73. In 1973-74 he was First Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means. He was an ardent European and sat on several bodies which endeavoured to nourish closer association with European Parliaments. He was Secretary-General, World Association of World Federalists, The Hague, becoming Parliamentary Adviser in 1966. From 1965 to 1970 he was Second Church Estates Commissioner. He was knighted in 1974.

Mallalieu was one of the many Liberal politicians who transferred their allegiance to the Labour Party. He sat in the 1931-35 Parliament as Liberal member for Colne Valley, but lost his seat in 1935, and joined the Labour Party in 1945. He was the brother of J. P. W. Mallalieu, now Sir Joseph, Labour MP for E. Huddersfield from 1950 until last May, and earlier MP for Huddersfield.

Born on March 14, 1905, Edward Lancelot Mallalieu was a son of F. W. Mallalieu, MP. He was educated at the Dragon School, Oxford, at Cheltenham College, and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his MA degree. In 1928 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and practised on the North-Eastern Circuit. His victory at Colne Valley in 1931 was a triumph for the Liberals, since he won the seat previously held by Philip Snowden, who had been elevated to the peerage. From 1931 to 1932 Mallalieu was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Donald Maclean, who at that time was President of the Board of Trade.

Mallalieu, however, was a strong radical in his views, and always found it difficult to support the National Government. When the Liberal Ministers resigned over the Ottawa agreements, Mallalieu felt he must reconsider his own position, and in 1933 decided that he could no longer support the National Government. He crossed the floor of the House, and, though remaining a Liberal in name, found that his political sympathies really lay with Labour.

Defeated at the 1935 general election Mallalieu farmed in Ireland for some years, and was for a time director of farming at St Columba's College, Rathfarnham. He was a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

When the war ended he took the definite step of joining the Labour Party. He returned to England, and in February 1948, was chosen by the Brigg divisional Labour Party as their candidate. He held the seat in a straight fight with the Conservatives, though the Labour majority of 1945 was almost halved. He was returned at subsequent general elections without difficulty; in February, 1950, his majority was 10,413 in a three-cornered contest.

Mallalieu was able to develop his legal practice once more, and in 1951 he took silk. At the same time, he did good work in the House of Commons, where he showed himself to be a conscientious and able Labour back bencher.

He married, in 1934, Betty Margaret Oxley, daughter of Dr Pride, of Bridlington. They had one son and two daughters.

DMITRI TIOMKIN

Dmitri Tiomkin, the Russian-born composer of *High Noon*, *The Green Leaves of Summer*, *Friendly Persuasion*, and other songs from film scores which have become popular classics, has died in London aged 85. As a graduate of the St Petersburg Conservatory and a protege of Glazunov, he can little have guessed the future which awaited him. His early successes were gained as a concert pianist rather than as a composer: his recitals in Paris and New York in the 1920s championed contemporary music, and he gave the first European performance of the Gershwin Piano Concerto at the Paris Opera in 1928.

When in Hollywood in the 1930s he found himself irrevocably committed to composing, the foundations laid in St Petersburg standing him in excellent stead. *Lost Horizon* was his first score of note; during the 1940s he produced *Red River* and *Duel in the Sun* while his style was progressively maturing with many specifically Russian elements coming to the fore. His finest achievement and most popular songs belong chiefly to the 1950s and early 1960s—scores for *High Noon*, *The High and the Mighty*, *Giant*, *Gunfight At The OK Corral*, *Land of the Pharaohs*, *The Old Man and the Sea*, *Search for Paradise*, *Wild is the Wind*, *The Guns of Navarone*, *The Fall of the Roman Empire*, and *Fifty Five Days to Peking*.

In the 1960s he revisited Russia as executive producer and musical director of the Russian screen biography of Tchaikovsky, his last work. He was decorated by the French Government with the Legion d'Honneur and by General Franco with the Order of Isabella La Catholica. He won three Academy Awards and numerous nominations. His first wife, the ballerina Albertina Rasch, died in 1967 and he married Olivia Patch.

BARONESS SKRIMSHIRE

Baroness Skrimshire, PC, OBE, TD, DL, who as Miss Betty Harvie Anderson, MP, was the first woman to hold the office of Deputy Speaker in the House of Commons, died on November 6 at the age of 65. She had been Conservative MP for East Renfrewshire from 1959 until her retirement at the last election.

The daughter of Mr T. A. Harvie Anderson, she had served on Stirlingshire County Council from 1945 to 1959. She also became a Company Commander in the ATS in 1938 and during the war was successively Senior Commander of the Mixed Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, RA, from 1942 to 1943, and from 1943 to 1946 was Chief Commander of the Mixed Heavy Anti-Aircraft Brigade. She contested W Stirlingshire (1950 and 1951) and Sowerby (1955) before being returned for East Renfrewshire in October 1959.

She was a member of the Executive of the 1922 Committee from 1962 to 1970 and again from 1974 and was a Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means from 1970 to 1973. She was made a Deputy Lieutenant of Stirlingshire in 1973. She retired from Parliament at the last election and was created a Life Peer in the last Birthday Honours, taking the title and style of Baroness Skrimshire of Quarter.

She married, in 1960, John Francis Penrose Skrimshire, FRCP.

DR DHANI PREM

Dr Dhani Prem, who was Chairman of the Federation of Indian Organisations, died in a road accident in India on November 11. He was 75. Dr Prem, who had been a General Practitioner in Britain for many years was one of the best known of immigrant leaders in this country and had stood unsuccessfully as Liberal candidate for Coventry South-East in the General Election of 1974. A vigorous spokesman on behalf of immigrant groups, he served on many Indian and Asian Welfare bodies. He was president of the Standing Conference of Asian Organisations in Britain and had been chairman of the Federation of Indian Organisations since 1976.

Before coming to Britain he had written screenplays for Indian films and directed them in Bombay between 1932 and 1938. He was also the author of a number of books, including a novel, a play and short stories, as well as *Injection Therapy* (1937) and *Colour and British Politics* (1965).

Elfreda Countess of Wharncliffe, widow of the third Earl of Wharncliffe, died on November 8. She was Lady Maud Lilian Elfreda Mary Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, eldest daughter of the seventh Earl Fitzwilliam, and she was married in 1918. Her husband died in 1953.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as honorary member of the Tiger Club, chairs panel of judges of club's dawn-to-dusk competition, Buckingham Palace, 9.45, as president of English-Speaking Union, chairs adjudication panel of English language competition, Buckingham Palace, 11.30; at patron and trustee, attends lunch in aid of Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme given by Rank Leisure Services, Royal Lancaster Hotel, 12.45; commissions computer scanner of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, Reynolds Building, St Dunstan's Road, Hammersmith; attends biennial dinner, Institute of Actuaries, Grosvenor House Hotel, 7.15.

The Prince of Wales attends charity concert in aid of Prince of Wales's Charities Trust, Wembley Conference Centre, 8.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Chancellor of London University, attends reception, Westfield College, Hampstead.

The Duke of Gloucester opens conference on overseas contracts, Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, 9.40.

Exhibitions: Erwin Piscator, 1893-1966. Goethe Institute, 50 Prince's Gate, Exhibition Road, Kensington, 12-6; British Philatelic Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, 10-8

Luncheons

Dorset Shrievalty
A luncheon was given on Monday by the High Sheriff of Dorset, Elizabeth Lady Williams, at the King's Arms, Dorchester, after the opening of the crown court presided over by Mr Justice Bristow. Among those present were:
Lord Digby, Mr Justice and Lady Bristow, Major-General Mark Bond, Vice-Admiral and Mrs A. J. Whetstone, the Archdeacon of Sherborne and Mrs Ward, Mr Arthur Hambleton, Chief Constable of Dorset and Mrs Hambleton, the Under Sheriff and Mrs Wallace and members of the lieutenancy and magistracy.

Law Society
The president of the Law Society, Mr John Stebbings, was host at a luncheon at 60 Carey Street yesterday. The guests were:
Earl Cadogan, Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP, Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Sir Reginald Murley, Mr N. E. Leigh, Mr F. P. Haddock, Mr J. M. Marsh, Mr J. D. Clarke (vice-president), Mr P. T. Ely (council member), and Mr J. L. Bowron (secretary-general).

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, Department of Trade, was host at a dinner held last night at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of Mr A. Cuessous, Minister for Trade and Industry of Morocco.

Royal College of Pathologists
The annual general meeting of the Royal College of Pathologists was held yesterday. Afterwards the foundation lecture was delivered by Professor D. J. Weatherall, FRS. In the evening Professor J. R. Anderson, president of the college, and Mrs Anderson were hosts at the annual dinner held at the Royal College of Physicians.

United Oxford and Cambridge University Club
King Olav of Norway, senior honorary member of the United Oxford and Cambridge University Club, was the guest of the club and a speaker at a dinner given in his honour last night. Mr John Posford, chairman of the club, presided, and Sir Peter Scott, lately British Ambassador to Norway, also spoke.

International Chamber of Commerce
The British national committee of the International Chamber of Commerce held its annual dinner last night at Quaglino's Banqueting rooms and celebrated the diamond jubilee of the ICC, of which the British national committee was a founder member. Mr Peter Macadam, committee chairman, presided and the guests of honour were the American Ambassador and Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade.

Women's Advertising Club of London
Sir James Goldsmith was the guest speaker at a dinner given by the Women's Advertising Club of London at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mrs M. Green, president of the club, was in the chair.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, November 15, 1954

For the second time this year the Council of the Revolutionary Command in Egypt has deprived General Neguib of office. When this happened in February the country, like the rest of the world, was taken completely by surprise, and a section of the army espoused his cause and brought him briefly back into power. But his opponents quickly rallied, the unity of the army was restored, his proclamation of the revival of political parties and the re-establishment of parliamentary institutions was revoked, and his rival, Colonel Nasser, again became head of the government and chairman of the Command Council. Since then General Neguib, although he had been given (at the instance, it was said, of King Saud) the office of President of the Republic, has passed more and more into the shadows. His public appearances became rarer and rarer; it was said that no state papers were ever sent to him; he took no part in the national rejoicing over the Anglo-Egyptian agreement, and did not even congratulate the government upon its achievement.

£5,000 appeal fund for Bishop Barry

A £5,000 appeal fund to commemorate Bishop Frank Russell Barry has been set up by the chapter of his former cathedral church at Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

Bishop Barry, who died in 1976, had a long association with Southwell. Author of many books, he was one-time professor of King's College London, and canon of Westminster Abbey.

The fund is intended to establish an annual lecture, publication of a memoir and erection of a memorial tablet in the minster. Donations should go to Canon Bayes, 2 Vicar's Court, Southwell, Notts.

First tax-free Whitbread literary prizes

By Ion Trewin
Literary Editor

The 1979 Whitbread literary prizes were awarded yesterday, the first on which the winners will not be subject to income tax. The awards, each worth £1,500, went to Jennifer Johnston for her novel, *The Old Jest* (published by Hamish Hamilton); to Penelope Mortimer for her autobiography, *About Time* (Allen Lane); and to Peter Dickenson for his children's book, *Tulku* (Gollancz).

The Whitbread prizes were the subject of a test case earlier this year when Andrew Boyle, a previous winner, appealed to the Special Commissioners of the Inland Revenue against the claim that literary prizes should be treated as part of an author's taxable income. Mr Boyle won his case.

Judges for this year's prizes were John Whitley, editor of the Review Section of *The Sunday Times*, Jacky Gillott, novelist and fiction reviewer for *The Times*, and the biographer, Michael Holroyd.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid: tax not disclosed):

Brampton, Mrs Mary Jane, of Aberdovey	£137,401
Galletly, Phyllis Marguerite, of Bexhill-on-Sea	£182,714
Kendall, Mr John, of Ardleigh, Essex, stockbroker	£122,129
Lees, Mrs Agnes Martin, of Barnston, Merseyside	£148,239
Marshall, Miss Frances Margaret, of Winchester	£146,698
Sinclair, Mr John, of Cardiff	£209,607

Birthdays today

Mr Eric Crozier, 65; Miss Elisabeth Frink, 49; Sir Joseph Lockwood, 75; Sir William McKinney, 82; Air Marshal Sir Richard Nelson, 72; Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, 75.

Science report

Astronomy: Gravitational lens hint

By the Staff of *Nature*

Earlier this year astronomers were surprised by the observation of two distinct objects extremely close together in the sky and with almost identical physical characteristics. One way of explaining that extraordinary result was to propose that the two objects were really the images of a single object produced by the bending of light through the "lens" of the gravitational field of an intervening galaxy. Results reported in a recent issue of *Nature* support that idea and may well have identified the lens itself.

The objects are quasars, which look rather like stars but are not; they are in fact so distant that astronomers have to resort to exotic processes to explain their brightness. When the light from a quasar is examined, peaks in brightness are seen at certain wavelengths. Such peaks are characteristic of certain elements, such as carbon, and can also be produced in laboratories on earth. The quasar peaks, however, occur at much longer wavelengths than in laboratories. Those so-called "red-shifts" in wavelengths are conventionally interpreted as a measure of the quasar's distance from earth—the longer the shift of wavelength, the greater the distance.

A few months ago, astronomers detected two quasars very close together and with almost identical spectra. Several possible explanations were proposed.

The more conventional explanations assume that the quasars really are two distinct objects; the similarities in the spectra can then be ascribed to coincidence or to identical evolutionary histories of the objects. Several difficulties arise with these explanations, however.

Certain features in the two spectra indicate that the light from the quasars is being absorbed—again, identically in both cases. Such absorption features can arise in various ways, but if the two objects really are distinct, further coincidences or unusual physical mechanisms have to be involved.

If the absorbing materials are within clouds local to the quasars, they must have been ejected either simultaneously from both quasars or from one quasar in a direction which now enables them to obscure both objects. Given the extraordinary amounts of material required for the latter possibility, both hypotheses appear very unlikely.

Another idea is that two quasars are being obscured by a single galaxy, but the astronomers concluded that such a galaxy would have to be either of a very unusual type close to the two quasars or of a more usual type at an intermediate distance in exactly the right location to obscure both. Whichever way one turns, the basic hypothesis of two identical quasars relies on an unacceptable degree of coincidence.

The final possibility raised by the astronomers was that there is only one quasar and that some object (probably a galaxy) near the quasar's line of sight is bending the light by means of its gravitational field, in a manner similar to a spectacle lens, to form two images. (Such bending of light was first demonstrated by Sir Arthur Eddington during a solar eclipse in 1919 in one of the most famous tests of Einstein's general theory of relativity.) This solution appears to be the most likely as it requires only one positional coincidence.

Several tests of this stimulating proposal have since been conducted, and the idea has so far withstood them all. The most recent, reported by Dr N. T. Adams and Dr T. A. Boroson, of the Steward Observatory in Arizona, is a very sensitive set of optical observations in which the shapes and brightness of the two quasar images have been probed. Though one image appears to be slightly broader than the other, that is to be expected if the "lens" is slightly offset from the quasar's line of sight.

Moreover, the new measurements indicate the presence of a very faint object between the two images which the astronomers suggest is the galaxy, or gravitational lens, itself. These tests do not constitute proof, but until some conclusive difference is discovered between the two quasar images, the gravitational lens hypothesis must be considered the most likely alternative.

Source: *Nature*, November 8 (282, 183; 1979).

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- **Dollar**
  Index 87.7 unchanged
- **Gold**
  $387.5 down $6
- **3-month money**
  Inter-bank 15¼ to 15⅛
  Euro $ 15½ to 15⅝

IN BRIEF

Avery puts forward terms to beat GEC offer

In Avery's formal rejection of the GEC bid, shareholders are promised a 68 per cent dividend increase to 21.4p gross in the current year. The shares, down 6p to 244p, yield 8 per cent prospectively on the GEC offer price of 265p.

Avery's directors also forecast a 10 per cent increase in trading profit in the present year, despite the engineering strike.

However Warburg merchant bank, GEC's advisers, last night described the document as "predictable and confusing" saying that the "entirely defensive" dividend increase was uncovered on a current cost basis.

Chrysler shortfall

Mr Gerald Greenwald, vice president of Chrysler Corporation said in Washington no banks have yet offered to provide any of the new credits Chrysler needs to qualify for matching Federal loan guarantees.

Americans excluded

Thorn Electrical Industries formal offer for EMI is not being extended to the six million American shareholders. Despite lengthy negotiations with the Securities and Exchange Commission, no way has been found round the American regulations.

Thorn bid for EMI, page 18

Regulations too costly

Costs of regulating the American securities markets have risen beyond what the nation can afford, according to Mr Harold Williams, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mortgage limit raised

Special advances limit for mortgages—above which building societies charge a higher rate of interest—is to be increased from £20,000 to £25,000 next April, Mr Nigel Lawson, Treasury Financial Secretary, said in a Commons written reply yesterday.

Premiums may rise

Householders could face big increases in building insurance premiums early next year. Commercial Union has decided an increase is necessary on the current rate of 12½p per £100 insured and is considering new levels of up to 20p.

Financial Editor, page 17

DC-10 bribery charges

McDonnell Douglas, makers of the DC-10 aircraft, and four of its executives have been charged by a Federal grand jury in New York with paying out $1.6m in bribes to sell their planes to Pakistan International Airlines.

$250m Argentine loan

Lloyds Bank International has been appointed lead manager for a $250m (about £112m) six year loan, bearing interest at 5 per cent over London Interbank offered rates, for Argentina.

Wall St down

Wall Street fell yesterday on investors' profit-taking from the last two sessions. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 7.85 to 814.08 on trading in 29 million shares.

NatWest's move sets lead in rise to unprecedented borrowing levels

By Ronald Pullen
Banking Correspondent

The cost of borrowing is now set to rise to unprecedented levels of more than 20 per cent for some customers following National Westminster Bank's initiative yesterday.

NatWest, second largest bank in the United Kingdom but significantly the one with the biggest domestic business, increased its base lending rate from 14 to 15¼ per cent with effect from the close of business today.

This is the highest level on record and means that big industrial borrowers will be paying 16¼ per cent for their money while the cost of overdrafts for personal customers will rise to between 18¼ and 20¼ per cent. NatWest has also raised the rate it pays on deposits from 11½ to 13¼ per cent, which makes the building society investment rate of 12.5 per cent gross increasingly uncompetitive.

There was no other immediate response from the other big high street banks, who appeared reluctant to push interest rates into this new high ground and, in any case, were awaiting the expected monetary package and the foreshadowed rise in minimum lending rate on Thursday.

There is still some doubt in banking circles about the size of the increase in MLR and the banks do not want to be forced to make two changes in base rate if MLR goes up more than the 1½ to 2 points anticipated.

NatWest explained that the rise had been made necessary by the pressure on money market rates, on which they largely depend to finance their lending. These have risen to almost 16 per cent in recent days and three months inter-bank rate eased to 15⅞ per cent yesterday.

There also seems to have been pressure on NatWest from the practice of "round-tripping" whereby industrial companies can borrow from their banks and relend the money at a higher rate in the money markets. This seems to be borne out by the recent increase in the use of overdrafts by industrial concerns to around 52 per cent, some 10 points higher than a few months ago.

The other clearing banks claim they have not been so affected by this because interest rates at the short end have not made it worth-while.

It is unlikely that the clearing banks will be able to stay out of line on base rates for any length of time as they did, for example, in October, 1976, when MLR was raised to a then record level of 15 per cent.

With the "corset" in operation, any big customer who switched his borrowing from one bank to another would force a bank to go into the money markets to fund this extra business and boost its interest-bearing liabilities.

The pressure on interest rates has heightened this week following last week's worse than expected bank lending figures. This is likely to be translated into a 2 per cent increase in the money supply figures to be announced on Thursday and, in the past few days both the Prime Minister and the Chancellor have reaffirmed their stance on monetary targets.

The Government is expected to announce a fresh set of targets for the growth of the money supply on Thursday, along with a rise in MLR and a tightening of the "corset" controls on the banks.

A general rise in interest rates has already been largely discounted in the gilt-edged market. Short gilts rose slightly yesterday and longs were £1 higher. Speculative buying led to some strong purchasing of sterling yesterday morning but this petered out later on in the day. Gross receipts at new high: Tax rebates in October helped push up building society level ever of £1,915m and even after withdrawals of £1,371m, net receipts of £544m, announced yesterday, are among the industry's best. However, the figure is expected to drop back to around £350m to £400m this month and be lower still in December, far short of the £550m a month now reckoned as necessary to meet current mortgage demand.

Financial Editor, page 17

Gilts jump on Thatcher inflation pledge

By Peter Wainwright

The *FT* index rose 10.5 to 423.5 yesterday after long-dated gilt-edged prices had also increased sharply on Monday's tough commitments from Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, to fight inflation.

Press comment played its part in the rises, which at one time put the *FT* index 13.8 ahead. The best, however, was over by 3 pm, when the technical rally became more feeble. The volume of business was small.

Comment in the press also helped to send long-dated gilt-edged prices sharply higher.

The real excitement was in long gilts. There is a widespread feeling that yields on longs are as high as they are likely to go, and institutional money, hitherto on the sidelines, began moving in to take advantage of these returns.

There is also thought to be a strong bear position in long gilts. Some say dealers have £300m of stock which they have sold but do not own. A rise in prices would force them to buy back all this stock, sending prices up sharply.

Not all gilt-edged observers are happy. Some say that a rise in minimum lending rate by two points to 16 per cent, or by even more to 18 per cent, would be pointless without a return to old-fashioned quantitative controls on credit such as curbs on hire-purchase and credit cards.

The gilt-edged recovery did not extend to any great extent to short-dated stock. Rises were commonly confined to ¼ or less. One source of support, discount houses, is thought to have read interest rates wrong last summer, and to have sold out with losses.

Plessey sells Garrard to Brazilian company

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Plessey is effectively withdrawing from consumer electronics by selling its Garrard record-changer and music centre business to Gradiente Electronic, a Brazilian group.

The Brazilians will pay only £1m in cash for Garrard, a leading name in British electronics, but the sale will rid Plessey of losses which have totalled nearly £12m during the past five years.

Although completion is today, Garrards remaining 580 employees at Swindon were told last night that Gradiente would maintain the plant and that their jobs were safe.

This is the second significant recent disposal of consumer interests by a British electronics company. Decca has just said that it is selling much of its recording and music publishing business to Polygram, which is jointly owned by Philips, the Dutch group, and Siemens, of West Germany. Together with the bid for EMI from Thorn, these deals reflect the turmoil taking place in the British electronics business.

Garrard was first a victim of savage Japanese competition in international markets for consumer electronics, and more recently the strength of sterling which undermined its competitive position in export markets, notably North America.

At its peak in 1973 Garrard, which was acquired by Plessey in 1960, employed 4,000. A year ago Plessey carried out restructuring at Garrard involving the closure of one Swindon plant and 1,200 redundancies. That cost Plessey £5m, and the sale announced last night will cost the British electronics group a further £4.75m, because it makes exceptional write-offs in its 1979-80 accounts.

Gradiente, based in Sao Paulo, has five Brazilian factories and one in Mexico. Its sales of hi-fi equipment last year were worth £35m. Last night Mr E. Staub, Gradiente's president, said that in his view, the day of the specialist maker of hi-fi equipment was over.

An engineer presses the button at the Iranian Kharg Island oil terminal yesterday to halt exports of oil to the United States.

Iran turns away first US tankers

By Nicholas Hirst

Oil workers at Iran's Kharg Island terminal have begun to turn away tankers about to load oil for delivery to the United States.

President Carter's decision to ban all imports of Iranian crude oil and petroleum products in retaliation for the holding of hostages in the United States embassy in Iran and the subsequent decision of the Iranian Revolutionary Council to ban exports to the United States has added new confusion to worldwide oil markets.

It will be between six and eight weeks before the United States suffers any cutback. Tankers already on route will be allowed to complete their deliveries. The problem for the oil industry will be to rearrange its tanker schedules to divert those bound for Iran for United States delivery to other suppliers and replace them with tankers delivering crude to other countries.

A large part of the 700,000 barrels a day of Iranian exports which ultimately found their way to the United States, if it continues to be produced, is expected to be placed on the spot market where the National Iranian Oil Company has been asking for prices of more than $40 a barrel, compared to the official Opec ceiling price of $23.50 set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The general uncertainty is expected to put further pressure on prices on Monday. Indonesia, regarded as a moderate Opec member, was reported to be increasing its prices by 11 per cent by the end of the week.

In New York oil company executives at the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute generally supported the President's stand.

Stocks in the United States of all products are relatively high. If Iran cut exports barrel for barrel with the American ban there should still not be any important shortages. Mr Clifton G. Garvin, chairman of Exxon, the largest oil company in the world, said he thought the country could adjust. Heating oil stocks were now considerably higher than last year.

The industry should have no problem in arranging "swap" deals to meet the shortfall in United States supplies—Iranian oil accounts for three-and-a-half per cent of consumption—if it is called on to do so.

Exxon had a contract for 70,000 barrels a day from Iran equal to one-and-a-half per cent of its worldwide crude supplies. The company said it had the flexibility to use this crude and divert other crudes of a similar quality to the United States.

In Japan, both government and industry sources have expressed "grave concern" over the United States suspension of oil imports from Iran for fear that the American sanction would bring a serious impact to bear on not only the Japanese oil situation but its diplomatic option as well.

While the Foreign Minister, Mr Saburo Okita, and the International Trade and Industry Minister, Mr Yoshitake Sasaki, preferred yesterday to "wait and see", they demonstrated unreserved anxiety lest the situation should grow "out of Japan's hands".

Industry sources pointed out that Anglo-American majors would "most probably" reduce their supply outlet to Japan in favour of supplementing the 700,000 barrels which the United States has so far imported from Iran daily. It was also pointed out that while Iran might divert this volume to spot markets, where Japan is actively operative, the United States would also start buying from the same source. This would substantially affect Japanese spot purchase operations.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

BTR	12p to 278p	Grand Met	5p to 131p
Dowty Grp	11p to 268p	Imp Chem Ind	10p to 335p
EMI	3p to 140p	Lucas Ind	13p to 214p
Fisons	7p to 234p	Racal Elect	10p to 216p
GKN	7p to 245p	Union Discount	15p to 318p

Falls

Elsburg Gold	13p to 275p	Sentrust	15p to 485p
Kinross	28p to 720p	Streeters	1p to 20p
Nathan B & J	4p to 63p	Venterspost	20p to 680p
Newmark L	10p to 215p	Welkom	30p to 710p
Sutcliffe S'man	4p to 30p	Westbrick Pds	5p to 58p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.97	1.91	Norway Kr	11.14	10.64
Austria Sch	28.90	26.90	Portugal Esc	110.00	105.00
Belgium Fr	65.50	62.00	South Africa Rd	1.90	1.77
Canada $	2.56	2.49	Spain Pta	145.25	138.25
Denmark Kr	11.64	11.14	Sweden Kr	9.34	8.94
Finland Mkk	8.38	7.98	Switzerland Fr	3.72	3.50
France Fr	9.20	8.80	USA $	2.16	2.10
Germany Dm	3.99	3.77	Yugoslavia Dnr	48.50	45.50
Greece Dr	95.00	90.00			
Hongkong $	10.90	10.30			
Italy Lr	1825.00	1740.00			
Japan Yn	543.00	518.00			
Netherlands Gld	4.41	4.18			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Pipe cleaner factory will close in merger

Pulling through to the final bend

The humble pipe cleaner—never a serious contender for inclusion in any "great inventions" compendium but none the less a boon to succeeding generations of pipemen—has become the latest symbol of the merger trend and of the continuing industrial decline on Merseyside.

The manufacture of pipe cleaners, a process involving the fusion of the right sort of wire from Sheffield and cotton specially spun by a mill in Bolton into six inches or so of convenient pull-through, may rate low in the high technology stakes, but it has kept Hewitt and Booth's small factory in Shakespeare Road, Wallasey flourishing for more than six decades.

Largely unsung in the annals of industrial achievement, its contribution to cool and dottle-free smoke has nevertheless been welcomed by pipe smokers throughout the world.

In its heyday, the Wallasey works employed 60 staff, turned out 3.5 million pipe cleaners a week and shipped them round the globe. Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa were among its customers. Mr Joe Beattie, director and factory manager, who has been with the firm for 55 years said: "I don't suppose there is a country in the world where pipes are smoked that we have not supplied with cleaners. We once sent a shipment to Outer Mongolia."

But now the Wallasey factory is being run down. Only 12 workers remain, and production has fallen to 800,000 pipe cleaners a week. Hewitt and Booth has merged with John L. Brierley, a Yorkshire competitor, and next month, production will be concentrated on a new factory in West Riding.

Among the final orders going out from Merseyside will be five million pipe cleaners for West Germany, where apparently more young men smoke pipes than they do in Britain.

For traditionalists, there are some consoling features. The original Wallasey machines, designed and built by the late Mr Charles Wilfred Hewitt, the firm's founder, are being crated and sent to Huddersfield for use in the new factory. The name of Hewitt and Booth is being retained because of its worldwide reputation in the tobacco trade.

And Mr Beattie, a non-smoker, will be acting as a consultant while also writing a history of the firm which he joined as a boy straight from school. He says: "Like everything else, there is foreign competition to contend with now. They are making pipe cleaners in Taiwan these days."

R. W. Shakespeare

Break-even target fades as British Steel revises forecasts

By Peter Hill

British Steel has revised downward its forecasts of demand for steel in the second half of the current financial year. The revision, which indicates a drop of about 1 million tonnes on demand over the first six months, will further exacerbate the corporation's attempt to break even by the end of the financial year.

Forecasts now indicate the demand could be down to just over 7 million tonnes for the six month period. They reflect a weakening demand among the main steel-consuming industries entering a period of further recession, and the running-down of stocks.

Last year the corporation produced more than 17 million tonnes of steel—well below its capacity—and the signs are that this year production will fall below that level. Even more worrying for the BSC board is the fact that no significant upturn is apparent, demand for big volume products is falling away.

The consequences for the corporation's finances will be considered at a board meeting later this month. Over the past month, the corporation announced the closure of iron and steel-making at two big plants, Shotton and Corby, and at a number of smaller units involving the loss of 15,000 jobs.

These closures are designed to phase out loss-making and excess capacity, while bringing on-stream new facilities, but there is now little chance of breaking even financially.

The target was set nearly two years ago and was underlined in July by Sir Keith Joseph, tehe new Secretary of State for Industry, when he declared that the corporation would be aiming to operate at a profit after providing for interest and depreciation. The corporation has also been told that the Government would not finance revenue losses beyond the end of the current financial year.

At this month's board meeting directors will be told that the loss for the half year was close to the forecast of £150m.

The corporation's executives have told Whitehall that, although they consider it is vital to have a financial objective, it will become increasingly difficult to meet the deadline laid down by the Government.

The aftermath of the closure plans for Corby and Shotton still pose difficulties. Later this week, delegates from the National Craftsmen's Coordinating Committee will meet in Sheffield to decide whether to go ahead and plunge the industry into chaos.

The delegates will be considering a call by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation for selective strikes, a one-day national steel strike and an overtime ban, as a protest against the ending of steelmaking at Corby.

£15m in special status aid for Shotton over next four years

By Our Industrial Editor

Additional funds totalling £15m over the next three to four years are to be provided by the Government through the Welsh Development Agency to attract industry to the North Wales steel town of Shotton.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, when he announced that Shotton was to be made a special development area after British Steel's decision to close down iron and steelmaking operations there next year.

The extra £15m, will largely be used for provision of sites and construction of advance factories, in an effort to soak up many of the 6,400 men who will lose their jobs through the closure. Private sector aid is also being sought.

The decision to upgrade Shotton to SDA status follows similar treatment accorded to Corby, where BSC is also ending iron and steelmaking.

Once the decision to grant SDA status to Shotton has been approved by the EEC Commission, companies in the area will be eligible for the highest rates of regional incentive and will also qualify for aid from the European Regional Development Fund and from the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Welsh Secretary said that the area had already benefired from £6m of investment by the WDA, BSC (Industry)—the corporation's job-finding subsidiary—and other agencies at the Dee-side Industrial Park.

Seventeen factories are being built or completed and 15 have already been formally allocated. Mr Edwards said that nearly 1,000 new jobs were likely to arise in the Shotton area over the next three to four years, while more than double that number were expected to arise from projects in the Wrexham area.

He noted that a big oil-from-coal pilot plant was to be built in the area at Point of Ayr colliery and this project would, in the medium term, add to the range of jobs and opportunities in the area.

Meanwhile a meeting of more than 1,000 Transport and General Workers' Union members from Shotton voted yesterday to oppose BSC plans to close the plant. They called for a secret ballot among the 10,700 workforce.

Builders to oppose new pay body

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers yesterday launched a campaign to prevent a second national wage-fixing body being established in the construction industry.

Letters went out to all member firms of the NFBTE, calling on them to frustrate the establishment of the Building and Allied Trades Joint Industrial Council (BATJIC) which is being set up by the Transport and General Workers Union and the Federation of Master Builders.

In his letter, Mr John Allen, president of the NFBTE, insists that the industry's existing National Joint Council for the building industry is strong enough to cope with current strains on its wage structure covering one million workers.

Arguing against a second such body, he said: "This means that the industry faces the prospect of having two wage rates, two working rule agreements, two holiday schemes, and two apprenticeship schemes. The difficulties and uncertainties all this will cause for employers defy description.

"There will be leap-frogging wages and conditions demands by operatives—not only nationally—but at company and site levels.

The employers had already begun to consolidate their wage structure, but it would take another year to complete this process. "It must not be supposed that the effect of raising the wage rate in one sector would be confined to that sector.

"The whole of industry would be bound to feel the consequences. If we allow our costs to rise disproportionately we shall simply be adding to the inflationary process", he added.

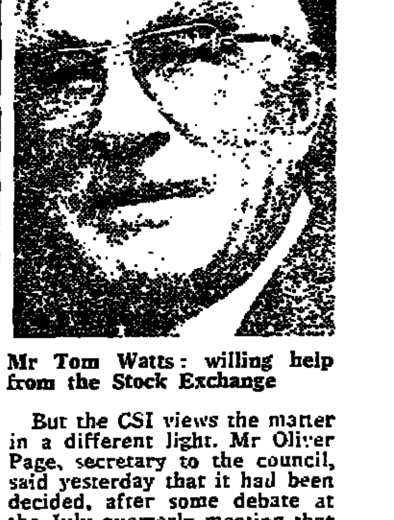
Uphill fight for ASC on supervision of standards

By Adrienne Gleeson

The Accounting Standards Committee is running up against opposition in its attempts to get the Council for the Securities Industry to help in setting and supervising the imposition of accounting standards.

Publication of the ASC's report on the setting of accounting standards is likely to be held up while the committee tries to induce members of the CSI to agree to help.

Mr Tom Watts, chairman of the ASC, and a partner in Price Waterhouse, said yesterday that although representatives of some organisations in the CSI accepted the idea that they should be represented on the body setting and supervising standards, others had philosophical objections to the proposal. He said that the Stock Exchange, which had also been approached, had proved "surprisingly willing" to help.



Mr Tom Watts: willing help from the Stock Exchange

But the CSI views the matter in a different light. Mr Oliver Page, secretary to the council, said yesterday that it had been decided, after some debate at the July quarterly meeting that there was no point in taking the matter any further forward until the Accounting Standards Committee had come up with firm suggestions in their report.

The ASC is evidently reluctant to do so until it can be reasonably certain that those suggestions will not be rejected out of hand.

Behind this deadlock lies the ASC's wish that standards should be imposed by general agreement. This explains the lengthy processes the accountants go through before they impose their fiat on anything, from inflation accounting to the proper treatment of foreign currency assets and liabilities.

They are also extremely anxious that, where standards are flouted, they should have some sanctions to impose. At the moment the accountants can discipline members of their own professional bodies, but they cannot do anything about the other users of accounts who do not treat their standards with the same respect.

Meanwhile the CSI, which was set up 18 months ago to run the City's self-regulatory activities, is still exploring its territory, and has yet to prove that it has sanctions to impose and is prepared to do so.

LONDON & PROVINCIAL SHOP CENTRES

Joint Chairmen
R. Gerard and B. S. Berrick

Results for year ended 24th June, 1979

- Profits increased to £551,000.
- Investment properties professionally revalued at £48.3m — an increase of 111%.
- Net assets 336p per share — an increase of 130%.
- Current development programme due for completion by June 1980.
- Current annual rental income £2m — an increase of 73%.
- Rental income will increase progressively to £3.45m p.a. from rent reviews by 1986, based on current rental values.
- Gross dividend of 18.5p per share — an increase of 50%.

	1979 £000	1978 £000
Rental income	1,419	1,078
Profit before tax	551	517
Gross assets	50,283	25,810
Net assets	36,303	15,770
Net assets per 10p share	336p	146p
Gross dividend for the year	18.5%	12.3%

Report and accounts available from The Secretary, London & Provincial Shop Centres (Holdings) Ltd., 26, South Street, London W1Y 5PJ

Control Securities Limited

Interim results for the six months ended 30 September, 1979

	Six Months to 30 September 1979 Unaudited	Six Months to 30 September 1978 Unaudited	Year Ended 31 March 1979 Audited
Turnover	£281,413	£212,0[illegible]	£791,[illegible]
Trading profit before taxation	£148,014	£32,227	£141,0[illegible]
Taxation	£250	—	[illegible]
Profit after taxation	£147,764	£32,227	£137,[illegible]
Extraordinary items	£1,832	[illegible],675	[illegible]
Profit for the period	£149,595	£41,902	£20[illegible]
Earnings per share (calculated in accordance with SSAP3)	1.96p	0.4[illegible]p	[illegible]
Interim dividend	0.7p	0.5p	0.9[illegible]p

CBI could decide to base new strike fund in offshore tax haven

By Patricia Tisdall

A decision as to whether to base the proposed employers' strike fund in the United Kingdom or whether to opt for an offshore tax haven is likely to be taken tomorrow at a meeting of the Confederation of British Industry's steering group headed by Sir Alex Jarratt.

The meeting is the first to be held since the CBI's national conference confounded the sceptics last week by voting overwhelming support for the principle of employer solidarity.

The vote, together with background support from members, has given the steering group a green light to work out final details with a view to setting up a test market within the next few months.

The main question to be settled is the formation of a company along conventional insurance lines which would work out the risk ratings and hence the likely premiums for participating members.

The steering group envisages that the company would be formed by members and would consist of perhaps only 15 or 20, who could draw up a questionnaire on which rating assessments would be based. It would also be responsible for handling claims.

The overall aim is that the scheme should be as simple as possible so that payments could be made speedily. For ease of operation, as well as fear of criticism, the group would prefer a United Kingdom base for the fund. But this has to be balanced against the tax advantages of an offshore location, such as the Cayman Islands, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

The group will hear a report from a working party consisting of the five broking companies; Gault Armstrong & Kemble, Hogg Robinson, Bowrings, Sedgwick Forbes and Willis, Faber & Dumas.

The intention is that the scheme should offer CBI members the option of coverage for "knock-on" effects of strikes within, for instance, suppliers or within separately insured units of a company group. Also, there would be cover for industrial action in the insured company itself.

Work is specifically being carried out to see if employers can insure only against "knock-on" effects since this would attract the less strike-prone organizations as well as those with poor industrial relations records.

The eventual size of the fund will depend on its appeal to members, since participation in the CBI scheme, unlike that operated by the Engineering Employers' Federation, will be voluntary. But current thinking is that it could eventually amount to between £100m and £200m. The amount of the premiums will also depend on the spread of the fund.

Operation across all sectors is seen as giving the CBI's proposal an advantage, in insurance terms, over existing schemes, which have been limited to particular industries.

Once it has assimilated the working party's report, the steering group will run a trial involving probably half a dozen companies of varied size and industrial relations risk and stability.

It hopes to be able to present some of the results of this test in March, aiming to have the scheme fully operational by next winter.

Downturn forecast for US economy

The United States must expect a sharp downturn in economic activity next year accompanied by a continued high level of inflation, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development reported yesterday.

In its annual report on the United States economy, the OECD forecast that real gross national product would fall at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1½ per cent next year with a particularly sharp decline of 3 per cent in the first half. The unemployment rate would mount to an average of 7 per cent over 1980 from 5¾ per cent this year while inflation at about 9 per cent would remain high by historic standards.

The Paris-based body made clear that there is little scope for the United States authorities to introduce expansionary policy measures in present circumstances. The United States, it said, was experiencing a difficult but necessary period of adjustment designed to achieve lower rates of inflation, a stronger external payments position and patterns of energy production and consumption in line with today's oil supply situation. In terms of policy, top priority has to be given to reducing inflation.

The OECD's report underlined that combatting inflation would be no easy task. In particular it drew attention to the risk that wages, which so far this year have lagged behind price rises, could catch up and so trigger a wage-price spiral.

The report said that it must be a major objective of policy to counter a catch-up in wages. It supported the use of pay guidelines and applauded involvement of organized labour in the administration's anti-inflation programme. It also suggested that the administration might revive plans for a tax-related incomes policy designed to guarantee the individuals' real wages. Such a real wage-insurance scheme was proposed by the Carter administration in October last year but later rejected by Congress.

However, even if the administration succeeds in preventing a catch-up in wages, the OECD warned that the decline in inflation would be modest to perhaps eight to nine per cent from the 11 per cent rate forecast for this year and that prospects for a further deceleration in the medium term "are much less optimistic".

On other fronts the report made rather happier reading. The policy initiatives undertaken by the administration in Washington are expected to stabilize United States dependence on imported oil. Net imports are expected to be held at 7.9m barrels per day in the period up to 1985, compared with the 1978 level of 7.7m barrels a day. In addition a significant improvement in the United States current account balance of payments is expected. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, a deficit of $500m in the first half of next year should turn into a surplus of $5,750m.

Fed chief hopeful on monetary growth aims

Mr Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, claimed it was possible for the Federal Reserve Board to achieve its monetary growth rate targets by the end of the year without creating a "credit crunch."

Speaking to a House of Representatives sub-committee, he said that on a month-to-month basis from September, the monetary growth rate—particularly for M1—could be about 4-5 per cent and still remain within the projected targets. He could give no guarantees, but it was reasonable to expect some consistency. Since the October 6 policy actions, he had seen some encouraging signs that the dollar would be "less sensitive to small differentials in absolute interest rates."

However, interest rates would not be substantially reduced until the inflation rate also declined. The overall performance of the economy would be the primary factor.

The United States would continue to consult its major trading partners to see that economic policy did not move in mutually damaging directions.

EEC inflation rise

An inflation rise of 1 per cent in September from August has been reported by the Commission of the European Economic Community. The rise from September 1978 was 11.4 per cent. The trade balance also worsened in September, unemployment fell back slightly and short-term interest ratesexceeded long-term levels for the first time in five years.

Dutch union claims

Workers in the Netherlands will be looking for a real wage increase of 2 per cent in forthcoming negotiations, said the Federasie Nederlandse Vakbeweging, the largest labour confederation in Holland.

Unemployment up

Canadian seasonally adjusted unemployment rose to 7.4 per cent in October from 7.1 per cent in September. This compares with 8.2 per cent in October last year. Seasonably adjusted employment rose 70,000 to 10.5 million in October, and unemployment rose 49,000 to 843,000.

Tesco seeks foothold in US market

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Tesco, the store chain with a £1,240m turnover, is having exploratory talks with a number of grocery groups in the United States, which could lead to a first foothold there in six to nine months' time. This is the hope of Mr Ian MacLaurin, Tesco's managing director, but he accepts that the present talks might take up to two years to mature.

The United States market is tempting Tesco for several reasons—the strength of sterling in relation to the dollar makes it an appropriate time to buy; multiple retailing in America is not as highly developed as in Britain; and gross margins are fatter across the Atlantic.

Tesco's target is groups with around 80 to 120 stores, preferably with units of 25,000 square feet and bigger. It is also looking for commitment to development programmes that take into account packaged he accepts that the present foods, fresh foods and non-food items.

Tesco is looking outside the north-east United States to the fast-growing south, to boom areas such as Dallas.

Mr McLaurin says: "We're more in line with the American palate. As far as the United States is concerned we run shops better than they do, we use the shop space better and our marketing techniques are better than theirs."

Tesco is not entirely rejecting other international markets — discussions are going on for a possible joint venture with an Arab partner in a substantial retail development in Jeddah, in Saudi Arabia.

Mr John Nott (left), Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, Greek Minister of Coordination.

Greek textiles may pose new problem for UK

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

After Greece joins the EEC in January 1981, it will be under greater economic pressure to export more within the market.

This will mean that Britain is likely to face tougher competition on Greek textile goods, Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, Greece's influential Minister for coordination, said in London yesterday.

He made the point to Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, in talks that started a week's visit by Mr Mitsotakis to explore the opportunities for boosting trade between Britain and Greece after 1981.

But the question of Britain's present quotas on Greek textile imports was not explored, and Mr Nott explained difficulties over the rundown of the British industry.

Although Mr Mitsotakis is not expected to be involved in detailed negotiations for contracts his visit could set the stage for an upsurge in United Kingdom sales to Greece, particularly of manufacturing machinery and other equipment. He is particularly looking at what Britain has to offer in the power generation and transport sectors.

After his talks with Mr Nott he went on the GEC for discussions on Greece's plans for railway modernization, which includes electrification.

He is seeing London Transport today about the same problem because the Greeks are also interested in buying expertise covering a number of sectors.

Areas of special potential for British exporters are thought tobe agricultural machinery, hospital and medical equipment, mining machinery and effluent treatment plant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A new title for engineers

From Dr R. Feinberg

Sir, The Sir Monty Finniston inquiry into the engineering profession has come up with some excellent proposals to control the quality of engineering professionals in Britain. However, the proposed registration title of "Qualified Engineer" has some serious shortcomings from the public relations point of view as follows:

● The public will not get to see the title very often because it will be shortened to Engineer in everyday use. For example, no one in practice is likely to say that he or she is a Qualified Electrical Engineer but rather he or she is an Electrical Engineer.

● As the members of the general public know that an engineer is a person who maintains engines or other technical equipments, they will naturally assume that a qualified engineer is a qualified maintainer of engines or other technical equipments.

For effective public relations purposes a two-word title as Qualified Engineer is not satisfactory and I feel we need to use the one-word, internationally recognized title for engineering professionals, namely "Ingenieur" (pronounced in-jen-er, with the emphasis on the "er"). Such a one-word title would get everyday use (for example, electrical ingenieur), and would instantly identify the holder as an engineering professional once the title is established. Thus all engineering professionals in Britain would be able to build their own professional image around their own title of "Ingenieur" during their everyday working and social lives.

Also the professional engineering institutions would be able to tell the general public that an Ingenieur is a person who invents and designs, plans and manages technological projects, and the public would not confuse him or her with the one who maintains engines or other technical equipments.

The use of the title Ingenieur would also tend to remind people that engineering professionals use ingenuity while applying technology and science for the benefit of society.

"Ingenor" (*The Times*, May 10, 1971) is the anglicized version of "Ingenieur". Would anyone interested in this matter please let me know which of the two versions is preferred.

Yours faithfully,
R. FEINBERG,
3 Depleach Road,
Cheadle,
Cheshire SK8 1DZ,
November 12.

Abolition of exchange controls

From Mr Jasper Rootham

Sir, Exchange Control was abolished before the welcome reappearance of *The Times*. Good news does not come by halves. Two of my chiefs at the Bank of England were Sir George Bolton (unwilling architect of this invasion of freedom because it was an essential weapon of war), and Raymond Kershaw.

As a younger man I became, perforce, in the middle 1960's the official formally responsible for, among other things, the operation of exchange control. I believe they would confirm what I am going to say.

Exchange control is, in a free society, ineffective in peacetime because if you must really close the net you need, first censorship of the mail and second, suspension of the freedom of the seas. Both these requirements applied during the war but not after it.

Exchange control is a gross encroachment on personal freedom which we fought in 1939 to preserve, and I challenge opponents of its demise who also claim to be lovers of freedom to prove the contrary. I still remember lapidary remarks of both men during the great debate in the early 1950s about whether the pound sterling should be allowed to "float" on the foreign exchanges—something which only happened 20 years too late.

Bolton said "funk is a poor counsellor", and Kershaw added "sterling begins at home". If we order our own financial affairs bravely, but with an eye to distasteful facts, we have nothing to fear from the abolition of exchange control since it is a shackle struck off, and one free man is worth 10 slaves.

JASPER ROOTHAM,
Crag House,
Wall,
Hexham,
Northumberland NE46 4HA
November 12.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	Year 1980/Year 1979 (% change between years unless otherwise stated)						1st half 1980/1st half 1979 (% change between periods unless otherwise stated)	
	NIESR (Aug)	LBS (June/July)	HG (Oct)	CE (Oct)	ST.J (Oct)	P & D (Nov)	NIESR (Aug)	Treasury (June)
Gross domestic product	0.5	—0.4	0.4	—1.3	—0.9	—1.3	0.5	—1.0
Inflation	13.8	14.1	15.1	16.4	13.2[a]	17.2	10.6[a]	13.5[a]
Unemployment (000)	1,610[a]	1,551	1,398	1,800	1,650	1,460	1,610[a]	n.a.
Consumer spending	1.9	2.0	0.5	—0.9	0.7	—1.1	1.0	—1.0
Private investment inc. housebuilding	0	—2.9[c]	4.7	—6.6[c]	—0.9[c]	—0.8	0.5	—0.5[c]
Public investment inc. housebuilding	0	—5.6	—1.3	—6.8[c]	—0.9[c]	—7.3	—2.2	—4.5[c]
Public authorities' consumption	—1.3	—2.2	—0.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	—1.0	—2.5
Stockbuilding (£m 1975 prices)	—149	—236	—49	—600	0.2[e]	120	26	—0.5[e]
Exports	3.0	3.8	3.5	1.9	2.9	3.2	8.8	5.5
Imports	1.0	0.5	0.1	—1.4	—0.4	1.5	—1.5	1.0
Balance of payments deficit (—) Year 1980 £m	—400	—830	1,380	+1,300	—2,200	—200	—300	0
PSBR (£m fiscal 1979-80)	8,800	8,500	8,000	9,600	8,900	8,400	8,800	8,250
Money supply (£M3 fiscal 1979-80)	11	9.5	12.0	12.5	9.5	9.5[c]	11	9

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research. LBS: London Business School. HG: Hoare Govett. CE: Cambridge Econometrics. ST.J.: St James's Group, published in Economist. P & D: Phillips and Drew. [1]: fourth quarter 1980 on fourth quarter 1979. [2]: third quarter 1980 on third quarter 1979. [a]: fourth quarter 1980. [c]: excluding oil. [d]: gross fixed investment. [e]: private fixed investment. [f]: public corporation's fixed investment. [g]: stockbuilding as % gdp. [h]: second quarter 1980 on second quarter 1979.

Forecasts for gdp components are in constant prices.

* The private forecasts assume policy changes. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect difference in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work performed. The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts published by the Treasury twice-yearly; NIESR, CE and ST.J. four times a year; LBS three times a year; HG and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

Increased Sales and Margins for De La Rue

"The first six months show a healthy improvement over the budget with which we started the year."

Sir Arthur Norman KBE DFC Chairman

Trading results.

Group turnover in the first half of 1979/80 at £72.7 million showed a 26% increase over the same period last year.

Exports as a percentage of UK turnover were 62%, roughly the same as in the previous year.

Trading profits, before taking account of profits in associated companies, increased by 35% and, with higher margins being achieved in both trading divisions, the overall margin improved to 19.9%.

De La Rue Crosfield showed some improvement compared with the same period last year.

Associated Companies' contribution to profits was unchanged from the same period last year.

Outlook

Sales volumes are expected to show continued growth in the second half of the year and margins are likely to be maintained. The Board therefore is confident that in the absence of unforeseen circumstances a satisfactory result for the year will be achieved.

INTERIM STATEMENT for the half year ended 30th September 1979

	Amounts are expressed in thousands of pounds		
	1979/80	1978/79	
	Half Year	Half Year	Full Year
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Sales:			
Security	55,646	45,962	91,497
Crosfield Electronics	17,080	11,889	28,319
	72,726	57,851	119,816
Exports	40,756	33,622	67,370
Trading profit:			
Security	10,558	7,977	14,765
Crosfield Electronics	2,883	1,807	5,008
	13,441	9,784	19,773
De La Rue Company interest—net—and management charges	1,011	895	1,820
Total trading profit	14,452	10,679	21,593
As a percentage of sales	19.9%	18.5%	18.0%
Share of profits of associated companies	2,543	2,565	5,010
Profit before tax	16,995	13,244	26,603
Profit after tax	10,595	8,788	20,058
Minority interests	267	189	500
Profit attributable to The De La Rue Co. Ltd.	10,328	8,599	19,558
Less Proportion of Preference dividend	6	6	12
Profit attributable to Ordinary shareholders	10,322	8,593	19,546
Earnings per Ordinary share	27.1p	22.6p	51.3p
Interim Dividend:	6.6p		

UK abandons its long struggle to end unitary system in Federal states

Tax treaty will be ratified soon

It now looks almost certain that the Government will recommend to Parliament that it ratify the controversial Anglo-United States tax treaty without the clause banning individual American states from introducing unitary taxation. A Treasury official said yesterday that it was a "reasonable guess" that the necessary statutory instrument would be laid before Parliament by Easter. Legal observers suggest it could be sooner.

Confirmation that the Government has abandoned its long struggle to use the treaty as a way of getting the Federal government to stop a trend among states to unitary taxation comes just when the Confederation of British Industry is presenting evidence in California on the disadvantages of this form of taxation. The CBI said it too had given up hope of amending the treaty, and would instead concentrate on persuading states against unitary taxes.

Under a unitary system, companies are taxed on arbitary percentages of their world-wide profits, turnover, and payroll. Some American states and Third World countries see this method as a more lucrative and effective way of taxing companies operating in their jurisdiction.

But the CBI and many large United States companies are hostile to the idea because of administrative costs, disclosure requirements, and the danger that unprofitable operations can be taxed at high rates. Among the companies presenting evidence individually to hearings on the Hughes-Mori bill in California, which sets out to limit the effect of unitary taxation on foreign companies, are EMI, BATs, Lloyds Bank and Foseco Minsep.

Discussions on a new treaty began in 1975. Last year a treaty including a clause prohibiting unitary taxation by states was ratified by Parliament. But the United States Congress would only ratify the Bill without that clause 9 (4). So United Kingdom ratification was rendered null and void.

After more than a year of wrangling, the Government seems to have placed its trust in the Federal government's dislike of unitary taxation. A new treaty is urgently needed. So ratification of the present treaty, however unsatisfactory, will be recommended. "We will continue campaigning in the United States", the CBI says.

Wage awards jeopardize merchant fleet

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

Britain's merchant fleet is bound to decline further if costs continue to rise through high wage settlements, Mr David Ropner, president of the General Council of British Shipping, said last night.

He said that the recent settlemen of 17.5 per cent and an extra five days leave for officers was higher than in other countries (north European competitors were settling for "low single figures") and a 19 per cent offer to ratings had so far been rejected.

Britains non-competitive shipping was in danger especially from the Far East; continued cost inflation would only aggravate these dangers.

"This is not a problem peculiar to British shipping; our rising wage costs and inferior productivity are pricing us out of world markers, and the prospects for the nation as a whole are, I think, frightening", Mr Ropner said at the annual dinner of the Glasgow Shipowners' and Shipbrokers' Association.

It was vital to renew Britain's investment in shipping to retain essential invisible earnings after North Sea oil had run out. The industry had therefore asked the Government to reestablish investment allowances for shipping so that profit-making shipowners who were prepared to take risks could back new ventures with their own money.

Mitsubishi may go ahead with British trucks plant

By David Felton

Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan is looking afresh at a plan to establish a commercial vehicle assembly plant in this country after receiving a "favourable" response from Government officials.

Negotiations between the Colt Car Company—which handles marketing and distribution of Mitsubishi vehicles in Britain—and the Labour Government foundered. But Colt executives have been heartened by the response of the new Government and are now waiting for a decision from the corporation's headquarters in Tokyo.

Originally the pan was for an assembly plant in South Wales, with the corporation hoping for government approval—despite strong trade union opposition—on the basis that it would be moving into an area suffering large-scale redundancies in the steel industry. It now appears that Mitsubishi is looking at other sites around the country.

Reconsideration of the plan comes against a background of commercial vehicles sales in the United Kingdom pushing ahead with a record year in prospect. However, the boom is likely to be short-lived, and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) expects sales to fall substantially next year, with 1981 showing little improvement.

According to SMMT figures, registrations of new commercial vehicles in October were 9.7 per cent higher than in October 1978 and 17 per cent higher over the first 10 months of this year.

Originally Mitsubishi wanted to assemble lightweight commercial vehicles from imported kits at a site in South Wales which would have meant jobs for up to five hundred people.

Colt said yeaterday there was no question of applications being made for Government financial aid.

The Labour Government feared that a Mitsubishi assembly operation in this country would harm domestic manufacturers, particularly BL.

The latest SMMT figures show that in October Mitsubishi imported 64 car-derived vans, bringing the total so far this year to 879. Importers generally captured 25.1 per cent of the United Kingdom market, compared with 21.5 per cent last October and have taken 23.3 per cent of the market during the first 10 months of the year.

Overall registrations in October totalled 25,062, with the industry still on target to exceed the 1973 record number of registrations of 300,000.

VAT change threat to construction

By John Huxley

Tax changes now being considered by the Government would threaten the very existence of many construction companies, the Treasury has been warned.

Industrial leaders say in a letter to the Chancellor that grave damage would be caused if repayments of value added tax were to be made quarterly, rather than monthly as at present.

Abolition of monthly repayments is one of a number of changes in the arrangements for collecting and repaying VAT by Customs and Excise being considered as part of the campaign to cut Civil Service costs.

The vast majority of construction companies, about 83,000, are repayment traders, according to Mr John Allen, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. Almost all have opted for and receive monthly repayments.

The amount of money involved is so great that abolition of monthly repayments would strangle the industry's cash flow and threaten the very existence of many companies, Mr Allen explained.

With standard rate of VAT set at 15 per cent it is estimated that VAT repayments to construction companies is running at about £800m a year, or between £65m and £70m a month.

"We cannot emphasize too strongly that the change would have exceptionally grave and damaging consequences for our industry", says Mr Allen.

Newsprint price will soon rise £10 a tonne

By Edward Townsend

Newsprint prices in the United Kingdom are almost certain to rise byy at least £10 per tonne arly in the New Year. This would add about £13m to domestic publishing costs for 1980.

The Nordic producers who, with the Canadians, supply about three-quarters of Britain's newsprint needs, have been hot badly by currency fluctuations and intend at least to recoup losses caused by inflation. Next year's increase could be as high as £15 per tonne.

Swedishand Finnish producers are keen to implement the rise on January 1 but the more profitable Canadian mill owners, withhlower power and wood costs and less affected by the rising value of sterling, may postpone the increase for a few months.

Mr M. A. Pelham, managing director of the United Kingdom end of Consolidated-Bathurst, one of the big Canadian producers, said yesterday that the increase would be imposed by next April at the latest. He hoped it "will see us through until the end of 1980".

Currency clauses in newsprint contracts have veritably played havoc with the traditional price stability. Customers have been allowed rebates for each cent that the United States dollar weakened against the pound, thus the United Kingdom and Nordic producers, whose currency is stronger than the dollar, have been at a disadvantage compared with the Canadians, whose currency is weaker.

The September increase in Canadian newsprint on the United Kingdom market boosted the price of the standard 48.8 gramme grade from £235 to £255 per tonne, but, with the rebates in operation, the net price is now £234. The Nordic price from October 1 has been £285, with the net price currently £237.50.

The Canadians are keen to retain this competitive edge and are aware that they have more flexibility in raising prices then their Nordic competitors. for the Swedes and the Finns, this has to be weighed against their desire to achieve a common European newsprint price.

Rates in other European countries, where the Canadian market share is relatively small, are considerably higher than in the United Kingdom, but the Nordic manufacturers do not want to risk their hold on the big United Kingdom market.

British newspapers are expected to buy about 1.3 million tonnes of newsprint this year of which about 500,000 tonnes will come from the Nordic nations, a slightly smaller amount from Canada and about 325,000 tonnes from the homes mills of Reed and Bowater.

Domestic producers have been hardest hit by the rising pound. A recent report by stockbroker Phillips and Drew suggested that, largely through increasing imports, United Kingdom paper output could fall by 10 per cent next year.

Commons call to limit fibre imports

Textile industry leaders and MPs from both sides of the House of Commons yesterday stepped up demands that the Government should press the European Commission to take stronger action to restrict the cheap folw of imports into the Community.

In a Commons debate, low-price goods from a variety of sources were cited as a major cause of the difficulties faced by the textile industry, which has shed several thousand jobs in the past six months.

The industry is seeking urgent action against fibre imports from the United States, where producers benefit from artificially low energy and feedstock prices. It also wants the package of controls introduced under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) applied more strictly and consistently.

Confidence in the European Commission's political will to act decisively has waned in recent months. It has not been restored by the case of Nederland Spinnerij, the Dutch company which continues to cause ager within the UK textile industry.

Department of Industry inquiries into the activities of the company have failed to satisfy its critics, and Mr Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield and leader of the all-party textiles group, said yesterday that he would be asking the Government to make further investigations.

Nederland Spinnerij was formed over a year ago by the merger of 12 spinning units and is 49 per cent owned by the Netherlands government. According to industry sources, they lost about £11m in 1978 on sales of little more than £30m.

An official of the British Textile Employers' Association explained that, through another company, Nijverdal-Ten Cate, Spinnerij subsequently won a contract to provide clothing to the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence. According to association sources, the Dutch company were able to undercut British suppliers because they used cheap, subsidized yarns.

In a written reply to Mr Winterton, the Department of Industry accepted that Nijverdal-Ten Cate may have obtained a modest part of some contracts.

The commission was later convinced that the assistance was linked to the rationalization and reduction of Dutch productive capacity, and objections were withdrawn.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

NatWest jumps the gun

Reassurance from the Prime Minister and the Chancellor on the Government's commitment to contain monetary growth brought sharp rallies in both equities and gilts yesterday. In the gilt market buyers came in mainly on the thought that the Government Broker could run out the "tap" stocks extremely rapidly in the wake of adequate monetary measures tomorrow.

In the equity market the jobbers clearly played a considerable part in the 10.5 rise in the *FT* index to 423.5. Although the index was 13.8 higher in early afternoon, it had already been as much as 9.6 points up at 10 o'clock.

Meanwhile, the rise in money market interest rates finally became irresistible yesterday for National Westminster which jumped the gun of the expected increase in minimum lending rate tomorrow and raised its base rate 1½ points to 15½ per cent.

NatWest is taking something of a gamble that MLR does not rise 2 points or more since with inter-bank money still costing 15¾ per cent last night and reserve assets and special deposits adding another ½ per cent to the cost of money, the 1 per cent margin over base rate for blue chip companies would leave NatWest exposed if there are any surprises tomorrow.

With make-up day for the banking system only a week away, the other banks are chary of upsetting their books by perhaps needing to make a couple of changes to their base rates and for the present are not altering their base rates.

For clearing bank shares the rise in base rates will not make much difference to their profitability this year with only a month-and-a-half to go to their year-ends and NatWest at least has sweetened the pill with a full 2 point increase in deposit rates.

The sector has improved by nearly a tenth relative to the rest of the market over the last week as the prospect of a sustained fall in interest rates expected to bite fairly soon in 1980 has been pushed back. The market, however, has never been all that impressed with the quality of these "endowment" profits and the move to higher commission charges recently initiated by Lloyds is a stronger bull point.

Forecasts for full-year profits then will be raised slightly, to perhaps 30 per cent over the second-half last year which should produce some fizz in the shares over the results season but longer-term the cycle is now moving against the sector.

● *At first sight the eight-month figures from W. H. Smith, whose chairman is Mr Peter Bennett (above), make grim reading. At the pre-tax level profits fell by 28 per cent to £2.93m, in spite of a 22 per cent increase in sales to almost £340m.*

The explanations are simple enough: labour problems in the wholesale division which is the mainstay of profits in the opening months; and a £1.8m turnround in net interest payments, attributable in part to the March acquisition of LCP Home-centres, and in part to the cost of carrying the extra stock which this year's 8 per cent increase in retail space (excluding LCP) requires.

With a six-month contribution of £794,000 pre-tax and pre-interest, the acquisition is evidently not going to cover its costs this year, though Smith claims to be cheerful about its prospects on the strength of revamping so far.

Profits for the year, however, are going to depend, as always, on trading in the principal chain in the final four months of the year: and experience so far is good enough to set the group forecasting an improvement on the £15.75m pre-tax achieved in the comparable period last time.

So it looks as though an improvement on the £20.8m pre-tax of the past two years is on the cards: and though that, in the context of two years of double figure inflation, is hardly going to set the City alight, the forecast one-third increase in the dividend for the year at least pushes the prospective yield to a more reasonable 4.5 per cent.

Smiths Industries

A way to ride the recession

Smiths Industries looks as good a way as any of riding the forthcoming engineering recession—and the stock market knows it. An 8.1 per cent yield at 172p (the shares gained 6p yesterday after a comfortable 14 per cent gain to £25.1m) compares well with some of the horror ratings to be found elsewhere in the engineering and industrial sectors.

Of course, Smiths will be damaged by the effect of the engineering workers' strike, but last year it demonstrated the strengths which should have meant that it has been hurt less badly than many others. Its aerospace business, even allowing for strike damage in 1977-78 did exceptionally well on the back of splendid order books which show no sign of weakening while its medical and electronics business, which reflect a large overseas content, also did well.

And in areas where there are problems—notably motor components—Smiths is grasping the nettle, a £2.9m provision during 1978-79 for reorganization and restructuring costs to come, reflecting the group's view that the difficulties of the British motor industry are fundamental and need to be treated as such.

However, Smiths has plenty of scope in areas both here and overseas which should remain relatively buoyant in spite of the downturn in more traditional mechanical sectors.

Moreover, it has the financial capacity to take advantage of this—gearing at the end of last year improved slightly too and stood at only 15 per cent—with good reason to think that that position has not deteriorated significantly even under the impact of the engineers' strike.

Commercial Union

A pause in US downturn

A relatively strong underwriting performance in the third quarter has left Commercial Union in better shape than some had feared at the nine-months stage. Profits are only a shade down at £99m and on the underwriting front the downswing in the United States cycle seems at least to have paused.

In fact, improvements in workers' compensation and motor business have reduced a United States underwriting deficit of £11.5m revealed at the interim stage to £8.7m. The third-quarter experience, however, would have been just below break-even but for the fact that $8m of hurricane losses have been absorbed by the extreme weather provision.

Meanwhile, CU's overall underwriting deficit has increased less than £500,000 from the interim stage to £17.6m with cumulative United Kingdom profits slipping a third to £2m and deterioration in the difficult Netherlands market and on the marine front countering improvements in Canada and Australia.

CU now seems to be heading for full-year results of something close to £136m against £142m and the shares up 5p to 125p offering a p/e of six and likely yield of almost 11 per cent may seem attractive to those looking to recovery on an 18-month view.

However, there is nothing as yet to suggest that the third-quarter United States experience is anything but a welcome pause in the initial stages of a severe cyclical downswing. And in this respect CU still looks rather more vulnerable than the other United States-oriented majors, Royal and General Accident.

Paul Ellman examines the economic background and investment prospects

Rhodesia: a tough outlook for UK business

Salisbury

Trading volumes on the Salisbury stock exchange are three times higher than they were a year ago and growing numbers of foreign businessmen are checking into the city's hotels.

Manufacturing industry, despite a gloomy start to the year, had by the end of August returned to levels of production, measured in volume terms, that it had last enjoyed before the economy as a whole went into a deep recession in 1975. Mining appears likely to earn more than £200m this year—a record.

All this would apparently augur well for the future of Zimbabwe Rhodesian industry now that 14 years of isolation seem to be drawing to a close. Yet, this high rate of activity only disguises the truth that much of industry is really only taking up the slack of under-utilized capacity rather than launching new investment programmes.

Although the boom in securities has in part been generated by better than expected results from a number of big publicly quoted companies, the reality across the industrial board is quite different. The official income tax report for 1978-79 reveals that revenue from the corporate sector as a whole fell by 22.5 per cent during the year.

Investment in new capacity is unlikely to follow swiftly on the heels of a settlement since there is no guarantee that the package will ultimately work. Industrialists expect that for the foreseeable future investment will overwhelmingly be restricted to replacement of equipment rendered obsolete or simply worn out during the years of sanctions.

Because of the conservative management of the economy during the years since UDI it is estimated that a Zimbabwe Rhodesia which had returned to full membership of the international community could raise as much as £1,500m in loans and grants from foreign public and private sources in its first 18 months.

> 'Britain has no hope of regaining the position it enjoyed in Zimbabwe Rhodesia's trade in 1965'

But any government's freedom of manoeuvre in using even such a large injection of funds would be limited by a number of factors which will prevent Zimbabwe Rhodesia from totally dismantling import controls for some time. Apart from the backlog of demand for the replacement and renewal of capital equipment the country faces a rising oil bill and growing consumer demands for imported durables, especially cars.

While import controls will have to be retained in some shape or form, however, the volume of orders emanating from Zimbabwe Rhodesia to outside suppliers can still be expected to grow considerably and it is here that Britain, having finally faced up to its political responsibilities, may find that it is too late to benefit from the fruits of this decision.

Those responsible for investment decisions in both the private and public sectors make no secret of the fact that Britain has no hope of regaining the position it enjoyed when the last details of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's external trade were published in 1965.

At that time Britain was the country's principal trading partner by far, providing 30 per cent of its imports and taking 22 per cent of its exports. This position of preeminence has been taken over by South Africa, which in turn is likely to lose it for a combination of political and economic reasons once recognized independence has been achieved north of the Limpopo River.

Two factors in particular conspire against Britain's securing a significant share of Zimbabwe Rhodesian development spending. First, the country's businessmen and civil servants have forged close relationships with countries willing to break sanctions over the past 14 years, especially France, West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

Secondly, in the process of shopping round for supplies Zimbabwe Rhodesia has become used to buying what is perceived to be the most suitable product. As the country's biggest bank, the Standard, noted in a recent review of the economy: "Since 1965 Britain has become increasingly uncompetitive in world markets on price, quality and delivery date considerations".

The review rubbed the point home by observing: "It means that British businessmen who believe that there is a ready and captive market awaiting their participation are likely to be disappointed".

> 'Businessmen who believe there is a ready and captive market awaiting them are likely to be disappointed'

It is an open secret in Salisbury that there will be virtually nothing for Britain in a number of major public spending programmes expected to be adopted soon after a new government takes office. These include the construction of a new thermal power station at Wankie in the north-west of the country, beginning of electrification of the railways and the replacement of the fleet of aging and obsolete aircraft used by the national airline, Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

In the case of the airline, the replacement aircraft are virtually certain to be ordered from Boeing, if only because the Southern African region as a whole is overwhelmingly Boeing country.

The French in particular have been swift to move in, with two government officials travelling to Salisbury recently to assess trade prospects.

This does not mean that those nominally British companies which continued trading after UDI will not retain their share of the domestic market. Tariff protection programmes alone will ensure that groups like Dunlop, Lever Brothers and Lyons Brooke Bond will retain their stake in the country and can expect to see it expand along with the economy as a whole.

But the prospects for other British companies securing big orders look decidedly poor. As one merchant banker put it: "Raw materials like plastics and electronic components might be a better bet for Britain, but nothing of earth-shattering volume."

For Britain the price to be paid for imposing sanctions after UDI and subsequently ensuring that its own industrialists and businessmen largely obeyed them is likely to prove doubly high, whether measured in terms of trade already lost or in terms of future prospects.

Keeping a cool head in the energy crisis

Dr Ulf Lantzke (left), director general of the International Energy Agency, advocates radical reform of oil use in the West. Ian Murray reports

Paris

President Carter has just announced that the United States will buy no more Iranian oil. Only a year ago Iran was supplying the world with six million barrels of oil a day and one tenth of all American imports came from there.

Doing away with Iranian oil would have seemed an impossible strain on the American economy. But the President's decision has been greeted cheerfully by a nation quite prepared to tighten its belt a little in order to take a stand against international blackmail.

The tough line would not have been possible without a significant shift in planning and thinking about energy in the course of the past year. The fact is that 1979—the year in which Iran "happened" and the prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) began to accelerate faster than ever before—has shown that the industrialized world is beginning to find out how to live with a permanent energy crisis.

President Carter's decision is the first example of a consumer nation reversing the oil embargo weapon on a producer. It might even establish a trend which will act as a stabilizing influence on the market of that volatile product—oil.

In taking his decision the President knew that Iranian oil represents only 4 per cent of all the oil consumed in the United States—equivalent to a mere three-mile-a-day reduction in travel per motorist. In any event he could be sure that most of the shortfall will be made up by purchases from other producers, leaving Iran to sell its oil to other producers or to try to place it on the spot market.

Anyone who thinks that the western industrialized world is in danger of grinding to a halt because of events in Iran can take comfort from the fact that in the gloomy offices of the International Energy Agency on the fringe of Paris nobody seems particularly bothered.

Events of the past year have forced the world to realize at last that the IEA has not been crying wolf down the years about the energy crisis. They have also shown that careful restraint and planning can largely meet individual crises as they appear.

The offices are gloomy, in fact, because the lighting is kept at low energy saving levels and not because the staff walk about with a sense of impending doom. Iran, says Dr Ulf Lantzke, the IEA director general, is the sort of event the agency just cannot influence.

He shrugs when asked how the use of the oil embargo as a political weapon can be overcome. "That is the situation into which we have got ourselves over a period of 20 years and we won't get out of that situation from one day to the other."

As far as the IEA is concerned, the Iran developments do no more than prove the point they have been trying to make ever since they were set up—that oil supplies can never be relied on and that emergency plans have got to be kept ready.

"What we can do is better prepare our countries and develop instruments for cooperative action in order to counter the effects of such disruptions", he says. Such counter measures are really only there for short-term emergencies, but Dr Lantzke clearly does not think that it is in any supplier nation's interest to perpetuate an oil shortage.

The one safety net already set up by the IEA is the scheme whereby member nations have agreed to help to make up oil imports to any country suffering a long-term shortfall of more than 7 per cent.

Beyond this first-aid scheme the agency sees it as essential that all industrial countries should stand by their commitment made during the Tokyo summit in June to reduce their demand on the world oil market by 5 per cent next year, which would be a reduction in consumption of half a million barrels a day over this year.

As a back-up to this, individual countries beyond the Tokyo seven are being urged to set their own oil import targets and not only to set the targets but to follow them up with policy action.

Dr Lantzke says the primary effort will have to be to get our own house into order, do away with waste, use energy consciously and also develop "the uncomfortable alternatives" such as nuclear power. His list may sound trite but that is only because it has been said so often with such little apparent immediate result.

The trouble is that control of energy use and development of energy use are both intensely political matters which every government in the world has difficulty in implementing. Only 40 per cent of energy is used for industrial purposes. That means that 60 per cent of it is used to create the warm well-lighted environment to which Western man has grown accustomed.

To be effective, therefore, energy conservation measures have to affect us all individually. If industry is to cut back its growth rate then unemployment grows. The EEC recently calculated that a 2 per cent drop in the growth rate would mean the loss of half a million jobs throughout the Community and the effect on the economy would be the equivalent of oil prices rising to $325 a barrel.

Yet because energy is becoming more and more expensive the economy is slowing up, and projected growth rates to the mid eighties have fallen from 4 per cent to 3.7 per cent. Experts within OECD believe they will still have to adjust downwards.

According to Dr Lantzke each and every one of us could reduce energy consumption by 10 per cent without making any real difference to our standard of living.

That would make a substantial contribution to the estimated 3,000 million barrels a day shortfall for the mid-eighties even if it did not solve the energy crisis at a stroke. As nations we pay lip service to the idea of conservation. As individuals we put the heating up if we feel cold.

But it will take more than uncertain international goodwill and reluctant conservation policies to see the world through the next decade, according to Dr Lantzke. Without rapid development of nuclear power "we would be confronted in the middle eighties, the late eighties at the latest, with a situation where economic stability would be at stake. Consequently it would become the major concern of the public and then you probably would have to rush into developments in order to meet those concerns and that might be more damaging than what could be done today".

For Dr Lantzke there is no technological miracle just round the corner to take the place of nuclear energy and without nuclear energy supplying around 10 billion barrels of oil equivalent a day by the end of the next decade the Western economy could collapse.

Yet nuclear energy has become such a dangerous political point that the IEA fears that many governments lack the strength to start the necessary programmes soon enough. With the United States—which sets the all important example to the industrialized nations in these matters—moving into an election period the belief is that not only will things not improve there, but that they could in fact slip back.

For a man who has been prophesying a sort of doom for so long, Dr Lantzke retains a kind of gloomy optimism. "I just do not believe that lights will go out or that we won't have any cars on the road any more. That's not the way the energy crisis will be visible. It will be visible in very, very low economic activity and decreasing real incomes—which to a certain extent is happening today".

This has been the year in which the IEA has learnt not to panic. The first Iran crisis was overcome because other Opec countries stepped into the breach while economic growth was slowed. The IEA says it has now learnt to distrust forecasts—including its own.

In Dr Lantzke's view energy is a question of supply and demand in which the demand can never be greater than the supply. If the supply is to be ensured then panic buying on the spot market has to be stopped, overstocking has to be discouraged and mutual exchange of information has to be regularized.

If the demand is to be decreased then every individual has to be made to realize that every time he leaves the bathroom light on or breaks the speed limit, then he is contributing to unemployment in the West and starvation in the Third World.

Business Diary: Cheque list • Bed and bored

Raymond Seymour, the deputy chairman of Whitbread's, the brewers, had the happy job yesterday of doling out the three £1,500 Whitbread literary awards, the ninth such awards, but the first to be free of the tax man's shadow.

This year's winners were Jennifer Johnston for her novel *The Old Jest* (Hamish Hamilton); Penelope Mortimer for her autobiography *About Time* (Allen Lane); and Peter Dickinson for his children's book *Tulku* (Gollancz).

In 1974 Andrew Boyle won a prize for *Poor Dear Brendan*, his biography of *Financial Times* founder Brendan Bracken. The Inland Revenue set upon Boyle and only this year did he win his test case in the courts.

Seymour had another reason for enjoying the job. Many previous winners, he told us, turned out to be teetotal, but from what we could see yesterday all three stribes were at the neck lotion.

Embarrassment there was none the less. One of the judges, John Whitley, reviews editor of *The Sunday Times*, let drop that the publisher of one of the winning books forgot to send in a copy to the panel. This, I later established, was all down to Hamish Hamilton. I was sitting next to their author, Jennifer Johnston and from her reaction it was clear that this was the first she had heard of the matter.

Lastly, in own blushes I was able at last to apologize in person to another judge, the biographer Michael Holroyd. I once confused him in print with David Holbrook, a very different writer.

Holroyd was really nice about it and said that even Penguin had credited him on the back of one of his own books, *Augustus John*, as the author of *Gustav Mahler and the Courage to Be* which happens to be one of Holbrook's.

Holroyd, who is just rounding off the research for his definitive biography of Shaw (George Bernard, that is) told me he had written to Holbrook suggesting that they set up a charity with themselves as sole beneficiaries of donations made by people who mixed them up.

I suggested that the charity should be called Brookroyd, which Holroyd said would define. I consider my debt to him discharged.

■ James Seccombe, 52, the former chairman of Slumberland and the son of its founder, has surprised the bedding industry he left two years ago by returning with a new company, James Seccombe Ltd, and a range of beds incorporating new sleepytime technology.

He received two awards at yesterday's opening of the International Furniture Exhibition at the NEC, Birmingham. One is the National Association of Retail Furnishers' much-coveted blue ribbon for the outstanding exhibit.

Seccombe told Business Diary: "We sold Slumberland to the Dunlop group in 1969 and I joined them as a main board director and chief executive of the Domestic Products Division.

"I am a marketing man through and through, so I quit to do the thing I do best — produce and sell beds."

In his view there has been nothing new in beds for so long that the market has become sleepy. "It is crying out for something exciting and because I did not have costly traditional machinery to take into my calculations I was able to look at entirely new techniques."

The result is a slab of foam drilled with holes to a pattern which provides "give" for the hips and shoulders and support for the rest of the body. He has replaced the traditional wood or metal frame with an injection moulded plastic structure incorporating huge underbed drawers, and on which headboards and bedside tables can be hung.

Seccombe has taken over a new factory at Redditch, Worcestershire. Buyers from the big stores have had previews there and the orders are already coming in. None has been received from BL yet.

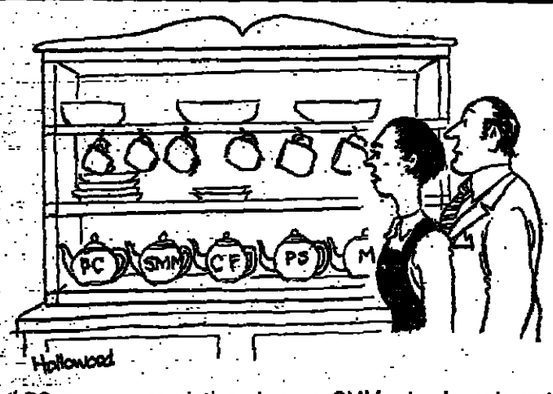
■ While National Enterprise Board members in London continue nervously to finger their letters of resignation, as Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, ponders the future of the NEB and Rolls-Royce, new recruits are signing up.

Despite the scathing comments of Rolls-Royce chairman Sir Kenneth Keith about its activities, the NEB is strengthening its presence in the regions—in line with government policy.

Harry Harrison, chairman and chief executive of Simon Engineering, is taking over the reins of the NEB's north-west regional board, while Paul Nicholson, chairman of Vaux Breweries, becomes chairman of the northern regional board.

As part of the overall regional shake-up Arthur Ward is being upgraded to director of regional affairs (previously he was regional director in the north-west) and he will be responsible for all the board's interests in the assisted areas of England.

But Gerry Connolly, who has been director of the board's northern region office for the past four years, is returning to the private sector at the end of the year. He has been invited to continue as a non-executive director of several companies in the region in which the NEB has investments.



"PC means prescription charges, SMM school meals and milk, CF children's fares, PS postage stamps and M miscellaneous increases."

What do we pay these parliamentarians and their civil servants for? Hal Miller, the Labour MP for Bromsgrove and Redditch (£9,450 a year), put down a question to Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, asking when he last met the chairman of British Leyland. To this all Sir Keith (£14,300 a year) could manage was: "Recently, but not very recently."

Ross Davies

Better stock market prices

Many stock market prices published in national newspapers are misleading. The only prices of use to investors are up-to-date prices. But, every breakfast-time, readers are expected to make do with information which has sometimes been gleaned as early as noon the day before.

Sometimes share prices are not just misleading; they are wrong. To err is human, and any share price collecting system that relies on human agency alone is bound to make mistakes. *The Times* has been as vulnerable as others to occasional gremlins in the system.

Now *The Times* is publishing the most up-to-date and comprehensive collection of share prices of any national daily newspaper, developed for us by Exchange Telegraph. The new service provides a computerized list of 1,500 prices and takes in business done between jobbers (wholesalers of shares) well after the Stock Exchange's official close at 3.30 pm.

The service is designed to cut human error to a minimum and transmit prices from the Stock Exchange to our printers faster than ever before. The prices start coming over our own terminals soon after 5 pm and the whole transmission process is completed in less than 15 minutes. The credit goes to a computer called "Epic", which stands for Exchange Price Information Computer. It is the fruit of two years of collaboration between the Stock Exchange and Exchange Telegraph which shared between them the £500,000 it cost to develop.

Any such system is only as good as the information fed into it. To make the collection of prices as swift and thorough as possible the Stock Exchange and Exchange Telegraph have pooled their price reporting teams. There are 16 reporters monitoring prices at any one time with a further four acting as back-up.

Because they are employed by the Stock Exchange itself these reporters have the confidence of the jobbers who make the prices. They collect prices throughout the day from 9.30 am, and work in jobbers' offices and pitches on the Stock Exchange trading floor.

The Epic computer is trained to query any price put into it that is, say, a tenth or more up or down on the previous entry. This simple device alerts the reporter to potential mistakes. Clearly share prices sometimes rise or fall a tenth at a time so the percentage can be varied according to market conditions by the programmer.

Sometimes, too, computers break down, but the Epic system guards against this by operating not one, but two computers, identical in every way. If one falters, the other takes over. Such, then, is the theory; now we are putting it into practice.

Other "Extel" customers have already done so. Similar computerized services go to news agencies and stock exchange member firms who want the latest prices, just as we do, and reliable information for valuing clients' portfolios.

Extel itself is no stranger to readers of *The Times*. The financial data on the prices page, including dividends, yields, price earnings ratios and, on Monday mornings, the stock market capitalizations of quoted companies have been provided for us by Extel since 1970.

Peter Wainwright

Moulinex

In Thousand F. Francs	From 1.1.79 to 30.9.79	From 1.1.78 to 30.9.78	Variants
NON CONSOLIDATED			
Sales, Moulinex France	1,256,397	1,084.208	+15.88%
Export Total	785,385	613.648	+28.94%
CONSOLIDATED			
Group Sales, Moulinex	1,472,720	1,322.659	+11.35%

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Good recovery in long gilts

Gilt-edged operators decided to take the Government on trust yesterday. They applauded the determination of Mrs Thatcher and her Chancellor Sir Geoffrey Howe to be as tough as need be to curb money supply, even to the point of temporarily abjuring tax cuts.

The trend to still higher interest rates went on with National Westminster raising base rate from 14 per cent to 15½ per cent, but many say that yields at the long end of the gilt edged market are as high as they are likely to go. They are said to be discounting 16 per cent MLR.

Cowan, de Groot shares have been suffering from their linkage with the troubled toy sector. But with almost 60 per cent of its profits coming from the electrical and hardware division it should have no trouble making around £1.2m at the interim stage and £2.5m for the year against £2.2m last time. The shares at 52p are yielding 8 per cent, rising to around 10 per cent prospectively.

Behind these thoughts is an interesting technical position. The jobbers are said by some to be bears of perhaps £300m of long dated stock and if these positions are closed the bound in prices of longs would be strong indeed.

But among shorts, there is less likelihood of strong upward movement. Discount houses were wounded by their miscalculation of late summer of interest rates falling quickly. They are still nursing losses. There is a feeling that the market on Thursday will not be content with monetary policy measures alone. It will want to see direct controls on credit creation.

Institutional money which has been on the sidelines began moving back into longs and here rises were as good as £1.25, as in Treasury 15¾ per cent 1996 at 104½.

Among shorts there was little doing with Treasury 3½ per cent 1979-81 moving a typical £¼ to £91⅞.

Mrs Thatcher was enough to bring in some buyers of ordinary shares at the start of business. But their appearance prompted sellers to move in nearly as quickly and what looked like a promising technical rally soon began to falter.

At 10 am the *FT* index was 9.6 up and 2 pm it was as much as 13.8 ahead at 426.8 in business that remained pitifully thin. After that the index slipped 3.3 to 10.5.

An attempt at a technical rally among leading industrials proved feeble and early gains had begun to recede by midday. ICI and Hawker Siddeley both finished 10p to the good at 335p and 162p after 338p and 166p. Others included Glaxo 10p up at 403p after 405p, Bat's 7p higher at 255p, Fisons 7p firmer at 234p, Beecham 5p better at 128p and Unilever 4p stronger at 462p.

Oils provided a firmer market than of late after rumours that Saudi Arabia may fall into line prices wise with other Arab countries. As a result, some renewed interest was experienced in BP 6p up at 362p with the new 7p better at 161p. Shell Transport improved 4p to 328p and Tricentrol gained 7p to 239p. Further speculation of a double takeover hiked up the price of merger partners Oil Exploration and Lasmo by 8p and 1p to 626p and 334p.

Further interest was raised in North Sea shares, such as National Carbonising, which holds 3.3m shares in Lasmo, rising 9p to 112p.

Others included International Thomson 12p higher at 359p and Imperial Continental Gas 8p better at 586p.

On the takeover front the official offer document from Thorn Electrical, 4p up at 324p, for EMI strengthened the shares which finished 3p firmer at 140p.

Takeover stock at Averys weakened with the shares sliding 6p to 244p while bidder GEC finished 6p better at 323p. Allied Colloids had a rather weary look about it following all the recent speculation of late and remained unchanged at 132p. Norwest Holst, however climbed 8p to 116p after suggestions that its two directors bidding for the remaining 42 per cent may have to offer at least 140p.

Increased profits of 28 per cent at De La Rue were the main talking point of the day among companies reporting with the shares leaping 28p to 510p. A profit setback at W. H. Smith saw the shares slide 5p to 132p while LCP Holdings remained unchanged at 69p. Others reporting included GEI International 5p better at 65p, Howard Tenens 4p up at 67½p and Philips' Lamps £¼ to the good at £5¼.

The decision by National Westminster to raise its base rate resulted in early gains of a couple of pence in banks. But by the close only Nat West, 3p up at 316p, showed any gains while the others finished all square.

Insurance proved another firm spot with third quarter figures from Commercial Union pushing the shares up 5p to 125p.

What is happening at South African Breweries? The stock was suspended at 86 cents, not far from the year's high, after last week's announcement of "rationalization". Shareholders are promised full details soon. There is a strong impression that the reorganization will be very good for shareholders. It could, it is thought, involve an arrangement with the main competitor, Rembrandt Group.

Equity turnover on November 12, was £66.897m (13,228 bargains). Active stocks, yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were, BAT, Beecham, BP New, BTR, Commercial Union, Dunlop, GEC, GKN, GMH, Hawker Siddeley, ICI, Lasmo, Racal, RTZ Reg and Tricentrol.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Advance L'ndries (I)	15.0(12.5)	2.0(1.8)	2.17(2.02)	0.3(0.3)	2/1	—(—)
A. Arenson (F)	15.6(13.2)	1.4(0.86)	25.97(15.15)	2.6(1.42)	—	3.5(2.13)
Bellway (F)	27(26.8)	3.7(3.1)	22.2(n/a)	5.7(n/a)	—	10.0(n/a)
Bromsgrove (I)	1.67(1.65)	0.079(0.06)	—(—)	1.0(0.9)	—	—(3.5)
Control Secs (I)	0.28(0.21)	0.14(0.03)	1.96(0.45)	0.7(0.3)	—	—(—)
De La Rue (I)	72.7(57.9)	17.0(13.2)	27.1(22.6)	6.6(4.1)	4/1	—(—)
Euston Centre	—(—)	1.4(1.32)	—(—)	—	—	—(—)
GEI Int (I)	25.8(24.2)	2.4(2.3)	—(—)	1.76(1.6)	—	—(—)
Hambro Inv (I)	—(—)	0.7a(0.64a)	2.56(2.32)	1.8(—)	1/5	3.75(—)
LCP Hldgs (I)	0.10(0.06)	0.03(0.002)	6.6(7.1)	2.57(—)	4/1	—(—)
N'thn Goldsmiths (I)	5.83(1.68)	0.21(0.11)	—(—)	0.85(0.85)	—	—(—)
W. H. Smith (I)	339(277)	2.9(4.07)	—(—)	1.4(0.79)	28/1	—(—)
Smiths Inds (F)	284(255)	25.1(22.1)	52.1(46.5)	6.13(4.8)	—	9.75(8.09)
Howd Tenens Ser (I)	14.5(19.9)	0.6(0.25)	1.81(1.0)	1.0(0.823)	2/2	—(—)
Young Brew (I)	10.3(9.24)	0.93(0.88)	—(—)	2.1(1.7)	—	—(3.52)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=net revenue.

Rebound at De La Rue pleases the market

By Richard Allen

De La Rue, the banknote printer and printing equipment supplier, is firmly back on the growth tack after last year's profits setback. The group yesterday pleased stockmarkets with a 28 per cent profits jump to just under £17m pre-tax in the six months to September 30.

The group has also decided to reward shareholders with a boost of almost 62 per cent in the interim dividend payment making 9.4p gross. In August the group celebrated the ending of dividend controls with a special interim payment of 6p gross.

In its last full year De La Rue's pre-tax profits slipped from £28.3m to £26.6m partly as a result of a long industrial dispute at the company's Gateshead factory.

In the latest interim period sales have jumped 26 per cent to £72.7m and margins in both main trading divisions have improved. In the security division which accounted for £55.6m of turnover the margin climbed almost 2 points to 19 per cent for a trading profit of £10.6m.

The Crosfield Electronics division, which produces the Magnascan colour scanner, boosted its turnover contribution 43 per cent to £17m and lifted trading profits by more than £1m to £2.9m.

Although it exports more than three-fifths of total production De La Rue, as a result of the pound's strength, thanks its policy of invoicing mainly in sterling.

Clearing the logjam which resulted from last year's dispute has obviously influenced the results but the De La Rue board states that the outcome represents a healthy improvement over budget.

Sales volumes are expected to show continued growth in the second half of the year and margins are likely to be maintained, so the board is confidently predicting a "satisfactory result" for the full year.

Meanwhile the group is expecting Lasergravure, the new product developed by Crosfield Electronics, to make a significant impact on results in 1981-82. Lasergravure, which is designed to produce gravure cylinders by laser in a fraction of the time achievable by conventional methods and at a fraction of the cost, is still undergoing final field tests.

The group is confident that it can build up a substantial market for the new product in the medium term.

Sights are lowered at Philips' Lamps

By Michael Prest

Philips' Lamps, the holding company for the giant multinational based in The Netherlands, made pre-tax profits in the third quarter of 232m Dutch florins (£55.4m). Although this is a 6.7 per cent improvement on the same period of last year, the company does not expect pre-tax results for the whole year to meet its earlier expectation of an 8 per cent advance.

A clue to the problem is given by the unusually high level of stocks as a percentage of sales in the previous 12 months. At 32.1 per cent, the ratio points to a slackening of demand in critical areas, particularly colour televisions. The company admits that "sales in this sector were disappointing". Only the Spanish and Italian markets seem to have done reasonably well, and they were below expectations.

Profits for the nine months to end of September were 1,480m florins compared with 1,470m last year. After-tax profits as a percentage of sales over the nine months held steady at two.

A management board member, Mr Spinosa Catteln, said that trading profit and prices would continue to be under pressure in the final quarter. Much of the pressure on the consumer goods side is coming from Japanese companies—especially television manufacturers—and the aggressive reorganization of the French company, Thompson-Brandt.

But Philips has reiterated its determination not to lose market share, and is even now launching a sales assault on Japan. North America sales growth was reduced to 3 per cent because of the dollar's weakness against the florin.

Thorn Electrical is unable to extend offer for EMI to US

By Alison Mitchell

The long-awaited Thorn Electrical Industries offer document for EMI, sent out yesterday contains an unusual anomaly.

For, despite lengthy negotiations with the Securities Exchange Commission, Thorn has been unable to extend its offer to the six million EMI shareholders in America. And, if this stock is not sold in the market before the bid becomes unconditional the new Thorn/EMI group could be left with a 6 per cent EMI minority shareholding.

Thorn's advisers, Hambros merchant bank is taking the optimistic view that the American shareholders will sell their EMI shares in the market. Mr David Ewart James said yesterday: "We did all we could to devise a mechanism that would allow American holders to accept the bid but we could not agree a deal with the SEC."

Hambros are also waiting until the bid becomes unconditional before negotiating terms for the EMI 8½ per cent unsecured loan stock 1981 in order to make the offer "more attractive" to these holders.

In a letter accompanying Thorn's offer document EMI chairman Sir John Read tells shareholders that EMI's activities have "continued to prosper".

In the music division, although margins "remain under pressure" he feels that benefits should accrue from the "strengthening measures taken over the last six months".

Overall group performance has been affected by the depressed music side as well as the medical electronics division however the new scanner range has been well received and Thorn intend to take advantage of the 1,000 or so scanners already in service.

Thorn and Hambros are to visit the major EMI shareholders over the next couple of weeks to explain the merits of the bid.

Nthn Goldsmiths soars

By Alison Mitchell

Newcastle-based Northern Goldsmiths, which now takes in PTS (Racing) and Manor House Finance, has turned in near-double pre-tax profits of £218,600, against £115,800 in the 26 weeks to August 31, 1979. Turnover in the period jumped from £1.5m to £5.9m.

However, profits on the jewelry side slipped slightly, having been hit by increased running costs and VAT increases. With the tax rebates already coming into circulation profits in the second half ought to show an improvement.

Following the take-over of the book making company, PTS, last year, the group has been restructured. Mr Ian Wilson will take over as chairman of Northern Goldsmiths while Mr Michael Royds, previous chairman, will become chairman and chief executive of the jewelry division. The chief executive of Ferranti, Mr Derek Alun-Jones, will become a non-executive director. He previously served on the PTS board.

Lloyds Bank Int slips

By Our Banking Correspondent

An otherwise reasonably good year in the difficult international banking market has been marred at Lloyds Bank International by bigger than expected exchange losses.

Exchange movements reduced sterling income by £6.5m which combined with a £5.3m increase to £9.5m in exchange losses on overseas working capital helped trim the £1.7m increase in operating profit to £53.3m to a setback of £4.1m to £40.1m at the pre-tax level. Overall advances were a third higher at £3,832m despite the slowdown in economic growth but margins on international lending narrowed further and costs rose. LBI's capital base including loan capital increased to £281m boosted by a £5.4m revaluation of fixed assets.

Geographically, the Far East and Middle East performed well contributing 12 and 11 per cent respectively to the total.

Interim rise of 5 pc at Young's Brewery

Margins are getting thinner at Young and Co's Brewery, based in Wandsworth, London, which is one of the few independent brewers left. With group turnover up by 11.74 per cent to £10.32m for the half-year to September 30, pre-tax profits have risen by less than half this—5.34 per cent—to £935,000.

Margins, on a pre-tax basis, have shaded from 9.59 to 9.05 per cent. The interim payment is being lifted from 2.53p to 2.99p gross. In the 12 months to March 31 last, pre-tax profits rose by 8 per cent to a record £1.66m, but the board reported that profits, in fact, showed no growth if allowing for inflation.

The expected annual rise in profits had slowed up and for the first time in 10 years the company sold less beer. However, at the start of the 1979-80 year, the beer trade had started to pick up and the brewery was beginning to benefit from plant improvements.

Mr John Young, chairman of Young & Co's Brewery.

Sketchley acquisition

Sketchley has acquired M. Collins and associated companies for £890,000 payable in cash plus a further sum, still to be determined. This reflects the increase in the net current assets of the companies since their last accounting dates.

The companies operate a total of 22 dry-cleaning outlets under the Collins name in central London and under the name of Cardinal Cleaners in Surrey and Sussex.

Control Secs to boost payment

A big boost in half-time results is reported by Control Securities property group, which is a subsidiary of Labofund of Switzerland. The interim dividend is being doubled from 0.4p (adjusted) to 0.99p gross and the board hopes to pay substantially more for the full year than the total for 1978-79, which was 1.24p gross, after adjusting for the one-for-10 scrip issue made in June. On turnover up from £212,000 to £281,000 for the half-year to September 30, pre-tax profits jumped from £32,000 to £148,000. Taking into account developments which are due to mature in the second half, together with the expected profit from recent acquisitions, the board believes that profits for the second half will top the first's. Pre-tax profits for the whole of 1978-79 were £205,000.

A Latham look for full-year rise

The board of the merchant banking firm of Arbuthnot Latham Holdings expects profits for the year to March 31 next to show an improvement over the previous year. Although giving no figures, the directors report that the results for the six months to September 30 show an increase over the similar period of last year, so reflecting the chairman's confidence in July. An interim dividend of 5.71p gross is being paid, against 5.74p gross last time.

KCA in £1.5m takeover

KCA International is to acquire 83.7 per cent of the capital of Exploration and Production Services from New Court Natural Resources and is proposing to make an offer for the minority interest which will value the company at £1.5m. Expro provides a wide range of specialist services to the oil and gas industry during the exploration, development and production of an oil or gas field. It will add substantially to KCA group profits.

Rothschild Inv Trust-Hume Holdings

The official offer document containing details of the offers for Hume Holdings by Orient and General Investments, a subsidiary of Rothschild Investment Trust, has been posted to shareholders. The original offers for the "A" and "B" ordinary have been amended as, to reduce the expenses of the offer for the "A" and "B" shares, the board of Hume has agreed to recommend a scrip issue. The amounts which accepting shareholders will receive remains unaffected.

The offers for the preference shares and loan stocks are also detailed. O and G is offering £157.66 in cash for every £100 nominal of loan stock held and £82.36 in cash for every 100 preference shares held. O and G have agreed to issue 9 per cent loan stock, 1981, guaranteed by RIT, as an alternative to the cash consideration payable on all offers. RIT say they intend to retain the listing for the shares and the loan and debenture stocks of Hume and to develop Hume as a holding company for financial services businesses.

Neil and Spencer in £1.6m expansion

Conditional contracts have been exchanged for the acquisition by Neil and Spencer Holding of Westair-Hargreave for a consideration of approximately £1.6m.

This is to be satisfied by the issue on completion of 653,847 new ordinary in Neil and Spencer and £610,300 in cash.

The balance of £427,100 will be payable partly on completion and partly within the nine months thereafter and will be made either in cash or by the issue of new shares at the option of Neil and Spencer.

Advance Laundries 13pc ahead

Advance Laundries, the BET subsidiary, increased sales by a fifth to £15m in the six months to June 30. But margins slipped and pre-tax profits rose less than 13 per cent to just over £2m.

Shareholders receive a same-again interim payment making a gross figure of 0.43p. Earnings a share are stated at 2.12p against 2.02p last time.

BET owns 81 per cent of the ordinary share capital in the group.

Kitchen Queen

In the formal document dealing with the takeover by Kitchen Queen Group of Moben Home Improvements, it is reported that in the five months to August 31, Moben made a trading profit of £185,000. These figures were affected by the trading losses of £63,000 made by Evans Bellhouse during this period in completing its pre-acquisition contractual obligations, which have now all come to an end. Moben's current order book is in the region of £4m.

P. Panto

The Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation is to make a secured loan of £430,000 to P. Panto, incorporating an option for ICFC to subscribe for 700,000 new ordinary shares (16.35 per cent of the equity after the subscription) at 25p a share. The middle market quotation of the ordinary shares on November 7 was 20p. Panto states that the recent sharp competition among tobacco manufacturers has created an erosion of margins which, together with inflation, has put pressure on Panto's resources. Acquisitions, which were mainly funded by borrowings from bankers, resulted in an increase in the book value of fixed assets of about £400,000. But, at present, they are not profitable.

WHITBREAD AND COMPANY LIMITED

HALF YEAR REPORT

Results for the six months ended 1st September 1979

Whitbread and Company Limited announce unaudited results for the six months to 1st September, 1979, and an Interim Dividend of 1.65 pence per share (1978/79=1.3234 pence). The Interim Dividend represents an increase of 24.7% and reflects an additional payment in respect of the Final Dividend for the year to 3rd March, 1979, which was declared prior to the reduction in the basic rate of income tax from 33% to 30%.

Turnover and Profits

The consolidated turnover for the six months was £365,253,000, an increase of 13.9% over the same period last year. Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items was £36,311,000 and Profit after Tax was £28,411,000 showing increases of 13.7% and 19.3% respectively. This was achieved despite the Price Commission intervention, which delayed full implementation of price increases from March until June and cost us approximately £5,000,000 in profits. We welcome the present Government policy of less interference in business which enables us to concentrate all our efforts on trading and greater productivity.

Trade

Despite some loss of sales caused by industrial problems at our Luton Brewery earlier in the year, we sold more beer than in the same period last year and we continued to gain market share.

We are encouraged by the reception of our new lagers, Heldenbrau and Kaltenberg, and we are confident that these, alongside Heineken and Stella Artois, will ensure that we continue to take advantage of all segments of the growing lager market. Our new brewery at Magor will be in commercial production next spring and this additional capacity will play an important part in meeting our future lager targets.

Led by Trophy Bitter, our ales continue to build market share, with our regional brands, such as Marlow Bitter, Tusker, Pompey Royal and Welsh Bitter doing particularly well.

Our progress has been supported by the growing strength of our canned beer trade through our Take Home Division and the continuing expansion of our catering outlets.

Our wines and spirits sales have increased substantially both at home and overseas with Long John International and Langenbach's Crown of Crowns turning in good trading performances.

Increased profit contribution was achieved by our Soft Drinks Division through substantially increased sales of Rawlings mixers and fruit juices and an improvement in the volume of R. White's lemonade.

Future

Although it is always difficult to forecast, our growth trend is continuing during the second half of 1979/80. Looking further ahead, it is difficult to see a clear picture but given reasonable trading conditions, continuity of good industrial relations and backed by our high investments in the trade, we are confident of our ability to take full advantage of future trading opportunities.

Brewery, Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4SD

	Six Months to 1/9/79	Six Months to 26/8/78
	£000's	£000's
Turnover	365,253	320,685
Profit before depreciation and funding charge	49,359	44,135
Gain on foreign exchange	189	145
Deduct: Depreciation	(7,260)	(7,120)
Bank and Loan Interest payable	(5,977)	(5,234)
Profit before Taxation and Extraordinary Items	36,311	31,928
Current Taxation	7,900	8,106
Profit before Extraordinary Items	28,411	23,820
Extraordinary Items, less Taxation attributable thereto	716	1,020
Attributable to Minority Interest	(39)	(9)
Attributable to Members of Holding Company	29,088	24,831
Preference Stock Dividend	(208)	(208)
Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	28,880	24,623
Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares	4,024	3,026
Interim Dividend—pence per Share	(1.65)	(1.3234)
Earnings—pence per share—Basic	12.33	10.46
Fully Diluted	11.22	9.55

NOTE:—*The interim dividend will be paid on 10th January, 1980, to shareholders on the Register at close of business on 30th November, 1979. As a result of the conversion of a further £9.9 million of the £14.4 million 11% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95 on the 15th September, 1979, and the exercise of a number of employee share options the ordinary share capital on which the interim dividend will be paid has increased to approximately £61.0 million (£57.0 million for the corresponding dividend for the previous year).*

WHITBREAD

GEI in £2m placing with Equity Capital

Engineering group, GEI International, is to raise £2m by way of a share placing to Equity Capital for Industry and the National Coal Board Pension Funds.

The money will be used to rebuild cash balances following last month's £4.9m acquisition of Sanderson & Kayser.

The price of the placing will equal the average middle market price over the next five trading days. Yesterday GEI shares rose 5p to 65p.

In the six months to September 30, 1979, pre-tax profits of GEI rose marginally from a previous £2.3m to £2.4m on turnover up £1.7m to £25.8m. However, group managing director Mr John Sewell reports that the engineering strike cost GEI around £400,000 in the period.

Current trading is "good" across all divisions and the order book is some 12 per cent up on the same period last year.

Howard Tenens half-time jump

Pre-tax profits at Howard Tenens, the Swindon service and manufacturing holding company, jumped for the first six months to the end of September from £256,000 to £610,000.

The company expects this trend to continue for the whole year, saying the outcome is in line with its budget forecast. Profits next year should be more than 1978's £1.02m.

The latest figures include an extraordinary debit of £115,000 for the sale of Tenens's Swiss subsidiary, Howard Tenens Services SA. The company, with a Belgium subsidiary, was sold to Conmar SA, another Swiss concern.

Turnover was £14.5m against £19.9m for the comparable period last year. Losses on discontinued activities were run down from £350,000 to £134,000. But the tax bill was considerably higher at £315,000. The shares closed 4p up on the day at 67½p.

Sales improvement continues at Lawtex

The improvement in Lawtex's sales and production shown in the second half of the year to June 30 has continued in the first quarter of the current year, reports Mr G. M. Schaefer, the chairman, in his annual statement. While this rate of progress is sufficient to counteract present levels of inflationary pressure, in view of the continuing economic uncertainty, the chairman is not making a forecast for the year. In 1978-79, sales outside Britain rose by almost 50 per cent to £4.3m. These sales now account for 29 per cent of the group's total business and were achieved in spite of the difficulties which the growing strength of sterling created.

Carless, Capel

Carless, Capel and Leonard has bought Torch Petroleum, a Colchester-based distributor of petroleum fuels and lubricants. The price was £435,400, partly satisfied by the issue of 51,136 shares.

In brief

J. SMART (CONTRACTORS)

Chairman says group is obtaining a fair share of the contract work available, but keen competition will continue for some time yet.

ROTORK

Company has agreed to purchase 40 per cent of John Dawson Motor Holdings, the West-country motor shop group, for up to £200,000 in cash.

STANLEY HLDGS—MORRIS BLAKEY

Stanley has now acquired ordinary shares of Morris and Blakey not owned by them. Offer for "A" (non-voting) ordinary of Morris and Blakey has closed. Stanley acquired 3,685,424 "A" ordinary (85.42 per cent).

COPE SPORTSWEAR

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation has provided £600,000 of long-term loan facilities to Cope Sportswear through its Leeds office.

CITY OFFICES CO

Mr George Xenophon Constantinidi, director, has become beneficially interested in a further 100,000 ordinary, making holding 518,130.

TECALEMIT

Board has bought J. T. Chadwick and J. T. Chadwick (Birmingham), distributors of engineering products, for £352,000 in cash and shares.

ALTIFUND

Gross revenue for half-year to Sept 30, £189,000 (£167,000).

MKG NAMES COMMITTEE

Recommended that "Marking Names" should pay over dividends payable in Canada after October 31 and up to November 6, 1979 at not less than 38.17p a Canadian Dollar, and those payable in the US at not less than 45.72p a US Dollar.

LOOKERS

Mrs E. Tongue, wife of a director, has purchased 1800 ordinary shares. Mr R. E. Tongue is now beneficially interested in 523,400 shares, which together with his non-beneficial interest in 80,21 shares makes a total of 8.14 per cent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady at the lower levels.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £961.50-62.00 a metric ton; three months, £992.50-93.00. Sales, 2,500. Cash cathodes, £961.50-63.50; three months, £973.50-74.00. Sales, 750 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £986-87; three months, £997.50-98.00. Settlement, £987. Sales, 7,300 tons. Cash cathodes, £966.50-67.50; three months, £979-80. Settlement, £967.50. Sales, 1,500 tons.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 768.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,621); three months, 788.10p (1,660.50c); six months, 801.10p (1,682c); one year, 833.70p (1,739.10c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 771.5-73.00p; three months, 790-92p. Sales, 19 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 767.5-68.5p; three months, 788-89p. Settlement, 768.5p. Sales, 89 lots.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,625-50 a metric ton; three months, £7,425-50. Sales, 350 tons. High grade, cash £7,625-50; three months, £7,430-40. Sales, 20 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,600-10; three months, £7,425-30. Settlement, £7,610. Sales, 250 tons. High grade, cash, £7,600-10; three months, £7,435-... Settlement, £7,610. Sales, 30 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM2.038 a picul.

LEAD was steadier after easier.—Afternoon.—Cash £601-605 per metric ton; three months £586-87. Sales, 1,100 tons. Morning.—Cash £599-600; three months £586-87; settlement £600. Sales, 4,500 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £327-28 a metric ton; three months £337-38. Sales, 600 tons. Morning.—Cash £328.50-29.50; three months £338-39. Settlement £329.50; sales 3,600 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £241.05 ($507) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was easier.—Afternoon. Cash, £818-22 per metric ton; three months, £781-83. Sales, 4,500 tons. Morning.—Cash, £830-35; three months, £793-94. Settlement, £835. Sales, 1,300 tons.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,740-60 per metric ton; three months, £2,795-2,810. Sales, 6 tons. Morning. Cash, £2,740-50; three months, £2,790-2,800. Settlement, £2,750. Sales, 210 tons.

RUBBER was quiet (pence per kilo): Dec, 66.60-66.80; Jan, 67.10-67.55; Jan-March, 68-68.10; April-June, 69.75-69.80; July-Sept, 71.90-71.95; Oct-Dec, 74.20-74.30; Jan-March, 76.50-76.60; April-June, 78.85-78.90; July-Sept, 81-81.05. Sales: 2 at 5 tonnes; 192 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were easier. Spot 66-67.25. Cifs Dec, 67-67.5; Jan, ...

COFFEE was steady.—ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton): Nov, 1870-75; Jan, 1805-06; March, 1818-19; May, 1785-...; July, 1772-75; Sept, 1760-75; Nov, 1746-70. Sales: 4,744 lots including 20 options.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton): Dec, 1460-65; March, 1470-71; May, 1480-83; July, 1500-01; Sept, 1516-17; Dec, 1526-37; March, 1546-... Sales: 2,956 lots. ICCO prices: Daily (Nov 12) 156.95c; indicator prices (Nov 13): 15-day average 154.84c; 22-day average, 155.21c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £165; the "whites" price was £2.50 higher at £179.50. Futures (£ per metric ton): old contract (steady): Dec, 183-83.90; March, 187-87.10; May, 186.45-86.50; Aug, 185.05-85.75; Oct, 185-85.50. Sales: 6,724 lots. New contract (quiet): May, 186.50-86.90; Aug, 185.50-186.00; Oct, 184.70-85.00; Dec, 183.75-84.50; March, 184.95-85.00; May, 184.60-85.00. Sales: ... lots. ISA prices (Nov 13): ...9c; 15-day average 12.97. White sugar was quiet: Feb, 193-95; Apl, 193-96; Jly, 195-200; Oct, 196-205; Nov, 196-203; Feb, 201-210; Apl, 201-213. Sales, 74 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady (£ per tonne): Dec, 125.10-25.30; Feb, 125.20-25.30; Apl, 126.30-26.50; June, 127.10-27.50; Aug, 127.40-...0. Sales 151 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures (pence per kilo): Australian (quiet): Dec 218-228; March, May, July, Oct, Dec, March, 232-242. Sales nil. New Zealand Crossbreds (quiet): Dec 210-...; March 215-232; May, July, Oct, March, May 215-222. Sales 7.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Nov £109.25; Dec £109.75; Jan £112 ... US hard winter 13½ per cent: Jan £109.25 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted.

MAIZE.—US/French: Nov £116.50; ... £117.50 trans-shipment east coast. South African white unquoted. South African yellow: Dec-Jan £79.25.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Nov £96; Dec £97; Jan-March £102 trans-shipment east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was irregular: Nov £92; Jan £96.35; March £99.50; May £102.90; Sept £95.40. Sales: 257.

WHEAT was irregular: Nov £94.90; Jan £98.30; March £102.40; May £106; ... £98.45; Sales: 306 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	OTHER MILLING WHEAT	FEED WHEAT	FEED BARLEY
East	—	£95.00	£92.20
...est	—	£95.40	£93.70
...idlands	£99	£95.00	£91.60
...West	—	£96.40	£92.40

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 13: GB cattle 74.35p per kg lw (+0.77). UK sheep 134.4p per kg est dcw (—7.7). GB pigs 74.5p per kg lw (+1.1). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 4.1 per cent, average price 72.98p (+0.67). Sheep numbers down 9.1 per cent, average price 133.5p (—9.2). Pig numbers down ... per cent, average price 75.1p (+1.1). Scotland: Cattle numbers up ... per cent, average price 78.99p (+1.14). Sheep numbers down 17.6 per cent, average price 129.6p (—1.1). Pig numbers down 8.4 per cent, average price 69.1p (+0.7).

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays Bank	14%
BCCI Bank	15½%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
London Mercantile	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	15½%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £25,000 12½%, over £25,000, 12¾%.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 13.—Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell as the NYSE index eased 0.23 to 58.59 and the average price per share 12 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average declined 7.85 to 814.08. Declines led advances 776 to 684 as volume rose to 29,510,000 shares from 26,640,000 yesterday.

Analysts noted that the Dow Jones industrial average had risen by about 25 points in the last two sessions and that the market was due for some profit-taking.

They also pointed out that much of yesterday's initial exuberance over the cutoff of Iranian oil shipments to the United States wore off as investors took a more sober view of the situation.

They also said investor hopes that a peak in interest rates may be near were dampened by the statement by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman, Federal Reserve Board, that interest rates would not be substantially reduced until the inflation rate declined.

Silver dips sharply

New York, Nov 13.—COMEX SILVER futures scored 40 cent limit losses on tired liquidation and technical selling which pressed the pacesetting December below the psychologically important $16.00 level. Floor traders also attributed the selling from speculators to sharply lower gold and copper futures prices.

Earlier silver edged up from morning lows as inflation watchers reacted to the remarks of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman, Federal Reserve, that interest rates will not be substantially reduced until inflation also eases. Nov, 158.60c; Dec, 159.90; 160.20c; Jan, 161.10c; March, 166.15c; May, 168.50c; July, 170.85c; Sept, 173.15c; Dec, 176.65c; Jan, 177.92c; March, 180.22c; May, 182.52c; July, 184.82c; Sept, 187.12c.

GOLD futures were NY COMEX.—Nov, $384.00; Dec, $386.60-$387.80; Jan, $392.10; Feb, $396.00-$397.00; April, $407.00; June, $414.50-$415.50; Aug, $424.00; Oct, $432.20; Dec, $440.20; Feb, $447.90; April, $456.30; June, $462.00; Aug, $470.70. CHICAGO IMM.—Dec, $386.50-$387.50; March, $401.20-$401.60; June, $415.20-$415.50; Sept, $427.60 bid; Dec, $439.80 asked; March, $451.80 asked; June, $463.70 asked; Sept, $475.50 asked.

COMEX COPPER prices dropped sharply in the closing minutes to close 0.90 to 1.60 cent lower. Nov, 96.80c; Dec, 96.50-97.40c; Jan, 96.50c; March, 96.30-97.30c; May, 96.40-97.30c; July, 97.20c; Sept, 96.90c; Dec, 97.00c; Jan, 97.10c; March, 97.30c; May, 97.50c; July, 97.70c; Sept, 97.90c.

COTTON futures were: Dec, 68.42-68.50c; March, 70.20-70.25c; May, 71.50-71.65c; July, 72.80c; Oct, 70.70c; Dec, 70.35-70.55c; March, 71.15c.

SUGAR futures in No 11 contract were: Jan, 15.43c; March, 15.63-15.65c; May, 15.57-15.59c; July, 15.46-15.48c; Sept, 15.50c; Oct, 15.45-15.47c; March, 15.60c. Spot 15.76c off 20.

COFFEE futures in "C" contract closed an active session up 1.34 to 1.38 cent in nearbys. Dec, 218.60c; March, 204.20c; May, 197.50c; July, 196.50c; Sept, 194.00c; Dec, 189.00c; March 184.50c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Oil futures gained 0.13 to 0.15 cent a lb. Meal lost as much as $1.40 a ton but held gains up to $1.00. SOYABEANS. Nov, 663¾c; Jan, 683½-83¾c; March, 706-07c; May, 726½-27c; July, 742c; Aug, 748½-49c; Sept, 752c; Nov, 760-60½c. SOYABEAN OIL. Dec, 26.00-75c; Jan, 26.40-45c; March, 26.15c; May, 26.15c; July, 26.25-20c; Aug, 26.20c; Sept, 26.20-30c; Oct, 26.20c; Dec, 26.40c; Jan, 26.30-35. SOYABEAN MEAL. Dec, 189.30-9.10; Jan, 191.00-0.50; March, 193.80-4.00; May, 196.30-6.20; July, 200.00; Aug, 202.00; Sept, 204.00; Oct, 205.50-6.00; Dec, 207.90-8.00. CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT. Dec, 439¾-40c; March, 459¾-60c; May, 464-64¾c; July, 453-55c; Sept, 465c; Dec, 478¾c. CORN. Dec, 269¾-68¾c; March, 285-85¾c; May, 296¾-97c; July, 301¾-02¾c; Sept, 306-06c; Dec, 309¾c. OATS. Dec, 148¾c; March, 162¾-¼c; May, 170¼c; July, 174¾c; Sept, 177¾c.

	Nov 13	Nov 12
Allied Chem	46½	45¾
Allied Stores	23¾	23⅞
Allis Chalmers	35	35
Alcoa	51	52¾
Amax Inc	37⅞	38⅜
Amerada Hess	40	39⅝
Am Airlines	8⅝	9⅛
Am Brands	61¾	61⅞
Am Broadcast	39½	39⅝
Am Can	35	35
Am Cyanamid	29⅞	30
Am Elec Power	18	18¼
Am Home	27⅞	27¾
Am Motors	7¼	7⅞
Am Nat Res	43⅝	42
Am Standard	51¼	51¼
Am Telephone	53⅝	53⅞
AMF Inc	14⅞	15¼
Armco Steel	24⅝	24¾
Asarco	24⅞	25
Ashland Oil	39	39½
Atlantic Richfield	77	77⅞
Avco	24½	25⅝
Avon Products	41½	41¼
Bankers Tst NY	39⅞	39¾
Bank of America	25¾	25½
Bank of NY	36¾	37
Beatrice Foods	20¼	20⅜
Bell & Howell	18⅛	18⅛
Bendix	40¼	40⅞
Bethlehem Steel	20⅝	21
Boeing	44	45⅜
Boise Cascade	33	33
Borden	25⅜	25⅜
Borg Warner	33¼	33⅝
Bristol Myers	32½	33
BP	31	31
Burlington Ind	15⅞	15¼
Burlington Nthn	52¾	52½
Burroughs	71	70⅞
Campbell Soup	28⅞	28⅞
Canadian Pacific	30¼	30⅜
Caterpillar	51½	51¾
Celanese	40⅝	41⅞
Central Soya	11½	11¼
Chase Manhat	38⅞	37¾
Chem Bank NY	38¾	38
Chesapeake Ohio	25½	25¾
Chrysler	7⅞	7¾
Citicorp	21½	22¾
Cities Service	76¾	78¾
Clark Equip	37⅝	37⅞
Coca Cola	34	34⅞
Colgate	13⅞	14
CBS	45¾	45⅞
Columbia Gas	34¼	33½
Combustion Eng	49⅝	49⅝
Comwlth Edison	20½	20¼
Cons Edison	22⅞	22
Cons Foods	24⅞	24
Cons Power	19⅞	19¾
Continental Grp	28⅞	28½
Control Data	46⅝	46⅞
Corning Glass	56	57⅝
CPC Intnl	54¼	54¼
Crane	32	31¼
Crocker Int	27⅝	27¾
Crown Zeller	37⅞	37⅞
Dart Ind	42⅜	42⅜
Deere	37½	37¼
Delta Air	37⅜	37⅜
Detroit Edison	13⅝	12⅝
Disney	36¾	37⅜
Dow Chemical	30¼	30⅞
Dresser Ind	52¾	51½
Duke Power	17¼	17¼
Du Pont	40	40¼
Eastern Air	6⅛	6½
Eastman Kodak	49¼	49⅝
Eaton Corp	26⅛	26⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	19⅝	20⅛
Equitable Life	15	14⅝
Esmark	27⅞	28⅛
Evans P. D.	21¼	21⅜
Exxon Corp	57¼	58¼
Fed Dept Stores	26⅞	26¼
Firestone	8⅝	8⅝
Fst Chicago	15⅛	15⅛
Fst Nat Boston	28⅜	28⅞
Fst Penn Corp	10⅞	10½
Ford	36¾	36½
GAF Corp	9⅛	9½
Gamble Skogmo	23¾	23⅞
Gen Dynamics	46⅝	48
Gen Electric	47	47⅜
Gen Foods	33¼	34
Gen Mills	24⅛	24¼
Gen Motors	54⅝	55¼
Gen Pub Util NY	7⅝	7½
Gen Tel Elec	27	26⅞
Gen Tire	20	20
Genesco	3½	3¼
Georgia Pacific	24½	25
Getty Oil	68⅝	67⅞
Gillette	25	25⅛
Goodrich	18⅝	18⅝
Goodyear	12⅝	13
Gould Inc	22¾	22¾
Grace	35⅛	35⅞
Gt Atlc & Pacific	7⅞	7⅞
Greyhound	14	14
Grumman Corp	17⅝	18⅜
Gulf Oil	33⅝	34⅛
Gulf & West	15	15⅛
Heinz H. J.	36½	36⅞
Hercules	18⅝	19
Honeywell	74	73½
IC Inds	25	24½
Ingersoll	50⅛	50⅝
Inland Steel	29⅝	30
IBM	62⅜	62¾
Int Harvester	37½	38⅜
INCO	18⅜	18⅞
Int Paper	36⅞	37⅞
Int Tel Tel	25⅛	25½
Jewel Co	23⅛	23⅞
Jim Walter	28⅞	29
Johns-Manville	23½	23¾
Johnson & John	69¼	69⅞
Kaiser Alumin	19⅛	19⅛
Kennecott	24⅛	25⅛
Kerr McGee	58¼	57½
Kimberly Clark	40⅜	41
Kraftco Corp	44⅞	44⅞
K Mart	23⅛•	23⅞
Kroger	18¼	18⅛
Ligget Group	38⅞	37
L.T.V. Corp	7⅞	7⅞
Litton	32⅞	33⅞
Lockheed	24⅝	24⅞
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15¼
Manuf Hanover	37¼	36½
Mapco	30	30½
Marathon Oil	46¼	45¾
Marine Midland	17⅞	17⅞
Martin Marietta	36⅞	36⅞
McDonnell	28⅝	27⅞
Mead	24⅞	24⅞
Memorex	22⅝	23
Merck	67⅞	68½
Minnesota Mng	49¾	49⅞
Mobil Oil	49⅝	50⅛
Monsanto	58⅛	58⅝
Morgan J. P.	48	46½
Motorola	49⅞	49⅝
NCR Corp	58⅝	60⅛
NL Industries	29⅞	29⅞
Nabisco	20¾	21¼
Nat Distillers	25½	25¾
Nat Steel	29⅞	29⅜
Norfolk West	23⅜	23⅜
NW Bancorp	25⅝	25⅜
Norton Simon	14⅝	15
Occidental Pet	25⅜	25⅛
Ogden	31⅞	32¼
Olin Corp	17⅛	17⅛
Owens-Illinois	19	18⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	22½	22½
Pan Am	6	6
Penney J. C.	25	25
Pennzoil	48¾	48⅞
Pepsico	25¼	25½
Pfizer	37⅞	38½
Phelps Dodge	23⅞	23⅞
Philip Morris	33¼	34¼
Phillips Petrol	45¼	45⅜
Polaroid	24⅛	25⅛
PPG Ind	28⅝	30
Proctor Gamble	73⅞	73¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	19⅛	19⅝
Pullman	37⅞	36¾
Rapid American	17⅞	17⅞
Raytheon	54⅜	54⅜
RCA Corp	21⅞	21⅜
Republic Steel	25¾	25¾
Reynolds Ind	63⅝	63⅝
Reynolds Metal	30⅞	31
Rockwell Int	43⅞	43½
Royal Dutch	73⅛	73⅜
Safeways	38⅞	38½
St Regis Paper	27⅞	27½
Santa Fe Ind	51⅛	50
SCM	24⅛	24¼
Schlumberger	90⅝	91⅛
Scott Paper	17¼	17⅛
Seaboard Coast	28⅛	28⅞
Seagram	36⅞	35⅞
Sears Roebuck	15⅞	15⅝
Shell Oil	48	48⅞
Shell Trans	27½	27½
Signal Co	34⅞	33⅞
Singer	8¼	8⅞
Sony	7	7⅛
Sth Cal Edison	24⅜	24½
Southern Pacific	31⅛	31¼
Southern Rly	54⅜	54
Sperry Rand	44½	45¼
Std Brands	21⅝	22
Std Oil Califnia	57⅞	57⅞
Std Oil Indiana	80¼	80⅝
Std Oil Ohio	81	80⅜
Sterling Drug	17⅛	17⅜
Stevens J. P.	13⅝	13⅞
Sunbeam Corp	17⅝	17⅞
Sun Comp	63⅛	63½
Teledyne	125½	127½
Tenneco	37⅞	38
Texaco	29⅛	29⅜
Texas East Corp	59⅞	59
Texas Inst	89⅝	90¼
Texas Utilities	18	18
Textron	29⅞	29⅞
TWA	18	18½
Travelers Corp	36½	36⅞
TRW Inc	35¼	35½
UAL Inc	20⅝	21
Union Carbide	39¼	40½
Union Oil Calif	44⅞	45
Un Pacific Corp	69	68¼
Uniroyal	4	4
United Brands	10¼	10¼
US Industries	10¼	9
US Steel	18¼	18¼
Utd Technol	37⅝	37¼
Wachovia	18⅛	18⅛
Warner Lambert	18⅝	19
Wells Fargo	27⅝	27¼
West'n Bancorp	29	28⅝
Westnghse Elec	17¼	18¼
Weyerhauser	30	29
Whirlpool	18¼	18¼
White Motor	5	5⅛
Woolworth	25⅛	26⅛
Xerox Corp	58⅞	58⅛
Zenith	9⅛	9½

Canadian Prices

	Nov 13	Nov 12
Abitibi	17¼	17¼
Alcan Alumin	43½	45¼
Algoma Steel	25¾	28⅛
Bell Telephone	20	22¼
Cominco	43¼	42¾
Cons Bathurst	13	13¼
Falconbridge	64½	64½
Gulf Oil	9¼	9⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	15⅞	15¾
Hudson Bay Mng	21½	21⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	81	86¼
Imasco	43	43
Imperial Oil	43¼	43
Int Pipe	16⅛	16¼
Mass-Fergsn	10⅝	10⅝
Royal Trust	13¼	13⅝
Seagram	43½	43
Steel Co	25½	25⅞
Talcorp	11	11
Thomson N 'A'	13¼	13⅛
Walker Hiram	51	51¼
WCT	13¼	13⅛

•Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 411.20. The futures index was 420.96.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 814.08 (823.72); transportation, 236.75 (236.90); utilities, 100.85 (100.41); 65 stocks, 285.51 (287.20).

New York Stock Exchange index, 58.59 (—); industrials, 65.93 (—); transportation, 47.35 (—); utilities, 36.31 (—); financial, 60.27 (—).

Discount market

A small shortage emerged in the discount market yesterday and the Bank of England relieved this by purchasing small quantities of Treasury bills and local authority bills directly from the houses.

Anticipating flat conditions, rates had opened in the 12-12½ per cent area. There was a dip to 10 per cent during the morning, but 12 per cent had been regained by lunchtime. After some gentle undulation in rates between 11 per cent and 13 per cent during the afternoon, closing balances were mostly found in the band of 12 per cent to 13 per cent.

On the whole it was a pretty uneventful session with the National Westminster decision to go for 15½ per cent base rate, rather than the 16 per cent which many observers had reckoned likely, taking a little of the recent tension out of the atmosphere.

Factors against the market were a small Treasury bill take-up and small increase in note circulation.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 14%
(Last changed 12/6/79)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14-15½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight, High 13 Low 10
Week Fixed, 13½-13

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅝	2 months	14⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	15	3 months	14⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15⅞-15¾	3 months	16
3 months	15¹³⁄₁₆-15⅝	4 months	15⅞
4 months	15⅝-15½	6 months	15½
6 months	14⅞-14¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	17-16½	7 months	16-15¾
2 months	16½-16¼	8 months	16-15¾
3 months	16¼-16	9 months	16-15¾
4 months	16¼-15¾	10 months	16-15¾
5 months	16-15¾	11 months	16-15¾
6 months	16-15¾	12 months	15¾-15

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	16-15⅞	6 months	15½-15⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	16-15¾	12 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-14¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½	3 months	15¾
7 days	15	6 months	15½
1 month	15½	1 year	15

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11⅞-11¾ Close 13½

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	15⅝-15½
1 month	15⅞-15¾	9 months	15⁹⁄₁₆-15⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	15⅞-15¾	12 months	15⅛-14⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16⅝ 6 months 16¼

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Foreign exchange report

Sterling was little changed at the end of a fairly erratic day on foreign exchanges yesterday. In terms of the dollar, the pound was finally five points down at 2.1100, while the effective exchange rate index eventually reverted to overnight 68.0, after 68.2 at noon and 68.4 at the opening.

With the overnight speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquet strengthening the conviction that UK interest rates are set to hit new record levels, early demand carried sterling up over a cent against the dollar. But profit-taking, latterly from New York, finally depressed the rate after the occasional attempted rally.

Nat West's base rate rise from 14 per cent to 15½ per cent was fully discounted as is a 16 per cent MLR this week, dealers said.

The dollar closed slightly cheaper to most Continental centres after an initial modest advance on the US ban on oil imports from Iran.

German marks rose from 1.7975 to 1.7955, Swiss francs firmed from 1.6665 to 1.6610, and French francs gained from 4.2150 to 4.2070. The Japanese yen improved from 247.60 to 246.70 against the dollar.

Sterling: other markets

Ireland	1.0205- 1.0265
Australia	1.9295- 1.9345
Bahrain	0.7875- 0.7975
Finland	8.0375- 8.0475
Greece	78.60 -79.40
Hongkong	10.55 -10.56
Iran	150-160
Kuwait	0.5800- 0.6000
Malaysia	4.6350- 4.6620
Mexico	47.40 -48.90
New Zealand	2.1800- 2.1960
Saudi Arabia	7.1195- 7.1395
Singapore	4.6235- 4.6435
South Africa	1.7410- 1.7510

Dollar spot rates

Canada†	118.48 -118.51
Ireland*	2.0640- 2.0690
Netherlands	1.9940- 1.9950
Belgium	29.05 - 29.07
Denmark	5.3000- 5.3015
West Germany	1.7935- 1.7943
Portugal	50.54 - 50.64
Spain	66.62 - 66.65
Italy	831.95 -832.45
Norway	5.0715- 5.0730
France	4.2050- 4.2075
Sweden	4.2685- 4.2695
Japan	246.45 -246.60
Austria	12.9175- 12.9275
Switzerland	1.6570- 1.6585

† Canada $1 = US$0.8437-0.8440
* Ireland quoted in US currency.

Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 13	Market rates (close) November 13
New York	$2.1010-1160	$2.1095-1105
Montreal	$2.4810-5115	$2.4970-4980
Amsterdam	4.19½-24½fl	4.20½-21½fl
Brussels	61.10-75f	61.30-40f
Copenhagen	11.14-24k	11.18-19k
Frankfurt	3.77½-83½m	3.78¾-79¾m
Lisbon	106.20-107.20e	106.60-90e
Madrid	140.35-141.10p	140.50-60p
Milan	1750-60lr	1755½-56½lr
Oslo	10.66-73k	10.69½-70½k
Paris	8.84-94½f	8.86½-87½f
Stockholm	8.97-9.04k	8.99½-9.00½k
Tokyo	518-25y	519½-20½y
Vienna	27.15-45sch	27.25-30sch
Zurich	3.48-55f	3.49½-50½f

	1 month	3 months
New York	.25-.18c prem	.25-.15c prem
Montreal	.45-.35c prem	.95-.85c prem
Amsterdam	2½-1½c prem	6-5c prem
Brussels	7c prem-3c disc	25-15c prem
Copenhagen	1¾-3¾ore disc	6-8ore disc
Frankfurt	2⅝-1⅝pf prem	7-6pf prem
Lisbon	30-80c disc	55-185c disc
Madrid	55-105c disc	235-335c disc
Milan	4lr prem-1lr disc	3½-5½lr disc
Oslo	4½-2½ore prem	8-6ore prem
Paris	2-1c prem	4-3c prem
Stockholm	3-1ore prem	7½-5½ore prem
Vienna	20-10gro prem	52-42gro prem
Zurich	4½-3½c prem	10½-9½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was unchanged at 68.4%.

EMS: European currency unit rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit
Belgian franc	39.8456	40.220	+0.94	+0.94	±1.53
Danish krone	7.36594	7.33363	−0.44	−0.44	±1.635
German D-mark	2.48557	2.48364	−0.08	−0.08	±1.125
French franc	5.85522	5.82435	−0.53	−0.53	±1.3575
Dutch guilder	2.74748	2.75952	+0.44	+0.44	±1.515
Irish punt	0.669141	0.67193	+0.42	+0.42	±1.665
Italian lira	1159.42	1150.09	−0.80	−0.80	±4.08

† changes are for the ECU, therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits. Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Gold

Gold fixed: am $386.00 an ounce; pm, $387.00; close $387.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $399-402 (£189½-191½).
Sovereigns (new): $99-101 (£47-48).

Euro-$ Deposits

Call calls, 12¾-12¼; seven days, 13¼-14¾; one month, 14¾-14¼; three months, 15¼-15¾; six months, 14¾-14½.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1978/79 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
99	39	Airsprung Group	82	−1	6.7	8.2	*4.9
50	35	Armitage & Rhodes	42	−1	3.8	9.0	*2.7
22	143	Bardon Hill	222	—	13.8	6.2	*6.5
01	50	Deborah Ord	95	−1	5.0	5.3	10.4
93	93	Deborah New Ord Fully Paid Rights	93	—	—	—	—
50	140	Deborah 17½% CULS	350	—	17.5	5.0	—
47	100	Frederick Parker	103	−1	12.8	12.4	*8.0
58	112	George Blair	112	−1	16.5	14.7	*—
61	45	Jackson Group	59xd	−2	5.2	8.8	*3.5
53	97	James Burrough	119	−2	7.2	6.1	10.4
42	250	Robert Jenkins	250	−10	31.3	12.5	*4.9
32	150	Torday Limited	232	—	14.3	6.2	*6.1
34	14	Twinlock Ord	23	−½	0.8	3.7	*4.4
82	69	Twinlock 12% ULS	74	—	12.0	16.2	—
54	23	Unilock Holdings	54	—	2.6	4.8	11.5
84	42	Walter Alexander	81	—	4.4	5.4	5.4
90	136	W. S. Yeates	185	—	11.5	6.2	7.2
88	187	W. S. Yeates New	188	—	—	—	—

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

BANK BASE RATE CHANGES

Owing to the exceptional demand for space that has been booked so far in advance of our re-launch, we are unable to accommodate any notices which we appreciate come at very short notice. From November 19 we shall be able to accept these notices in the normal way.

Briefly

Engineering troubles hit Wm Boulton

A rather bearish annual statement is forthcoming from Mr D. Fahey, the chairman of the William Boulton Group, the process plant and engineering concern. He warns shareholders that the recent industrial disruption in the UK engineering industry has had an impact on production, sales, profitability and cash-flow and will affect results for the first half of the year. The level of sales in the remainder of the year will largely depend on the time it takes to recover from this disruption, both in Boulton's own plants and those of its suppliers.

Hunterston row over

A Norwegian vessel (above) carrying 119,000 tons of ore from Brazil, was nudged gently into the Hunterston ore terminal yesterday (Ronald Faux writes). It marked the end of a dispute between dockers and steelworkers over who should man the terminal. The argument cost BSC about £800,000 a month and had pushed overall losses at Ravenscraig to £1m a week. The threat to close down the Ravenscraig works has now been withdrawn.

Findus 20m plan

Findus, the foods subsidiary of Nestle, has chosen Long Benton at Newcastle upon Tyne for a proposed £20m frozen foods factory which could ultimately provide about 1,000 jobs. Only after a project team reports early next year will a final decision to go ahead be made.

L & M INVESTMENT

Kuwait Investment Office has acquired a further 50,000 ordinary shares in London and Montrose Investment Trust and now holds 551,000 shares.

Options

Traded options somehow missed out on yesterday's technical rally with dealers reporting quiet trading conditions. The total amount of contracts amounted to 557 compared with 414 on Monday.

BOC International once again failed to attract attention and some observers believe this may well prove to be the end of the group as far as traded options are concerned once the May series ends.

In Traditional options conditions were slightly better

Dispute hits LCP but results up by 13pc

By Rosemary Unsworth

In common with other suppliers of components to the British motor industry, West Midlands-based L.C.P. Holdings was hit sharply in the first six months by the engineering dispute.

The effect of the summer strike as to slow down overall profit growth through the group's engineering division: There was a 13 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £3.2m, while turnover rose 20 per cent to £10.7m, in the six months to September 30, 1979.

The engineering division problems, which emerged during the final quarter last year in the metal pressing operation, were carried over in the first half to the reclining mechanism and seat-frame division which made a loss for the first time.

Although L.C.P. shut down its trim operations side following the closure of BL's sports car plant at Speke, Mr David Rhead, chairman, said that he was now "urgently reviewing the trading prospects" facing the company in the engineering division.

MF

He added that the high level of interest rates and the uncertain economic climate were the two main factors adversely affecting the group's performance, as he had warned earlier this year.

"However, LCP has a strong base to withstand the present recessionary and financial pressures and the board anticipates a satisfactory outcome for the current year." Pre-tax profits amounted to 5.3m in £1979.

Although the vehicle distribution division once again attained record profits, the downturn in new vehicle registrations in the second quarter put pressure on operating margins, Mr Rhead pointed out. In the first half, 75 per cent of the division's profit came from its Ford dealerships, with the remainder from BL and Rolls-Royce.

Demand for new industrial buildings on the company's increasingly important trading estates continued at a high level. Two recently acquired developments at Wednesbury and Kidderminster are already confirming the board's market expectations. The group is planning to spend more than £7m this year in trading estate investment and it anticipates "a material increase in rental income in the next 12 months".

Mr Rhead added that the trading estate investments should help reverse the effects of high interest rates and a short-term decrease in net earnings a share because of the acceleration of the property programme. The interim dividend has been increased from 2.35p to 2.57p gross.

Over £1m as Arenson gives 100 pc scrip

By Alison Mitchell

Office and domestic furniture maker, A. Arenson (Holdings) broke the million-pound barrier for the first time, in the year to July 31, 1979, when pre-tax profits rose from £886,000 to £1.4m.

Turnover did not show such a dramatic increase at £15.6m against £13.2m. However, group chairman, Mr Archie Arenson, reports that this rise incorporates a 12 per cent upturn in volume.

Margins improved by a third to 8.9 per cent, helped by increased efficiency and a slight reduction in the work-force, and the chairman is confident that these will continue to expand in the current year.

For shareholders, there is a final dividend of 3.7p, giving 5p for the year, an increase of just over 50 per cent on the previous period. There is also a one-for-one scrip issue.

Exports of office furniture to America, Europe and the Middle East did not do quite as well as expected, with sales increasing from £1.47m to £1.7m, but it is thought that this will surge ahead in the current period as the group expands into the export of domestic furniture. On a share price of 126p, up 13p on the figures, the dividend yield amounts to 3.9 per cent and the p/e is 5.8, fully diluted.

New-look Bellway shows its paces

Newcastle-based building group Bellway, in its first results since hiving off the property side, has boosted pre-tax profits from an estimated previous £3.1m to £3.7m in the 12 months to August 31, 1979. Turnover rose £200,000 to £27m.

However the group's reserves have had a near £700,000 boost following an Inland Revenue ruling that previous losses in France are tax deductable.

The current squeeze on mortgages has not yet had any affect on the sales of houses which, the group report, is still buoyant.

Bellway currently has a land bank, with planning permission, for three year's work but the group is trying to increase this.

Australian gold

In a move reminiscent of the old days of mining finance, capital is being raised in London for an Australian gold mine. Evidently encouraged by the gold price, stockbrokers Laing, Cruikshank, in conjunction with North of Sydney, have placed 5m shares to reopen North Kalgurli Mines.

Mining at North Kalgurli stopped in 1971 because of the low gold price. The directors always intended that the mine would be re-started if the price made it economic. In the meantime the mine was kept on care and maintainance.

The 30 cents nominal shares were placed in London and Sydney at 50 cents each. This was 88 per cent of the prevailing market price. North Kalgurli's market capitalization is now about Aus$24m (£13m).

Mining will start at 200,000 tons of ore a year, building up to 300,000 tons. The profitability of the mine at an average gold price of $400 an ounce is put at 25 cents a share, a prospective price earnings ratio of two. But much will also depend on costs, which have an uncomfortable habit of rising with the gold price.

S Roodeport mine hit by flooding

South Roodepoort, the troubled main reef Transvaal gold mine, is still struggling to overcome extensive flooding and high costs. Mr E. Ellerine, the company's chairman, has given a warning in his annual report that heavy capital expenditure will continue to affect mine profits.

An extensive programme was started in January, enabling full operations to begin down to the number 5 level by the end of April. A new ore-pass system should allow production to be increased above the 272,460 tons milled last year.

The average gold price received in 1979 was $227 an ounce, compared with $171 in 1978. Gold extracted rose from 4.85m ounces to 7.61m. A waste recovery programme should also help output in the current year, Mr Ellerine expects. But he points to the danger from rising running costs.

German Shell looks to profit boost

Deutsche Shell AG expects its consolidated net profit for 1979 to rise by about 66 per cent to Dm350m (about £88m) from Dm210m in 1978, according to a spokesman for the West German unit of the Dutch-British Royal Dutch-Shell Group.

He said that net earnings from Deutsche Shell's sales of oil products would be a major contributor to the higher consolidated net profit but stressed that profits from oil products alone, though markedly improved from last year, were contracting.

In the third quarter, Deutsche Shell's consolidated net profit was Dm88.5m, up from Dm29.3m in the year-earlier quarter.

Net profit from sales of oil products alone amounted to Dm25m in the third quarter, up from a Dm36m loss a year ago.

International

HONEYWELL-BULL AHEAD

CII-Honeywell-Bull, the French-United States computer group, says its consolidated revenue, net of taxes, rose by 12.9 per cent to 3.24 bn francs from 2.87 bn in the similar 1978 period. Revenue from rentals and services included in the figure amounted to 1.806 bn francs, an increase of 14.2 per cent.

HYDRO-QUEBEC

Hydro-Quebec of Montreal has confirmed that it is renegotiating terms of a $1.25 bn Eurocredit signed in January, 1978, to take advantage of improved market conditions.

SHELL BID FOR BELLAMBI

Joint bid by Shell Company of Australia and McIlwraith McEacharn for the Bellambi Coal Company will have to be presented to the Foreign Investment Review Board, Trade and Resources minister says. He said the government would then consider the board's recommendations.

SULZER SEES NO CHANGE

Sulzer Brothers of Switzerland says it does not expect the 1979 fiscal year results to show any improvement from last year, in spite of a definite increase in demand in various product groups. Company told shareholders that orders on hand at end of September totalled 2.5 bn Swiss francs, up from 2.3 bn in the similar year ago period, but turnover so far was lower.

GERMAN FORD HOPES

Ford Motor Company subsidiary, Ford-Werke AG, says it expects record exports this year, with sales abroad in the first nine months at 404,484 cars, an increase of 9.9 per cent on the same year-ago period.

Business appointments

New chairman named at Staveley Industries

Dr A. Frankel, managing director is to become chairman of Staveley Industries on the retirement of Sir Harry Moore. Mr B. H. Kent will become managing director.

Mr P. Pitchford has been appointed commercial director of Burmah-Castrol Worldwide.

Mr R. C. Phillips has been made a director of the Guinness Peat Group.

Mr R. S. Burleigh and Mr C. H. Hosking have been appointed directors of John Howard and Company International.

Mr George Hinchliffe has been made director and general manager, military products; Mr J. W. Reffen director and general manager, supplies and services; and Mr Colin W. Thurston director and general manager, commercial and industrial products, of GEC Computers.

Mr Frank Thomlinson has joined the board of Tate and Lyle.

Mr P. C. L. Guy has been made production director of IMI Rod and Wire.

Mr Gordon Dean has been appointed managing director of Anglo-American Asphalt.

Mr David Bangham has been made managing director of Micor.

Mr M. J. Cattermole has been made financial director of Turnbull Gibson Travel.

Mr M. J. Gent has become a director of Phoenix Assurance. Mr Gent is chairman and joint managing director of the Guthrie Corporation.

Mr David J. Asimus has been elected chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, succeeding the late Mr A. C. B. Maiden.

Mr G. A. Whittaker, a director of Guinness Peat Group, has been appointed chairman of its subsidiary company Lewis & Peat Chemicals in succession to Mr J. B. Aldersley who has retired. Mr Aldersley will continue to act as consultant to Lewis & Peat Chemicals.

Mr Alan Lord will become managing director of Dunlop Holdings on January 1, 1980. He is currently managing director of Dunlop International, a non-executive director of Allied Breweries and is chairman of the CBI taxation committee.

Mr John T. Connor becomes a director of Schroders from January 1, 1980. He is also appointed chairman of the board of Schroders Inc, New York, and a director of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co, New York.

Mr Andrew Duggan has joined the board of Clarkson Bardrick & Co.

Mr Paul R. Marchant and Mr P. Andrew Rawlings have been appointed to the board of H. Clarkson International Reinsurances.

Mr John Matthews is now divisional finance director of Garton Sons and Co.

Mr R. Downham has become regional director of IDC Construction.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Bristol Wtr 6% Pf 1984	[illegible]
BP New (363p)	161-7
Cambridge Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1981	[illegible]
Fogarty L. Defd	[illegible]
Foregmuster 10% Cum Pf	[illegible]
London Tst 13% US 2000-04	[illegible]
Mistflow A. J. 13% Db 2000-03	[illegible]
Stuartite Fnc 11% Cum Pf	[illegible]
Sterbill 10% Cum Pf (10p)	[illegible]
Wintrust 10% Cum Pf	[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renunc	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £25 paid.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

The Board announces estimated and unaudited profits for 9 months to 30th September, 1979, of £60.9m (1978, £62.5m) after providing for taxation.

	9 Months to 30th Sept. 1979 Estimate £m	9 Months to 30th Sept. 1978 Estimate £m	Year 1978 Actual £m
PREMIUM INCOME	891.2	850.4	1,100.7
Investment income	114.0	105.2	143.3
Loan interest	(9.6)	(14.5)	(19.0)
	104.4	90.7	124.3
Life profits	11.5	10.8	15.0
Underwriting result (table below)	(17.6)	(.4)	2.9
Associated companies' earnings	.6	—	—
	98.9	101.1	142.2
Taxation and minorities	(38.0)	(38.6)	(54.4)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	60.9	62.5	87.8
EARNINGS PER SHARE	14.81p	15.20p	21.37p
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	£720m	£646m	£647m

UNDERWRITING RESULT	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom	2.0	3.0	3.8
United States	(8.7)	1.4	7.7
Australia	(1.7)	(.7)	(1.7)
Canada	.8	.3	.1
Netherlands	(7.0)	(8.0)	(11.4)
Remainder	(3.0)	3.6	4.4
	(17.6)	(.4)	2.9

World-wide premium income in sterling terms has increased by 5%. After allowing for changes in rates of exchange and the effect of the sale of a majority of our shares in the South African and Irish companies, which are now associated companies, the growth in premium income was approximately 13%.

In the United Kingdom, there has been strong growth in most classes of business and underwriting remained profitable in spite of a further substantial increase in fire wastage.

In the United States premium income for 9 months showed an increase of over 14%. Underwriting experience improved in the third quarter, particularly in workers' compensation and motor and the statutory operating ratio for the quarter was 99.6%, including losses from hurricanes David and Frederick amounting to $7.8m, which in the result reported above have been charged to the extreme weather provision. The statutory operating ratio at 9 months was 103.0% (1978 99.4%). The claims ratio to earned premiums was 70.7% (1978 68.3%) and the expense ratio to written premiums 32.3% (1978 31.1%).

Discussions are still in progress with the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia with regard to the proposed integration of our joint general business interests in Australia and New Zealand and of the sale to them of our life interests in these countries. The trading situation in Australia continues to be unsatisfactory due to severe competition.

In Canada underwriting experience, during the third quarter, has deteriorated in the difficult market conditions which exist there.

In the Netherlands we continued to show some small improvement over last year, but further adverse experience in other parts of Europe produced an underwriting loss for Remainder.

Investment income, net of loan interest, showed an increase of 15%, but after allowing for changes in rates of exchange the underlying increase was over 21%.

The results of the Company's operations have, as usual, been converted at rates of exchange prevailing at the close of the periods reported. These were as follows:—

	30th Sept. 1979	30th Sept. 1978	Year 1978
United States	2.19	1.97	2.04
Australia	1.94	1.70	1.77
Canada	2.55	2.34	2.42
Netherlands	4.24	4.13	4.03

Insure with Commercial Union Assurance
CU Assurance

مكذا من الاصل

LET THE GIN BE HIGH & DRY!
Really Dry Gin

Stock Exchange Prices

Technical rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 5. Dealings End, Nov 16. § Contango Day, Nov 19. Settlement Day, Nov 26

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1978/79 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
103¾	88¾	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	98¾	..	9.173	13.332
102¼	93¾	Treas 9¾% 1980	97½	..	9.744	14.938
97	92½	Treas 9½% 1977-80	94¾	+¼	3.895	13.221
97½	92¾	Fund 9½% 1978-80	95¾	+¼	5.811	14.109
110¾	93¾	Exch 13% 1980	99¾	+1¼	13.254	14.845
106¾	94¾	Treas 11¾% 1981	98¾	+¼	11.940	14.969
93½	88¾	Treas 9¼% 1979-81	91¼	+¼	3.840	11.374
101¾	91¾	Treas 9¾% 1981	94½	+¼	10.317	14.247
97½	88¾	Exch 9¾% 1981	92¾	+¼	8.933	13.811
108¾	91	Exch 9½% 1981	93¾	+¼	10.167	14.007
91¼	84¼	Exch 9% 1981	87¼	+¼	3.439	11.135
111	96¾	Exch 12¾% 1981	97	+1¼	12.141	14.519
99½	87¾	Treas 9¾% 1980-82	95¾	+¼	9.516	14.377
90¼	82	Treas 9% 1982	84½	+¼	3.366	11.154
115½	98¾	Treas 14% 1982	99	+¼	14.141	14.500
96¾	88¼	Treas 9¾% 1982	87	+¼	9.462	14.315
100¾	89¾	Exch 9½% 1982	88	+¼	10.308	14.906
96¾	84¾	Exch 9% 1983	87	+¼	10.838	13.977
86¾	78	Exch 9% 1983	78¼	+¼	3.840	11.162
114¾	92¾	Treas. 12% 1983	92¾	+¾	12.945	14.843
100¾	84¼	Treas 9¾% 1983	86¼	+¼	10.739	14.203
98½	85¾	Exch 10% 1983	88¾	+¼	11.549	14.469
88¾	75¼	Fund 5½% 1982-84	78¼	..	7.944	12.364
87½	75½	Exch 11½% 1984	85¾	+¼	13.616	14.800
77¼	71¾	Exch 3% 1984	72	●..	4.167	10.911
101¼	90½	Treas 12% 1984	90¾	+¼	13.252	14.763
110	90	Exch 12¾% 1985	90¾	+¼	13.497	14.588
96¾	80	Treas 8% 1984-86	85¼	+½	10.347	12.524
113¾	97½	Exch 13½% 1987	98¾	+¼	14.103	14.622
87½	73½	Fund 6¾% 1985-87	74¼	+½	8.778	11.841
89¾	73½	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	75¾	+½	10.182	12.411
70¾	58¼	Trust 3% 1978-88	58¾	+½	5.215	10.648
82¾	64½	Treas 11½% 1989	85¾	+½	13.614	14.612
75¾	61¼	Treas 8% 1985-89	65½	+¼	8.057	11.503
113¾	93¾	Treas 13¾ 1990	98½	+1½	14.126	14.305
89¾	71¾	Treas 9½% 1987-90	77	+¼	11.350	13.095
109½	86¾	Treas 11½% 1991	89	+1¼	13.829	14.511
88¾	69¾	Exch 11¾ 1991	81½	+¼	13.894	14.398
75½	59¾	Fund 5½% 1987-91	62¾	+¼	9.257	11.416
111¾	91	Treas 12¾% 1992	94¼	+1	14.154	14.491
96¾	75½	Treas 10% 1992	78¾	+¼	13.088	14.070
112	86¾	Exch 12¾% 1992	99	+1	14.045	14.454
119¾	94¾	Treas 13½% 1993	97¾	+1	14.128	14.432
72¾	54¾	Fund 4% 1992	59	+¼	10.249	12.421
120¾	94	Treas 13¾% 1993	95	+¼	14.420	14.548
122½	98¾	Treas 14½% 1994	102¾	+1	14.538	14.517
114¾	91¾	Exch 12½% 1994	91¼	+1	14.153	14.493
89¾	70¾	Treas 9% 1994	74¾	+¼	12.536	13.407
112¾	89¾	Treas 12% 1995	91¼	+¼	13.797	14.101
51½	42	Gas 3% 1990-95	45¾	+¼	6.357	9.936
99¾	78¾	Exch 10¼% 1995	79¾	+¼	13.498	14.099
114¾	89¾	Treas 12¾% 1995	90½	+1¼	14.086	14.274
90¾	68¾	Treas 9% 1992-96	72¾	+¼	12.734	13.490
117½	92¾	Treas 13½% 1996	104½	+1¼	14.662	14.681
117¾	92	Exch 13½% 1996	93¾	●+1¾	14.141	14.257
50½	41¾	Rdmptn 3½ 1986-96	44¾	+¼	6.316	9.879
119½	92¾	Treas 13¾% 1997	97¾	+1¼	14.254	14.345
88¾	73¾	Exch 10½% 1997	78¾	+¼	13.415	14.038
89¾	66	Treas 8¾% 1997	70¾	+¼	12.804	13.471
72¾	56	Treas 6½% 1995-98	57¾	+¼	11.357	12.922
135¾	105¾	Treas 15½% 1998	106¾	+1¼	14.592	14.530
109¾	86¾	Exch 13% 1998	85¼	●+1¼	13.975	14.156
90½	71¾	Treas 9½% 1999	75¾	+¼	13.062	13.511
106¾	87¾	Exch 13¾% 1999	88¾	+¼	14.085	14.243
97¾	78¾	Treas 10% 1999	79¾	●+1	13.733	13.981
103¾	84½	Exch 12% 1999-02	85¼	+1¼	14.033	14.147
118	99	Treas 13¾% 2000-03	100¾	+1¼	14.257	14.269
97¾	83¾	Treas 11½% 2001-04	84¾	+1¼	13.920	14.034
42¾	35¾	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36¾	+¼	10.001	11.469
111¾	89¾	Treas 12½% 2003-05	90¾	●+1¼	13.931	13.996
80½	61¾	Treas 9% 2003-06	62¾	+¼	12.820	13.183
97¾	86	Treas 11¾% 2003-07	87¾	+1¼	13.906	13.971
53¾	41¾	Treas 5½% 2008-12	45	+¼	12.485	12.767
76¾	57¾	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	61¾	+¼	13.146	13.226
103¾	85¾	Exch 12% 2013-17	86¾	+¼	13.671	13.689
37¾	28¾	Consols 4%	29¾	+¼	13.760	..
37¾	27¾	War Ln 3½%	28¾	+¼	12.376	..
39¾	33¾	Conv 3½%	34¾	+¼	10.212	..
23½	22¾	Treas 3%	22¾	+¼	13.208	..
24¾	19½	Consols 2½%	21¾	+¼	11.991	..
24	18¾	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	19	+¼	13.373	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1978/79 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
88½	81	Aust 5½% 81-83	83	−½	6.681	14.543
83¾	76¾	Aust 6¾% 81-83	76¾	●−¼	7.750	13.365
95	87¾	Aust 7% 79-81	89	..	7.994	15.129
89	71¾	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	77¾	..	7.634	14.859
430	340	German 4½% 1930	400	..	..	..
54	49	Hungary 4% 1910	54	..	..	..
98¾	78½	Ireland 7½% 81-83	83¾	..	..	..
410	230	Japan Ass 4% 1910	230	..	..	..
87½	62	Japan 6% 83-88	62	..	..	..
83¾	76	Kenya 5% 78-82	82½	..	6.184	15.091
89	82	Malaya 7¾% 78-82	85¼	..	8.981	13.948
98¾	93	N Zealand 6% 77-81	95¾	..	6.188	14.260
74	61¾	N Z 7¾% 86-93	63	..	12.027	14.045
87¾	74½	N Z 7½% 83-86	76½	−¼	10.228	13.780
92½	86¾	N Rhd 6½% 78-81	92½	..	6.631	15.120
92½	88¾	Nyasa 6% 78-81	92½	..	6.631	15.120
160	145	Peru 6% Ass	145	..	..	..
95½	89	S Africa 5½% 79-81	90¾	..	..	..
107	43	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	107	..	..	..
100	33	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	100	..	..	..
110	75	S Rhd 6% 78-81	105	+2	..	..
31	28	Spanish 4%	28	..	..	..
83¾	73¾	Tang 5¾% 78-82	83¾	..	6.795	15.229
97	81	Uruguay 3½%	90	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1978/79 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross pence	Div %	Yld %	P/E
25¾	21¼	L C C 3% 1920	21¼	●..	24 231			
88¾	74	L C C 5½% 80-83	77¾	..	6.483	14.199		
93	84½	L C C 5½% 77-81	85¾	..	6.498	15.861		
85¾	73	L C C 5½% 82-84	73	..	7.520	13.589		
75	61¾	L C C 6½% 87-91	64¾	+¼	9.217	14.101		
77¾	63	L C C 6¾% 88-90	64	..	10.882	13.846		
75¾	59	G L C 6¾% 90-92	59¾	+¼	11.670	14.255		
90	86¾	G L C 9½% 80-82	86¾	..	10.936	15.842		
107¾	91¾	G L C 12½% 1982	94¾	●+¼	13.196	15.302		
111½	93¾	G L C 12½% 1983	97¾	+¼	13.533	15.447		
98	79	C of L 8% 1980-82	81¾	..	7.943	15.800		
93½	74¾	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	75¾	+¼	10.149	15.029		
77¾	61¾	Ag Mt 7½% 91-93	62¾	+¼	12.638	14.266		
73½	59	Ag Mt 6¾% 85-90	59	−1¼	11.380	14.634		
97½	87½	Belfast 6½% 77-80	91½	..	7.103	18.906		
96¾	84¾	Croydon 6½% 78-81	85¾	+¼	7.859	16.168		
94	85¾	Glasgow 5¾% 80-82	86	..	10.746	15.838		
210	94¾	Liverpl 12½% 1981	97	+¼	13.901	15.338		
31	28½	Met Water B 3¾-03	26¾	+¼	13.626	13.679		
98¾	87½	N I 6½% 78-80	99¾	..	6.612	24.160		
84½	73	N I 7½ 82-84	78¾	●..	9.292	15.196		
88	78½	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	78¾	..	8.231	15.522		
85	62	Swark 6¾% 83-86	65½	+¼	9.829	14.252		
97	91	Surrey 6½% 78-80	96¾	..	6.157	16.683		

FOREIGN STOCKS

1978/79 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross pence	Div %	Yld %	P/E
87	39½	Bayer £53	52	−½	193	4.6	14.1	
59½	12¾	Commerzbank 16½	44	+¼	43.3	0.9	52.7	
38	19¾	Cp Fn Paris 12¾	20	..	148	6.1	8.0	
62	31½	EBES 133	..	..	301	9.1	..	
21¼	14¾	Ericsson 21¼	..	..	61.0	5.2	15.9	
29	6	Finsider 5	..	..	..	..	..	
11¾	4½	Granger 12¾	..	..	..	..	..	
340	307	Hoechst 330	−5	22.5	6.9	11.0		
29	8	Montecatini E 10½	..	..	..	..	..	
63	37	Robeco £.5 302	+2	26.7	4.9	22.9		
320	306	Rolinco Soev £1.9 327	+4	..	..	41.0		
103	20	Sola Viscosa 42	..	..	..	..		
98¾	47	Volkswagen 147	+1	..	..	..		

DOLLAR STOCKS

1978/79 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross pence	Div %	Yld %	P/E
12¾	8¾	Brascan 14¾	−¼	55.6	6.6	3.6		
17¾	8¾	BP Canada 14¾	+¼	..	..	..		
31¾	24	Can Pac Ord 41¾	+¼	36.7	4.0	7.3		
14¾	9½	Lt Paso 15½	+¼	41.7	4.4	17.5		
30¾	24¾	Exxon Corp 27¾	+¼	..	..	..		
22¾	16	Fluor 22¾	+¼	44.7	1.9	16.5		
17¾	16¾	Hollinger 17½	+¼	..	..	..		
35¾	22¾	Hud Bay Oil 12¾	●	30.5	0.3	36.5		
26¼	16¾	Husky Oil 12¾	+¼	..	..	..		
15¾	8¾	INCO 19¾	+¼	19.7	1.2	29.7		
50¾	39¾	IU Int 42¾	−¼	42.0	7.1	49.1		
9¾	8¾	Kaiser Alum 9¾	●+¼	51.7	0.1	..		
85¾	63	Massey-Ferg 45	+¼	..	..	..		
15¾	4¾	Norton Simon 5½	+¼	46.2	6.5	6.1		
25¾	19¾	Pan Canadian 23¾	+¼	..	..	..		
21¾	13¾	Stern Roth 15¾	..	..	..	..		
13¾	8½	Trans Can P 13½	..	..	..	..		
24¾	8¾	US Steel 15¾	..	..	..	..		
12¾	8¾	Zapata Corp 33¾	+¼	14.8	1.5	35.5		

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1978/79 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross pence	Div %	Yld %	P/E
293	217	Alexs Discount 219	+2	22.5	10.4	13.4		
298	268¾	Allen H & Ross 303	+5	20.6	10.1	14.0		
138¾	100	Allied Irish 118	..	8.0	7.0	4.8		
19¾	10	Ansbacher H 13¾	..	..	..	..		
192	142	Arb-Lachman 152	..	14.3	9.7	12.7		
226½	144	ANZ Grp 192	..	10.4b	3.4	7.7		
82¾	63	Bank America 11¾	+¼	63.9	5.3	7.1		
401	308	Bk of Ireland 319	..	21.7	7.3	8.1		
21	12	Bk Leumi Israel 9	..	0.4	4.7	6.7		
215	120	Bk Leumi UK 120	..	12.2b	10.2	19.0		
333½	142	Bk of NSW 149	−2	9.4b	5.6	6.8		
283	242	Bk of Scotland 251	−3	19.1	7.6	3.5		
24½	17¾	Brazs Trst NY 21½	+¼	13.3	8.3	7.4		
512	200	Barclays Bank 293	..	23.6	8.0	10.7		
250	200	Brown Shipley 237	..	15.2	8.3	9.6		
237	221¾	Cater Ryder 232	−1	22.7	9.7	..		
192¾	169	Chase Jam 177¾	+¼	12.0	6.9	8.6		
14¾	9¾	Citicorp 13¾	+¼	57.2	5.6	5.4		
210	70	Clive Discount 73	−3	7.8	10.6	8.0		
252	128	Com Bk of Aust 137	..	9.2	6.7	4.9		
291	216	Com Bk of Syd 132	..	8.1	6.1	5.3		
24½	13¾	CC De France 18½	..	1.9	7.5	13.2		
8¾	1¾	First Nat Fin 1	+¼	..	..	0.5		
266	137	Gerrard & Nat 208	+2	14.2	6.8	7.2		
62	36	Gibbs A. 43	..	3.3	7.6	20.7		
271	185	Gillett Bros 202	−2	25.1	12.3	26.7		
154	91	Grindlays Hldgs 98	+2	4.5	4.6	2.9		
125	89	Guinness Peat 95	..	5.9	9.4	10.7		
30¾	15	Hambros £10 22½	..	1.56	6.9	..		
369	155	Do Ord 254	−3	15.6	6.1	6.7		
27	17	Hill Samuel 27	−2	7.6	8.7	7.6		
320	118	Hong K & Shang 144	+1	6.3b	4.4	11.0		
80	32	Jessel Toynbee 39	..	6.6	11.2	..		
220	143	Joseph L. 243	..	12.0	6.4	7.1		
70	37	Keyser Ullmann 56	−2	1.9	3.4	11.3		
77	56	King & Shaxson 59	+1	5.7	9.6	7.9		
164	85	Kleinwort Ben 116	..	8.6b	7.4	7.1		
369	243	Lloyds Bank 281	−7	16.8	6.0	3.7		
289	185	Mercury Secs 136	+1	8.6	6.3	5.4		
438	318	Midland 323	..	24.9	7.7	3.6		
66½	45	Minster Assets 45½	..	3.6	12.3	6.2		
200	127	Nat of Aust 142	..	9.6	6.1	6.7		
468	250	Nat Westminster 313	..	19.2	6.1	3.9		
55½	38	Ottoman 143	−1	31.6	6.5	10.7		
85	50	Rea Bros 65	..	2.4	3.6	14.3		
254	144	Royal of Can 164½	+¼	91.3	5.3	9.4		
109	87	Ryl Bk Scot Grp 91	−1	4.4	5.7	3.4		
348	245	Schroders 421	−5	18.9	4.8	7.7		
260	185	Secombe Mar 209	..	22.2	11.1	12.7		
108	83¾	Smith St Aubyn 88	+3	9.4	10.6	..		
530	369	Standard Chart 444	−9	33.7	8.0	5.8		
408	295	Union Discount 315	+15	26.4	8.3	17.0		

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

1978/79 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross pence	Div %	Yld %	P/E
102½	79	Allied 87	+3½	6.3	7.2	7.5		
202	137	Bass Charrington 189	+1	9.1	4.8	9.0		
210	141½	Bell A. 166	●+3	7.8	4.5	6.3		
216	82	Boddingtons 100	..	4.7	4.7	10.9		
190	100	Brown M. 136	..	8.8	5.0	12.3		
186	114	Bulmer HP Hldgs 167	..	4.9	2.9	5.8		
544	240	Burtonwood 277	..	5.6	2.3	9.9		
183	54	C of Lon Dfd 130	● ..	3.0b	3.9	37.6		
243	143	Dewhirst 201	..	9.8	4.9	10.0		
220	183	Distillers 220	+5	13.3	6.3	6.6		
176	93½	Greenall 130	+1	6.4b	4.3	8.8		
386	275	Greene King 365	..	13.5	3.8	11.4		
216	148	Guinness 166	+3	12.9	7.8	5.9		
261	136	Hardys & H'sons 223	+2	11.6	5.2	12.9		
111	67	Highland 85	●+2	3.0b	3.4	12.4		
205	84	Invergordon 183	+2	3.5	1.8	9.4		
115½	84	Irish Distillers 93	+3	2.9	3.5	8.7		
117	32	Marston 59	..	3.6	3.6	9.7		
77	55½	Scot & Newcastle 62	+½	5.7	9.2	7.3		
21½	13½	Seagram 17¾	+¾	42.6	2.5	7.5		
97	54	SA Breweries 89	..	6.9	7.7	6.3		
297	95	Tomkins 111	+3	4.9	2.9	15.2		
113	85½	Vaux 127	+1	9.0	6.3	6.8		
180	85½	Whitbread 'A' 127	+5	7.3	5.8	6.6		
251	84	Do B 122	..	7.3	6.0	6.3		
124	72	Whitbread Inv 112	−4	6.3	5.6	20.5		
324	186	Wolverhampton 268	+3	10.5	3.8	17.2		

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1978/79 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross pence	Div %	Yld %	P/E
126	92	AAH 116	+2	10.0	8.6	7.8		
46	35	AC Cars 40	..	0.7	1.7	7.1		
166	35½	AGB Research 129	+2	6.3e	4.9	14.3		
74	54	Al Ind Prod 24	..	6.8	28.2	2.9		
257	153	APV Hldgs 158	+5	9.4b	5.9	3.8		
91	54½	Aaronson Bros 69	−2	5.2	7.7	5.7		
123	93	Acrow 93	..	4.3	4.6	6.1		
100½	36	Do A 47	+1	4.3	9.1	2.1		
218	113	Adwest Group 216	● +2	9.6	4.4	8.6		
183	57	Aeron't & Gen 175	..	4.0	2.3	18.7		
58	29	Aero Needles 29	−1	3.5	11.8	9.9		
56	32	Airfix Ind 32	..	5.2	16.3	5.1		
12¾	6	Akzo 16¾	+½	23.3	3.7	..		
15¾	12¾	Alcan Ord 17	+¾	114	..	..		
91	74	Do 10½% 77	..	1030	13.6	..		
52¾	35½	Allen W. G. 40	..	4.2	10.6	4.0		
154	62	Allied Colloids 132	..	3.6	2.8	21.0		
39	13	Allied Plant 32	..	2.5	7.9	7.4		
133	35½	Alpine Hldgs 106	−1	5.3	5.3	9.9		
375	298	Amal Metal 275	..	12.8	4.6	8.5		
171	70	Amal Power 72	+2	8.6	12.0	1.9		
58	32	Amber Day 42½	..	4.0	9.4	4.1		
44	18	Amber Ind Hldgs 37	..	0.9	2.5	5.3		
95	80	Anchor Chem 90	..	7.0	8.5	8.6		
74	38¾	Anderson Strath 53	+1	4.9	8.1	5.5		
49	46	Anglia TV 'A' 66	−1	4.8	7.2	5.3		
525	430	Anglo Amer Ind 765	..	46.5	6.1	6.9		
114	66	Appleyard 68	−1	8.9b	13.1	3.6		
51½	30	Aquascutum 'A' 35	..	2.7	8.9	6.3		
134	33	Arenson Hldgs 126	+13	3.5b	2.8	8.3		
142	96½	Arlington Mtr 102	..	12.9	12.6	3.9		
67½	39¾	Armitage Shanks 45½	..	5.0	10.9	5.4		
76	47½	Armst Equip 50	+2½	3.7	7.4	3.1		
94	67	Ass Biscuit 82	+1	6.1	7.4	7.5		
351	165	Ass Book 241	..	8.6	3.6	6.3		
91	52	Ass Brit Food 74	+1	4.1b	5.8	5.3		
74	54	Ass Comm 'A' 120	+1	11.4	10.4	8.5		
62	42	Ass Engineer 63½	+½	7.2	12.4	4.0		
71	36	Ass Fisheries 46	●+1	..	..	..		
100	44½	Ass Leisure 102¾	+2	6.5	7.6	7.1		
273	132	Ass News 226	+5	9.2e	4.1	8.2		
68	39	Ass Paper 38	..	5.2	13.3	2.5		
57	26	Ass Tooling 48	● ..	4.9	10.2	12.7		
122	98½	Astbury & Midley 97	..	3.1	3.2	6.6		
59	47	Atkins Bros 51	..	8.9	17.4	5.7		
17	9	Audiotronic 11	+1	0.1	0.6	..		
64½	29½	Aurt & Wilberg 42	..	3.1	7.4	4.6		
103	58	Aurora Hldgs 58	−1	6.5	14.7	3.7		
152	67	Austin E. 144	..	5.3	4.3	6.2		
110	52¾	Automotive Pd 68	+1	3.2	4.7	4.5		
243	143	Averys 244	−6	12.6	5.2	8.3		
225	127	Avon Rubber 148	+1	15.5	10.4	2.8		
363	246	B.A.T. Ind 255	+7	24.3	9.5	4.1		
338	225	Do Dfd 236	+6	..	..	..		
65	36	BBA Grp 41	..	3.3	8.1	4.8		
85	65	BET Dfd 101	+2	10.8	10.7	5.7		
156	96	BICC 97	●+1	11.5	11.8	6.3		
27	12	BL Ltd 19	..	..	..	..		
82½	56½	BOC Int 58	+1½	5.6	9.7	7.9		
184	161½	BPB Ind 144	+5	9.4	6.5	5.1		
61½	29	B P C 35	●+2	5.2	14.9	3.3		
99	45	BPM Hldgs 'A' 75	..	6.1	8.1	3.2		
48½	27¾	BSG Int 38½	+¾	3.5	13.2	3.3		
114	33	B&R Ltd 93	+1	7.6	23.1	3.9		
346	133	BTR Ltd 278	+12	14.3b	5.1	10.9		
199	105	Babcock Int 110	+5	9.0	8.2	4.5		
59	30	Baggeridge Brk 37	..	3.8	10.3	9.4		
5¾	4¾	Bailey C.H. Ord 5¾	+¼	0.3	5.3	10.0		
208	145	Baird W. 154	+2	17.8	11.4	3.9		
139	80	Baker Perkins 81	+1	9.2b	11.4	3.6		
172	154	Bambers Stores 97	●−1	2.1	2.3	11.1		
66	38½	Banro Cons 52	..	3.3	6.3	5.3		
55	29½	Barker & Dixon 36	+1½	1.5	4.1	12.3		
335	178	Barlow Rand 303	−6	21.9	7.2	4.4		
168	42	Barr & Wallace 111	+1	9.6	8.7	4.5		
107	41½	Do A 109	+2	9.6	8.8	4.4		
128	96	Barratt Devs 107	+2	14.7	13.7	5.2		
53	25	Barrow Hepbn 31	..	2.9b	8.3	12.4		
128	96	Barton & Sons 43	−1	4.8b	11.1	5.4		
155	86	Bassett G. 89	..	8.4b	10.6	15.7		
63	39	Bath & P land 43	+1	5.3	12.0	2.6		
85	36	Beales J. 36	..	4.6	12.8	2.7		
258	141	Beatson Clark 141	−4	12.0b	8.5	2.4		
68	45	Beauford Grp 54	● ..	5.6	10.4	3.3		
90	64	Beckman A. 75	−2	8.2	10.9	7.3		
188½	123	Beecham Grp 228	+5	8.3	6.4	9.5		
50	36	Bejam Grp 68	+3	4.1	6.1	8.0		
91	42	Bemrose Corp 52	..	4.7	9.0	2.7		
57¾	46¾	Benn Bros 63	+1	4.3	6.8	11.8		
115	73	Berec Grp 78	●+2½	6.8	8.7	4.5		
227	57¾	Berisf'd S & W 153	+5	6.3	4.1	8.1		
99	54	Berisfords 98	..	4.7	5.3	3.3		
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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1978/79 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1978/79 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

1978/79 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Law Report November 13 1979 — House of Lords

Burmah Oil fails to dislodge 'Crown privilege' claim in action against Bank of England

Burmah Oil Co Ltd v the Bank of England and Attorney General

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Salmon, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Scarman

[Speeches delivered November 11]

Four out of five Lords of Appeal, Lord Wilberforce excepted, having given their reasons for thinking, in proceedings for discovery in pending litigation between Burmah Oil Co Ltd and the Bank of England, that particular documents for which the Crown claimed public interest immunity in litigation might contain material helpful to Burmah's case and accordingly called for private examination of them by their Lordships, decided after doing so that their disclosure was not necessary for disposing fairly of Burmah's action. In the action Burmah alleges, inter alia, unconscionable conduct by the Bank in a joint Bank/government rescue operation of Burmah from financial disaster in January, 1975, by paying a low price for Burmah's stock holdings in British Petroleum and not providing for any profit sharing with Burmah on any resale. Several of the speeches expressed support for more open government and less secrecy about its inner workings.

Their Lordships dismissed an interlocutory appeal by Burmah from the majority decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Templeman, the Master of the Rolls dissenting) ([1979] 1 WLR 4731, that Burmah in its pending action against the Bank of England was not entitled to discovery of 62 documents in the Bank's possession and control because the Crown, intervening by the Attorney General, claimed public interest immunity from their production in the litigation.

On January 23, 1975, an agreement was concluded between Burmah and the Bank acting under the direction of the government, with the object of rescuing Burmah from financial collapse arising out of the international oil crisis. A term of the agreement involved the sale and transfer to the Bank of Burmah's 77,817,507 stock units in BP at £2.30 a unit, the price imposed by the government. Burmah claimed that about January 10 the Bank suggested that it should sell its BP stock to the Bank at the current quoted price on terms that Burmah would share in any profit made on resale of the stock by the Bank; that a few days later it learned from the Bank that the government was opposed to any profit sharing on any resale; and that on January 22, it was informed by the Bank that the government had decided that a condition of the rescue must be that the price should be no more than £2.30 a unit and that the government was not prepared to accept any profit-sharing formula. By that date the market price of BP stock was rising and the stock bought under the agreement by the Bank in January for £179m was worth about £480m by July, 1975.

In 1976 Burmah began an action against the Bank claiming, inter alia, that the sale of the BP stock at the price paid was unconscionable, inequitable and unreasonable, procured by the Bank acting in breach of its duty of fair dealing and taking an unfair advantage of Burmah. When Burmah sought an order for production of relevant documents the Bank, on Crown instructions, objected to producing 62 documents. At the hearing of the objection the Crown intervened by the Attorney General. The Bank took no part in those interlocutory proceedings. In the House of Lords the Attorney General was joined as a party.

The objection to production was taken by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury in a certificate stating that he had personally read and considered the 62 documents and had formed the opinion that their production would be injurious to the public interest. He particularized the documents in categories, the relevant categories being A and B consisting of classes of documents relating to the formulation of government policy discussed either at ministerial level or at a lower level with the Bank but all related to the eventual formulation of government policy.

Mr Justice Foster upheld the objection without looking at any of the documents; a majority of the Court of Appeal, each member of which looked at six of the documents, affirmed the judge's exercise of his discretion. In the House Burmah specified 18 of the 62 withheld documents which it claimed might "very likely" show that the Bank had communicated to the Government its view that the sale, on the terms fixed by the government, was "unfair" and that they would if disclosed greatly assist Burmah's case. Four of the five Lords of Appeal considered that two category A documents and eight in category B covering the period January 10-28, 1975, should be examined by the House to see whether they might contain evidence "necessary for disposing fairly of the action"; but having examined them, their Lordships decided that, though relevant, their significance was not such as to override the public interest claim to non-production.

Mr Leonard Hoffmann, QC, and Mr J. M. Chadwick for Burmah; Mr Sam Silkin, QC, and Mr Peter Gibson for the Attorney General; Mr Donald Rattee, QC, and Mr Andrew C. Smith for the Bank, which took no part in the interlocutory proceedings.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that he regarded the matter as straightforward and not requiring a different exercise of the discretion from that exercised in the courts below; nor did it call for extension or change in the existing law. The minister's certificate was specific and motivated, stating fully the reasons why production of the documents would be injurious to the public interest. They concerned the formulation of government policy. The minister had specified that policy as concerned with (a) the possible effect of a collapse of Burmah on sterling, on other British companies with large overseas borrowings, on the government's North Sea oil policy and its future production, and on the expectation which might be aroused in other private borrowers if Burmah were to receive assistance; (b) the international and other consequences of a sale of the BP stock to the Bank—which would bring the government shareholding up to 70 per cent; and (c) with regard to possible further financial support to Burmah after January, 1975, having regard to the possible consequences of its financial collapse.

Matters of policy that were identified were of the highest national and political importance, calling for formulation of policy at the highest governmental levels, including the Cabinet.

The claim to "public interest immunity" in respect of the 62 documents was clearly a "class", not a "contents" claim; it was the maintenance of the immunity of the class from disclosure in litigation that was important. So the present was not a case where the court felt it necessary to look at the documents to verify the fact that the documents fell into the class claimed in the certificate.

Burmah's main argument was that there was a distinction between a decision to allow the Bank to buy the BP stock and a decision as to price. The first, it was said, might be "policy", the second something less than policy. His Lordship rejected that distinction. The two matters were indissolubly linked as part of one decision. It was inconceivable that any responsible minister or civil servant would regard the purchase of the stock in principle as the only matter of policy and would leave over the matter of price as one merely of "nuts and bolts".

Another argument was that whatever might have been the need to protect governmental policy from disclosure in 1975 all was now past history. What was the public interest in keeping up the protective screen?

Their Lordships did not know that it was all past history. Government policy about supporting private firms in danger of collapse; on ownership of BP stock; and on the development of North Sea oil was on-going policy. The grounds on which public interest immunity was claimed for this class of document were, within limits, independent of time. The documents disclosed showed that some of those concerned took different views as to the right policy and expressed them. To remove protection from revelation in court, in the present case at least, could well deter frank and full expression in similar cases in the future.

Was there any element of public interest telling in favour of production? The interest of the proper and fair administration of justice fell under that description. The documents were admittedly relevant to the issues, but that was not material. In weighing those two elements—public interest immunity and the due administration of justice—the starting point was *Conway v Rimmer* ([1968] AC 910). On the authorities cited his Lordship was prepared to deal with the present case on the basis that the courts might, in a suitable case, decide that a high level governmental public interest must give way to the interests of the administration of justice.

Those who sought to overcome a public interest immunity claim made on manifestly solid grounds must demonstrate the existence of a counteracting interest calling for disclosure of particular documents. Only then might the court proceed to a balancing process. In *Conway* it was known that there were in existence routine reports on the plaintiff so that the court had something very definite to go on which it could put into the scales against the (minor) public interest of not revealing routine reports.

In the present case there was not the slightest ground, apart from pure speculation, for supposing that there was any document in existence among those it was sought to withhold, or anything in a document which could outweigh the public interest claim for immunity.

Full disclosure had been made of all documents bearing on negotiations between Burmah and the Bank leading to the sale of the stock. What were withheld were documents or parts of documents recording discussions either between the Bank and the government or public officials, or internally within the government or the Civil Service, when Burmah was not present. Since the proceedings were between Burmah and the Bank, there must be a strong argument for believing that the dividing line had been correctly drawn; that what was necessary for Burmah's case had been disclosed; and that what had not been disclosed could not help Burmah's case.

Burmah's basic claim was that the sale of the BP stock at £179m ought to be reopened for four stated reasons, one point on which Burmah relied being the absence of profit sharing. The success or failure of Burmah's claim as presented must rest on the objective nature of the bargain, the negotiations between Burmah and the Bank, the relevant circumstances and bargaining power of the parties, and any pressure the Bank might be shown to have exercised on Burmah. Much was common ground and admitted on the pleadings; the mass of documents disclosed provided part of what was necessary to make good the remainder; part might depend on oral evidence at the trial. How then could anything said between the Bank and the government or its officials help to resolve those issues?

Establishment of the general allegation that the sale was unconscionable must depend on the objective facts. But Burmah submitted—rather remarkably—that it was "very likely" that some of the withheld documents might record a statement by a representative of the Bank to the government that in the Bank's opinion the sale on terms fixed by the government was "unfair". That claim was totally unjustified. Any finding that such a statement existed was "very likely", "likely" or "not unlikely", or as to its possible terms, could not judicially be made. That such a document might exist, and what it might contain, was the purest speculation.

On the issue of inspection what was said was: "Well, let us look at the documents and see." To do so cannot do any harm. If there is nothing there no damage will be done; if there is, we can weigh its importance". His Lordship's firm opinion was that the House should not yield to that siren song. The existing state of the authorities was against it; and no good case could be made for changing the law. On principle it was undesirable that the courts should assume the task of inspection save in rare instances where a strong positive case was made out—certainly not on some unsupported speculative hunch of the party seeking production that something to help him might be found. It was for the minister to define the public interest and the grounds on which he considered production would affect it. Similarly the court, responsible for the administration of justice should, before deciding that the minister's view must give way, have something positive to put in the scales.

The present was a plain case of public interest immunity properly claimed on grounds of high policy in terms which could not be called in question, of nothing of any substance to put in the scale on the other. To say that the courts below erred in law in not inspecting the documents involved the proposition that there was a duty, either in all cases or at least in such a case as the present, to inspect. It was not and ought not to be the law that there was any such duty. His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

LORD SALMON said that the only issues of fact were whether the Bank's insistence on buying Burmah's BP stock below the market price and with no profit sharing scheme of any kind was "unconscionable, inequitable and unreasonable" and whether that transaction was "procured by the Bank acting in breach of its duty of fair dealing and taking an unfair and unconscionable advantage of Burmah".

When the decision was taken that Burmah must be saved it must have been obvious to the Bank and the government that the rescue operation might involve expending a great deal of money. In those circumstances his Lordship found it difficult to imagine how £179m would have been paid to Burmah for the BP stock unless it had been confidently expected that the stock might well rise to a price yielding a surplus—a substantial residue—over the price paid which would then cover the expense of the rescue operation. That residue was probably what the Bank thought it would be fair to share with Burmah, in proportions to be discussed, and strongly advised the government to accept that profit sharing was fair. If the Bank took what it believed to be an unfair advantage of Burmah, that could point to unconscionable conduct for which the Bank would be responsible, even though it might have been ordered so to behave by the government and was incapable of disobeying such an order.

Whether unconscionable conduct of that kind would carry any legal liability could only be decided at the trial of the action. Whether the Bank's conduct was unconscionable might well in the long run depend on objective tests alone. If, however, in any of the Bank's discussions with the government just prior to the conclusion of the agreement for the purchase of the BP stock the Bank had said anything to suggest that in its view the terms insisted on by the government were unconscionable, that would strongly support Burmah's assertion that those terms were indeed unconscionable. The known fact that the Bank had already stated, in effect, that the terms were unfair and unreasonable suggested that it might well be that the Bank stated that the terms were also unconscionable. If it did so, that would be strong support for Burmah's case on the facts.

No one could tell without looking at the documents referring to the discussions between the Bank and the government what the Bank had said at those discussions, though such documents might not necessarily record everything.

Nevertheless his Lordship certainly considered, as did the majority of the House, that 10 out of the 62 documents which the Attorney General did not wish to be produced should be examined by their Lordships to see whether they might contain evidence "necessary for disposing fairly" of the action.

The instant case was solely concerned with whether the Bank acted unconscionably when it, in effect, made Burmah sell its BP stock on the terms dictated by the government. If those terms were unconscionable, the fact that the Bank was obliged by the government to insist on them would not release the Bank from responsibility for what it did—nor reflect any credit on the government.

The terms on which Burmah was to be obliged to sell its BP stock seemed to have little to do with policy making in the ordinary sense of that term but only with the making of a hard and perhaps questionable business bargain. A very strong Board of the Privy Council had said in *Robinson v State of South Australia (No 2)* ([1931] AC 704) that in view of the increasing extension of state activities into the spheres of trading, business and commerce, and of the claim of privilege in relation to liabilities arising therefrom, the courts, while duly safeguarding genuine public interests, should see to it that the scope of the admitted privilege was not in such litigation extended. That case had been commended in *Conway* and it also laid down that in "public interest immunity" cases the courts might in a proper case inspect the documents privately and decide whether or not they should be produced. His Lordship had privately inspected the 10 documents. None of them threw much, if any, light on what was necessary for fairly disposing of the case. He would accordingly dismiss the appeal.

LORD EDMUND-DAVIES said that it could be a valuable reinforcement of Burmah's case if it could establish by means of some of the withheld documents that the Bank had committed itself to the view that the terms finally presented to Burmah were tainted by those unconscionable features of which Burmah complained.

What were the probabilities of such documentary support being in existence? In his Lordship's view it was more than pure conjecture. It was, at the very least, "on the cards" that, in view of what was known of the Bank's view, it had expressed its unequivocal dislike when the government expressed determination to impose its final terms on Burmah. If the existence of such documentary material was likely, that was sufficient. Positive knowledge of the existence of documents, as in *Conway*, was not a sine qua non before discovery might be ordered. If it existed at all it would probably be found in the 10 documents.

It would be pusillanimous to ignore that the case was not one where the complete detachment of the party resisting disclosure was beyond doubt. Though the government was not a party to the proceedings, it would be unrealistic to think that the conduct of government servants and advisers nowise entered into the case. The government had a real and lively interest in the outcome of Burmah's proceedings, for if Burmah succeeded it could only be on the basis that the Bank had behaved unconscionably and the evidence was that the Bank had acted throughout in accordance with government instructions.

Such material as was available led his Lordship to conclude that their Lordships should now privately inspect the 10 documents specified. Having done so his Lordship had concluded that disclosure of none of them was "necessary either for disposing fairly of the cause or matter or for saving costs". He would uphold in its entirety the minister's objection to production and dismiss the appeal.

LORD KEITH, who did not think that any definitive body of binding rules universally applicable to future cases in the field of discovery was to be gathered from *Conway v Rimmer*, considered that the sound development of the law required it to be examined afresh. His Lordship said that there could be discerned in modern times a trend towards more open governmental methods than in the past. No doubt it was for Parliament and not courts of law to say how far that trend should go. But the courts were concerned with the consideration that it was in the public interest that justice should be done and publicly recognized as having been done. That might demand in a limited number of cases that the inner workings of government should be exposed to public gaze. That might lead to criticism calculated to improve the nature of that working as affecting the individual citizen. Those appeared to be the considerations present in the Master of the Rolls's dissenting judgment in the instant proceedings and his Lordship thought they correctly reflected what the trend of the law should be.

His Lordship had concluded that a reasonable probability existed of finding the 10 documents to contain a record of the views of the responsible Bank officials expressed in such terms as to lend substantial support to Burmah's contention that the bargain eventually concluded was unconscionable. The exercise of the power to inspect was calculated to add to public confidence in the administration of justice.

It was a proper case for the documents to be inspected. Having inspected them, his Lordship agreed, though with some hesitation, that none of them contained matter of such evidential value as to make an order for their disclosure.

LORD SCARMAN said that the appeal raised a question of law of great importance—the respective spheres of the executive and the judiciary where the issue was whether documents for which "public interest immunity" was claimed were to be withheld from disclosure in litigation to which they were relevant, and whether *Conway v Rimmer* was definitive of the law.

His Lordship rejected the view of the Court of Appeal majority that in view of the very full discovery given by the Bank of documents directly relevant to the critical issue—the Bank's conduct of the negotiations about which Burmah knew as much as did the Bank—it could be fully investigated without recourse to documents noting or recording the private discussions between the Bank and the government, and that Burmah's attempt to see the documents was no more than a fishing expedition.

Since as a matter of law the documents for which immunity was claimed related to the issues in the action, it was unthinkable that in the absence of a public immunity objection and without a judicial inspection of the documents disclosure would have been refused. Further, commonsense must be allowed to creep into the picture. Burmah's case was not merely that the Bank exerted pressure, but that it acted unreasonably, abusing its power and taking an unconscionable advantage of Burmah's weakness. On those questions the withheld documents might be very revealing. That was not "pure speculation". The government was creating the pressure; the Bank was exerting it on the government's instructions. Was a court to assume that such documents would not assist towards understanding the nature of the pressure exerted? The assumption was as unreal as attempting to understand Hamlet without reference to his position as the Prince of Denmark.

As his Lordship read the speeches in *Conway* the House there established the principle of judicial review. The minister's certificate was not final; the immunity was a rule of law; its scope was a question of law; and its applicability to the facts of a particular case was for the court, not the minister, to determine. But in *Conway* the documents were, though confidential, routine, and in no way concerned with the inner working of government at high level. In the instant case the documents were "high level" concerned with the formulation of policy and part of the inner working of the government machine. They contained information which the court knew did relate to matters in issue in the action and might on inspection prove to be highly material. Was the court bound by the minister's view that the public service would be injured by disclosure and bound to hold that that interest was to prevail over the requirements of justice?

His Lordship did not accept, since *Conway*, that there were any classes of documents which, however harmless their contents and however strong the requirement of justice, might never be disclosed until they were only of historical interest. Was the secrecy of the "inner workings of the government machine" so vital a public interest that it must prevail over even the most imperative demands of justice? If a document concerned the national safety, affected diplomatic relations or related to some state secret of high importance, his Lordship could understand an affirmative answer. But if they did not, what was so important about secret government that it must be protected even at the price of injustice in our courts? Public service reasons should never prevent the court from weighing them against the injury which would be suffered in the administration of justice if the document was not to be disclosed.

His Lordship was fortified in his opinion by the trend towards inspection and disclosure to be found both in the United States and Commonwealth countries. He would adopt the principle accepted by the United States Supreme Court in *Nixon v United States of America* (418 US 683) [against an absolute unqualified presidential privilege of immunity from judicial process in all circumstances].

His Lordship had accordingly inspected the 10 documents. Having done so he had no doubt they were relevant, but their significance was not such as to override the public service objections to their production. Burmah would not suffer injustice by their non-disclosure, while their disclosure would in the opinion of the responsible minister be injurious to the public service. His Lordship would therefore dismiss the appeal.

Solicitors: Allen & Overy; Treasury Solicitor; Freshfields.

هكذا من الاصل

Residential Property

HERTFORDSHIRE
Cuffley, Potters Bar 2½ miles.
(Kings Cross about 20 minutes)

A well proportioned house with a most delightful garden.

3 6 2 Gas 4 H

Additional feature: Outbuildings.

For sale freehold with about 2½ acres.
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel: 01-629 8171)
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A charming period village house overlooking open farmland.

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A modern and well planned bungalow in an unspoilt rural location.

2 4 Oil 2

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Knight Frank & Rutley
20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Telephone 01-629 8171
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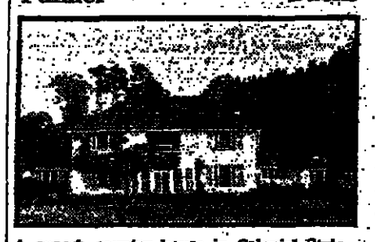
Hampton & Sons 01-493 8222

Fulmer Bucks

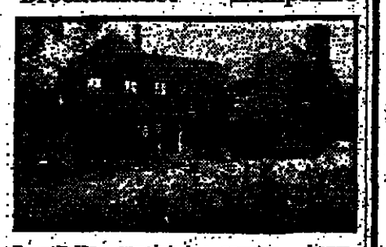


A superb country house in Colonial Style. 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 6 reception rooms, FLAT with 2 rooms and 4th bathroom. Garaging for 5 cars. 4½ acres. Immaculate grounds with paddocks, stabling and manege. Superb gardens. OFFERS INVITED FOR FREEHOLD. (FDH)

Mayfair, W1

A quietly situated family house with first class entertaining facilities occupying a superb position close to Grosvenor Square. Principal bedroom, dressing room, bathroom suite, 2 further bedrooms, 2 more bathrooms and shower room, panelled reception hall, most attractive drawing room, study, dining room, kitchen, s.c. flat of 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom. Patio. 50 year lease for sale.

Brockenhurst Hampshire



Beautifully appointed country house together with self contained guest or staff wing. Standing a short distance from the village and set in grounds of nearly 8 acres and close to the coast and sailing centres on the Solent. Reception hall, lounge, intercommunicating drawing room and dining room, music room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, s.c. flat and maisonette. 3 garages and workshop. Paddock and stabling. Beautiful gardens and woodland. OFFERS INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD PRIOR TO AUCTION. (FDH)

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A superbly maintained family house with a large secluded walled garden. Principal bedroom with bathroom and dressing room, 4 more bedrooms, 2 further bathrooms, drawing room intercommunicating with the dining room, modern kitchen, study, cloakroom, integral garage. Lease: 48 years. Ground rent: £60 p.a. £230,000.

Winkworth

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SELWOOD PLACE, S.W.7 RARELY AVAILABLE London's prettiest position, a delightful period hse. with enchanting garden. Sunny first floor drawing rm, dining rm, 3 beds, 2 baths (1 en suite), fitted kitchen, utility rm. Gas C.H. Freehold. 01-589 4616

EGERTON TERRACE, S.W.3 £275,000
(Reduced price) Beautifully modernised period family hse. with lovely garden in Knightsbridge's quietest most exclusive position. 29ft drawing rm, dining rm, library, 4/5 beds, 3 baths, luxury kitchen/breakfm, cllrs, etc. Lease 56 years. 01-589 4616.

ALBION MEWS, W.2. £175,000
Unique newly converted Mews House in charming Mews close to Marble Arch. Dble recep rm, dining area, 4 beds, 2 baths (1 en suite), cllrm, kitchen, utility rm, garage. Freehold. 01-499 3121.

MAYFAIR £105,000
A charming Mews flat in quiet position behind Grosvenor Sq. 2 recep rms, 2 beds, bath, kitchen/breakfm, roof terrace. Lease 94 years. 01-499 3121.

DRAYCOTT PLACE, S.W.3. £87,000
An exceptional spacious 2nd and 3rd floor maisonette in period hse. close Sloane Sq. In need of some remodelling, the property offers great potential. 2/3 recep rms, 4 beds, 2 bath, kitchen, indep. C.H., & C.H.W., communal garden. Lease 74 years. 01-584 8285.

KENSINGTON PARK GARDENS, W.11. £72,500
Prestige p/b block. Lift, C.H., Entryphone, immaculate 3 bed, dble recep, kitchen, bath, flat with balcony overlooking gardens facing south. Lease 82 years. Realistically priced. 01-229 6487.

BAKER ST. N.W.1 £59,950
5th floor flat in fine p/b block which requires some modernisation. 3 beds, 23ft recep rm, Kitchen, bath, C.H., C.H.W., Lift, Porter. Lease 148 years. 01-586 7001.

BOLTON'S COURT, S.W.5.
Spacious and light ground floor flat in conversion, close South Kensington and Mostly s facing with high ceilings. D dble recep, 2 dble beds, kitchen, bath, C.H., C.H.W. Lease, 95 years. 01-584

QUEEN COURT, QUEEN ST. W.C.1.
5th floor flat in this 1930's built block 3 rms, kitchen, bath, Lift, Porterage. F Lease 50 years. 01-499 3121.

QUEEN'S CLUB GARDENS, W.14
A selection of well modernised 2 bed most delightful square, with use of and gardens. C.H., Porter, Entryphone. 01-731 3388.

CLAPHAM
A bright and spacious 3rd floor flat garden. Recep rm, 3 beds, large kitch bath, C.H., garden. Long lease. 01-22

ST. MARK'S ROAD, W.10.
Spacious first floor flat in period Entryphone, 2 beds, 1 recep rm, dining/study, kitchen, bath. Lease 94 rent £50 p.a. 01-229 6487.

CLAPHAM
A recently mod and extremely stylish maisonette with 30ft gdn. Recep rm, chen/breakfm, bath, gdn. Gas C.H. Freehold available. 01-228 9265.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD
Newly dec first floor flat in p/b bl position. Dble bed, recep rm, kitchen, outgoings. Lease 89 years. 01-586 7001.

NEW KING'S ROAD, S.W.6.
A superb and extremely light top flo to Bellbrook Common with a superb roof terrace. Recep rm, bed, kitchen. C.H. Long lease. 01-731 3388.

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A CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE beautifuly modernised and enlarged with open views to the South Downs.

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About 14¾ Acres.

Two Bedroomed Cottage available.

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A MOST ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE HOUSE and Cottage of 16th Century Origin in the favoured Kennet Valley.

With Planning Consent and Licence for Restaurant. Reception Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Well-equipped Kitchen. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. **Self-contained 2 bedroomed cottage.** Gas-fired central heating. Double Garage. Well stocked partly walled garden.

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NORTH COTSWOLDS
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A FINE 18th CENTURY HOUSE in a parkland setting on the edge of a hamlet.

Entrance and Garden Halls, 3 Receptions. 3 Principal Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Dressing Room, 3 Secondary Bedrooms. Oil-fired/electric heating systems. **2 Bedroomed Cottage.** 4 car garage, Stables and Outbuildings. Gardens. Orchard and 2 railed paddocks.
About 8 Acres.

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Strutt & Parker, **Cheltenham Office** (0242) 45444. (Ref. 11A93)

KENT—KINGSDOWN
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A CLIFF TOP FAMILY HOUSE in a rural position backing on to the golf course.

Hall, 3/4 Receptions. Kitchen/Breakfast Room, 5 bedrooms. Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms, Shower Room. Central heating. Double Garage.
About 0.6 Acre. £90,000

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John Hogbin & Son. Tel. Deal 63141 and
Strutt & Parker, Tel. Canterbury 51123. (Ref. 8CC1097)

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Exceptional agricultural residential and sporting estate. Beautifully situated William and Mary mansion. Deer park, modern stud and stable complex. Superbly equipped agricultural unit.

Mainly Grade 2 land. 3 Farmhouses and 14 Cottages. First class sporting.

For Sale by Tender with vacant possession 14th December, 1979.

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Lot 1: Quendon Park and Church End farm 1,265 Acres.
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01-499 8644 20 Grosvenor Hill London W1

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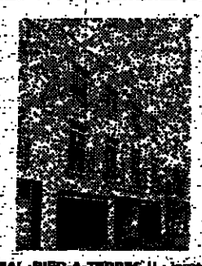
44-46 Brook London W1Y 01 408



"2 IDEAL PIED-A-TERRES", located in the centre of Knightsbridge within purpose built blocks provided with all services:
Sloane Street: 1 Reception room, 1 Bedroom, Kitchen, Bathroom £45,000
Park Mansions: 1 Reception room, 1 Bedroom, Kitchen, Bathroom £49,500
BOTH 73 YEAR LEASES

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An impressive detached Victorian House with spacious accommodation over three floors situated in this convenient location. The property has recently been completely modernised and is in good order throughout. Double reception room, Dining room, Sitting room, Kitchen/Breakfast room, 5 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms, Dressing room, Study/Bedroom 6, Maid's flat: 1 Reception room, Bedroom, Kitchen, Bathroom. Large Garden, Garage.
FREEHOLD £160,000

KNIGHTSBRIDGE COURT, SW1
Requiring redecoration, a well arranged floor flat within this sought development on Sloane Street. All provided. 2 Reception rooms, Cit 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen. room.
73 YEAR LEASE £

BELGRAVIA MEWS HOUSE, S1
An unusually spacious mews property in a quiet location within a moment's distance of Eaton Square. Large 28ft Reception room, Study, Kitchen, Cl 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Garage. Ca heating.
40 YEAR LEASE £

SLOANE STREET, KNIGHTSBRI
A most attractive fifth floor mansion 2 large reception rooms ideal for ent purposes; situated in the heart of bridge within this small exclusive blo all services, 3 Bedrooms, 2 Bathroom suite), Kitchen.
73 YEAR LEASE £

BASIL STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDG
Within a moment's walking distance rods and all the facilities of the Knigh area, an extremely spacious first floor flat situated within a prime developmer dent porterage, central heating, lif 3 Reception rooms, Kitchen, Breakfas Cloakroom, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathroom suite).
73 YEAR LEASE £

PARK LANE, MAYFAIR
A newly decorated and fully modern situated in a luxury purpose-built b Park Lane and therefore a moment's distance from Hyde Park. Independ fired central heating, porterage, lif 3 Reception rooms, Luxury Kitchen, Bedroom suite, 3 further Bedroom Bathrooms.
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Chartered Surveyors
Formerly Humbert, Flint, Rawlence & Squarey

HERTFORDSHIRE/ESSEX BORDER 28½ ACRES
London 20 miles. Roydon Station ¾ mile (Liverpool St. 40 mins)

BRIGGENS MANSION, NR WARE. A magnificent house of Georgian origin situated in a fine parkland setting enjoying outstanding views over rolling countryside. 6 reception rooms, extensive domestic offices, large basement, 12 principal and 10 secondary bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, central heating. About 26,500 sq. ft. Coach house with 2 flats over. About 6,700 sq. ft. 3 lst lodges. Large walled garden, grounds and parkland.
Freehold.
Details: 6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2. (01) 242 3121 or 18 London Road, St Albans (0727) 51739.

HERTFORDSHIRE/ESSEX BORDER 52 ACRES
London 20 miles. Roydon Station ¾ mile (Liverpool St. 40 mins)

STANSTEAD LODGE, STANSTEAD ABBOTS. A delightful country estate with an exceptionally charming house in the Georgian manner enjoying glorious views. Entrance and staircase halls, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, excellent kitchen. Staff flat of 2 rooms and bathroom. Full central heating. Garages for 6. Gardens of real delight. Heated swimming pool, fine garden room, kitchen garden, heated greenhouse, 2½ acre lakes, pasture and arable land. In all 52 acres (33 acres land let).
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DEVON 79 ACRES
Bampton 2 miles, Tiverton 5 miles. M5 11 miles

A MODERNISED DEVON FARMHOUSE dating from 18th century and an excellent range of stone outbuildings, ideal for conversion, occupying a glorious unspoilt setting enjoying views over some of Devon's most beautiful undulating countryside. Close to Exmoor National Park. 3 reception, kitchen/breakfast room, utility, cloakroom/shower, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Gardens and extensive range of traditional farm buildings. Fishpond/hatchery potential.
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Telephone 01-242 3121 Telex 27444

Keith Cardale Groves
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE

ALEXANDER SQUARE, SW7. £180,000
Substantial corner hse. overlooking gdns., listed Grade II and retaining many original mouldings and cornice work. Some modernisation will provide superb drawing rm., grnd. fl. kit. and dining rm., 3/4 bedrms., 2 bathrm. plus S/C flat, patio gdn. roof terrace and parking space. Leasehold.
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CONNAUGHT SQUARE, W2. £118,000
Elegant period hse. in premier gdn. sq. Two beautiful recep. rms., study, master suite, 3 further bedrms. and bathrm., 2 cllrms., "dream" kit., utility rm., self-contained 2 rm. flat, patio. Use of Sq. Gdns. Gas CH. Excellent decorations. 18 yr. lease.
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PORCHESTER GATE, W2. £82,000
A 2 bed. flat in this highly sought after block opposite Hyde Park. Just available. 5th fl., excellent value. 2 bedrms., large recep. rm., kit., bathrm. 24 hour porterage. CH, CHW, lifts, entryphone. 999 yr. lease.
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SLOANE SQUARE, SW1. £135,000
Ideal for entertaining and elegant living. Spacious 1st flr. flat overlooking famous Sq. between Chelsea and Belgravia. Immaculately presented preserving fine original features. 2/3 recep. rms., 4 bedrms., 2 bathrms., 2 cllrms., kit./breakfast rm., laundry, lift, res. porterage, entryphone, CH and CHW. 25 yrs. lease.
Contact Gary Latner

VIEWS OF THE PARK, SW7. £147,500
Bright and spacious 8th fl. balcony flat with panoramic views south over London also towards Hyde Park. Conveniently placed in pop. block close shopping, transport; ideal for entertaining. 2/3 recep. rms., 3 bedrms., 2 bathrms., kit., lifts, porter, residents' parking. 56 yr. lease.
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REGENT'S PARK, NW1. A tastefully decorated flat with spacious rooms. Recep. rm., dining rm., kitchen, 2 dble. bedrms., 1 single bedrm., bathrm., clkrm. ONLY £220 p.w. NEGOTIABLE to incl. CHW, lifts, porterage and entryphone.
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The Whiteway Estate

A Residential, agricultural and woodland estate including an exceptional G house in protected parkland setting with magnificent views over adjoining cou Entrance and staircase halls, 5 reception rooms, study, 3 principal bedroo bathroom suites, nursery suite of 3 bedrooms and bathroom. Oil-fired C contained second floor with 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitc and sauna. Timbered gardens and grounds with swimming pool, hard tenn and walled kitchen garden. Garage and stable block. 4 cottages. 2 ranges buildings. Parkland, pasture and woodland (part let). About 943 acres, with Possession (subject to Forestry Lease). For Sale by Private Treaty. Price: £ Freehold.

Details from Grosvenor Street Office as below.

NR. CALNE WILTSH
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An Interesting Detached Family House (about 1870) formerly 2 cottages, elevated position in an attractive rural village. Sitting room, dining room, br room, kitchen with Rayburn, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 garages, garden. **Offers around £60,000.** Also adjoining fully modernised 3 bed Bungalow in ½ acre. **Offers around £40,000.** Available together or separately.
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A Fine Timber Framed House of Historic Interest. Entrance hall, cloakroom, 2 tion rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, gas-fired central heating. Mature wall-er garden. Joint Agents: Brackets, 13 Gildredge Road, Eastbourne. Tel. 0323-
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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE — NEAR MARLOW
Marlow 3 miles. London 32 miles
A SUPERBLY SITUATED COUNTRY RESIDENCE SET IN ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS ABOVE THE THAMES WITH 1500 FEET RIVER FRONTAGE
Reception hall and 4 further reception rooms, kitchen and domestic offices. 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and dressing room (partly arranged in suites). Second floor accommodation including Billiard Room. Stable Block with Garaging and Flat. Gate Lodge. Gardens and grounds with fine, walled Kitchen Garden. Formal gardens. Paddocks. Woodland and Parkland.
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Apply: Berkeley Square Office. (Ref. DCM/PDCE).

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Sudbury 14 miles. London 67 miles.
AN ENCHANTING THATCHED HOUSE WITH A DELIGHTFUL GARDEN SITUATED IN A COMPLETELY SECLUDED POSITION SURROUNDED BY MILES OF UNSPOILT COUNTRYSIDE
Sitting room, drawing room, music room, study, dining room, kitchen/breakfast room. 2 cloakrooms and shower room. 4/5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite) and Sun Balcony. Oil central heating. Double Garage. Heated Greenhouse.
ATTRACTIVE GARDENS OF JUST OVER 1 ACRE. Freehold for sale.
Apply: Berkeley Square Office. (Ref. RSF).

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A CHARMING AND WELL MODERNIZED EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE SITUATED IN A QUIET POSITION WITH A RIVERSIDE GARDEN AND SUPERB VIEWS ACROSS THE THAMES TO EEL PIE ISLAND.
Panelled hall, drawing room, study, dining room, modern kitchen/breakfast room, cloakroom. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and separate W.C. SELF-CONTAINED FLAT with large reception room, bedroom and bathroom. Full gas-fired central heating.
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WEST SUSSEX — NEAR BILLINGSHURST
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A SPACIOUS WELL EQUIPPED MODERN HOUSE IN ATTRACTIVE RURAL SURROUNDINGS
Entrance hall, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast room, sitting room, 4/6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), playroom. Oil central heating. Double garage. Attractive gardens with about ¼ ACRE of Woodland.
IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE. Freehold for sale.
Apply: 11 Market Square, Horsham, Sussex. Tel. Horsham (0403) 60374/62835/63843.

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01-629 9050 Telex 21242

Jackson-Stops & Staff
14 CURZON STREET LONDON W1 01-499-6291

SHROPSHIRE/STAFFORDSHIRE BORDERS 229 ACRES
An outstanding Residential and Agricultural Property.

A beautifully restored Queen Anne house dating from 1710. Magnificent reception hall, study, drawing room, bar, cloaks, library, dining room, domestic offices, staff flat, 7 bedrooms and bathroom suites, 3 further bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, oil central heating. Garaging, stable block and 46 acres (subject to tenancy). 2 detached lodges. 5 acre lake, woodland and parkland to 229 acres. Freehold for Sale by Private Treaty

Apply: 25 NICHOLAS STREET, CHESTER CH1 2NZ (ref: 9332). Tel: (0244) 25361.

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A dignified principally Georgian Manor House with Stabling—in the Heythrop Hunt.

Reception and staircase halls, 4 reception rooms, study, cloakroom, fully fitted domestic offices, 2 principal bedroom suites, 3 further bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, 3 secondary bedrooms and bathroom on the top floor. Oil fired central heating.

Covered heated swimming pool and sauna bath. Excellent outbuildings including 7 loose boxes and tackroom, feed store, 2 bay Alcost barn. Staff cottage. Hard tennis court. Delightful gardens and grounds. Well fenced pasture paddocks.

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CIRENCESTER CHICHESTER MIDHURST CHIPPING CAMPDEN

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GODSTONE, SURREY
Oxted 2 miles, Caterham 3 miles.

SPACIOUS DETACHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE in an elevated position with extensive views in the highly desirable "Church Town" area.

Large hall, cloakroom, 3 superb reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, second cloakroom, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), 4 secondary bedrooms. Oil central heating (gas available). Garage and hayloft over. Three loose boxes. Outbuildings. Well stocked gardens with terrace and swimming pool. Paddocks.

Extending in all to about 7 acres

Offers invited in excess of £135,000 freehold

OXTED OFFICE: Station Road West. Tel. Oxted 2375.

EAST SUSSEX
Hartfield 1½ miles, Tunbridge Wells 8 miles, London 35 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL SUSSEX-STYLE FARMHOUSE in a peaceful rural setting with far reaching views.

Hall, study, 2 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room; utility room, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Separate staff/relative flat with bed-sitting room, bathroom and kitchenette. Double garage. Hay store and workshop. Excellent range of 6 loose boxes. Tack room. Yard. Gardens, woodland and paddocks.

In all about 28 acres

Offers invited for the freehold

Auction November 21 (If not sold).

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Station 1 mile, London 82 miles (Char. and City 80 minutes by rail).

A MOST UNUSUAL PERIOD HOUSE (Lis 2) with a wealth of timbers and stanc delightful garden.

Hall, cloakroom, study, 3 reception rooms breakfast room, master bedroom with dressing room, 3/4 further bedrooms, additional cloakroom and studio. Ga heating. Greenhouse. Outbuildings. Doubl Walled garden.

In all about three-quarters of an acre

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KENT, NEAR MAIDSTONE
Maidstone 2 miles, Tunbridge Wells 7 London 38 miles.

A FAMILY HOUSE OF GREAT APPE secluded, yet convenient, position.

Hall, study, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, room, cellarage, master bedroom with bathroom, 4 further bedrooms, 2 further b (1 en suite), billiards room, playroon Double garage. Heated swimming pool, and paddock. 2 loose boxes.

In all about 2½ acres

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هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

...n Mills as Professor Quatermass in tonight's concluding ...talment of Nigel Kneale's science-fiction thriller Quater...s (networked on ITV, 9.00 pm).

...uatermass, Nigel Kneale's apocalyptic vision of a beam from ...er Space that pulverizes the world's youth, concludes ...ight (ITV, 9.00). Thematically no less awesome than ...Kneale's earlier science-fiction essays on BBC Television, his ...debut has proved only a so-so affair. You have only ...ead Mr Kneale's novel, based on the screenplays, to realize ...much his nightmarish prophesying has been dissipated ...he screen, with slack speed and strip-cartoon dialogue. The ...serial has, none the less, two considerable assets: the ...gedly serious performance of John Mills as a Quatermass in ...remis and mood music by Marc Wilkinson and Nic Rowley ...ch promises frightening goodies that, alas, rarely materialize.

...What, you may well ask, are André Previn and the Royal ...l doing at the Wembley Conference Centre providing the ...sic for a play about a Soviet mental hospital? Every Good Boy ...erves Favour (BBC 2, 9.25) harnesses the talents not only ...Mr Previn (who, with Tom Stoppard wrote the play) and the ...O, but of a fine cast including Ian McKellan and Frank ...ndsor. While we see, and hear, the RPO play, a hospital ...tor is attempting to brainwash a patient into believing ...t there is no orchestra. On stage, a uniquely different ...atrical experience. Can the small screen do it justice?

...Tonight's edition of Mastermind (BBC 1, 8.00) is the first in ...ch two women appear as panellists. It modestly makes ...ery, too, as being the first beat to come from the Republic ...reland—Trinity College, Dublin, to be precise.

...wo perfect marriages between style and content take place ...adio tonight. Both illustrate a BBC precept as old as the BBC ...f—get the voice right and you are more than halfway ...e. Kenneth Williams, radio's comic voice par excellence, ...s Peacock's richly humorous Nightmare Abbey (Radio 4, ...0) in a manner that suggests that he might well have written ...mself. And Ned Sherrin, wit and sophisticate, is just the ... to present Medium Dry Sherrin (Radio 2, 11.06), the chat ...music show that is broadcast live from Quaglino's, the ...t spot from which Coward's ghost can never be exorcized.

...AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; ...REPEAT.

TELEVISION

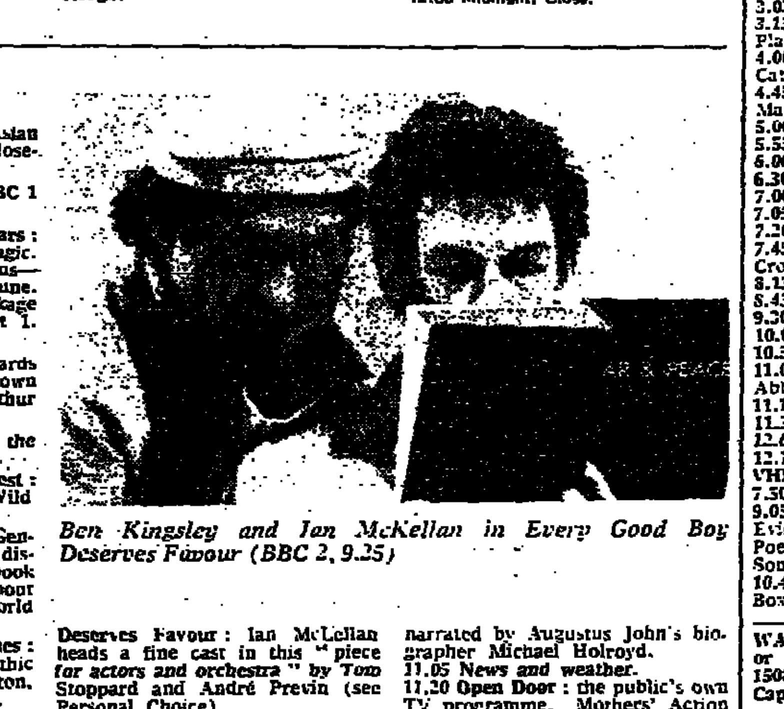
BBC 1

9.05, For Schools, Colleges: 9.05, Engineering Craft Studies. 9.35, It's Maths. 9.58, Let's Go (keeping fit). 10.12, Words and Pictures. 10.30, The Plough and the Stars (1). 11.02, Everyday Maths (all repeats).
11.25, You and Me: Push/Pull (r).
11.40, For Schools, Colleges: 11.40 Dès le Début. 12.05, Télé-France (both repeats).
12.45, News and weather.
1.00, Pebble Mill at One: including Marti Caine with her hazelnut meringue gateau recipe.
1.45, Over the Moon: Hit and Miss (r).
2.01, For Schools, Colleges: 2.01, Watch (aeroplanes). 2.18, History (Roosevelt's New Deal). 2.40, A Good Read (all repeats).
3.25, Delia Smith's Cookery *Course: The secret of good sauces* (r).
3.55, Play School: Luis Murschetz's story Mole.
4.20, Pixie and Dixie: Sour Puss (r).
4.25, Jackanory: Lindsay Brown reads The Treasure of Dubarry Castle.
4.40, Tarzan: Two cartoons.
5.00, John Craven's *Newsround:* juniors' newsreel.
5.05, The Enchanted Castle: E. Nesbit's book, serialized. Today: a wish for invisibility (part 2).
5.40, News: with Peter Woods.
5.55, Nationwide: with all the regulars.
6.45, Angels: hospital life series.
7.10, Star Trek: repeat of The Changeling.
8.00, Mastermind: an "All-Ireland" contest (see Personal Choice).
8.30, Terry and June: comedy series. *Tonight, a crash course on* bridge.
9.00, News: with Richard Baker.
9.25, *The Risk Business: Danger —Women at Work.* Reporter Judith Hann finds that women are still the underdogs of the industrial world.
10.00, Sportsnight: Spotlight on British athletes Daley Thompson and Danny Nightingale. Also: highlights of the All Blacks match at Dundee against the Anglo Scottish XV.
10.50, Parkinson: another of Michael Parkinson's guests are Andy Williams and Norman Mailer.
11.50-12.00, News and weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Scotland: 12.40, News. 5.55, Reporting Scotland. 11.50, News Headlines. **Wales:** 11.02, Ysgolion. 5.05, Bilidowcar. 5.55, Wales Today. 6.45, Heddiw. 7.05, Hogia'r Wyddfa. 7.35, Angels. 11.50, News Headlines. **Northern Ireland:** 3.53, News. 5.55, Scene Around Six. 8.30, Spotlight. 11.50, News. 11.54, Festival Notebook. 12.14 a.m., News. **England:** 5.55, Regional programmes. 12.00 midnight, Close.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar: Advice for Asian women resident in Britain. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: same as BBC 1 *at 3.55. Closdown at 11.25.*
5.40 Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars: *episode 5. The Miracle of Magic.*
6.00 Adventure at Sea: Colossus—the Ship that Lost a Fortune. *Divers find vases in the wreckage* of a Nelson man-of-war. Part 1. (r).
6.50 Day Out: Gwyn Richards visits Clevedon, in Avon, a town with echoes of Coleridge, Arthur Hallam and Thackeray.
7.20 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Herman Brood and his Wild Romance and The Skids (r).
8.05 The Book Programme: General Sir John Hackett joins a discussion on Ralph Bennett's book Ultra in the West which is about code-breaking in the Second World War.
8.30 Discovering English Churches: Donald Sinden in the Gothic church of St Agnes, at Cawston, Norfolk (see Personal Choice).
9.00 M*A*S*H: wartime medical comedy series. Tonight: part one of Comrades in Arms.
9.25 Playhouse: Every Good Boy Deserves Favour: Ian McLellan heads a fine cast in this "piece *for actors and orchestra*" by Tom Stoppard and André Previn (see Personal Choice).
10.35 Augustus John: A Reminiscence. The private life of the painter. Comments from his son, daughter and friends. Written and narrated by Augustus John's biographer Michael Holroyd.
11.05 News and weather.
11.20 Open Door: the public's own TV programme. Mothers' Action Support Team present tonight's feature.
11.50-12.00 Elizabeth Jennings's The Storm, read by Hugh Burden.



Ben Kingsley and Ian McKellan in Every Good Boy Deserves Favour (BBC 2, 9.25)

THAMES

9.30 For Schools: 9.30 Facts for Life 9.52 My World 10.10 How We Used to Live 10.33 The Land 11.04 Stop, Look, Listen 11.16 Finding Out 11.33 The English Programme.
12.00 Cloppa Castle: puppet series for the very young.
12.10 Stepping Stones: learning made easy for young viewers.
12.30 Farmhouse Kitchen: Hints on pastry making, from Dorothy Sleightholme and Stella Boldy.
1.00 News.
1.20 Thames News: local round-up.
1.30 Armchair Thriller: episode 1 of Quiet as a Nun. Reporter investigates the death by starvation of a nun. With Kate Binchy, Brenda Bruce. From Antonia Fraser's book.
2.00 After Noon Plus: items on fake diamonds and pre-mentrual tension.
2.25 General Hospital: drama series. Was the racetrack crash really an accident?
3.45 Hobson's Choice: chat show with Derek Hobson.
4.15 Kidsworld: the young viewers' news magazine. Presented by Neil Worsey, Lisa Hopton, Wendy Meads.
4.45 Fanfare for Young Musicians: today's competitors include a steel band, a piano trio, flute trio and recorder consort.
5.15 Sam: episode 5 of this series. A dog and his master search for a stolen, diseased monkey.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Joan Shenton's advice spot.
6.35 Crossroads: a heartfelt confession from Jill Harvey.
7.00 LingaLongaMax: Max Bygraves with the songs, jokes *and events of 1970. Fashion item* from the unclassifiable Lorraine Chase.
7.30 Coronation Street: a trip to Torquay for Elsie Tanner and *friend.*
8.00 London Night Out: Tom Connor's guests are Tommy Cooper, Clodagh Rogers, Roger de Courcey, and Rudy Cardenas, a juggler.
9.00 Quatermass: the final instalment (see Personal Choice).
10.00 News.
10.30 The Will to Live: Five men and women who have attempted suicide explain why they lost the will.
11.30 Facts for Life: a programme about childbirth.
12.00 The Andy Williams Show: the singer's guests are an American quartet, the Lennon Sisters.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week with Russell Harty.
10.00 News.
10.05 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Service.
10.45 Prester John (3).
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Double Act: Heaven Scent; Mr Jones.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen with Mother
3.15 Afternoon Theatre: Let's Play Again†.
4.00 Choral Evensong (Worcester Cathedral)†.
4.45 Short Story: Malcolm's Magic Gloves.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Word!†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 Reith Lectures (2): The Cross of Humiliation.
8.15 Pen to Paper†.
8.45 *The Palestinians.*
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 World Tonight.
10.30 Three-Piece Sweet†
11.00 Book at Bedtime: Nightmare Abbey (3).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. weather.
12.15 am-12.23 Inshore forecast.
VHF—6.50 Regional news, weather. 7.50 Regional news, weather. 9.05-10.30 Schools: History in Evidence: Hör doch mal zu!; Poetry Corner: Music Makers; Something to Think About. *10.45-12.00* Schools: The Music Box; By the People, for the People; Advanced History; Quest. 2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Movement and Drama 1; Books, Plays, Poems; Nature. 5.50 Regional news, weather. 11.00 Study on 4; Sur le Vif (7).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Haydn (Sym. 86), Brahms. Smetana†.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Lovenskjold. Saint-Saëns†.
9.00 News.
9.05 Rameau (Pigmalion)†.
10.00 Organ: Mendelssohn, Tippett. Bach†.
10.35 Malipiero, Pijper (trios)†.
11.20 Bournemouth Sinfonietta Hurst: Mozart. Falla, Josephs (Sym. 7)†.
12.20 pm Interval reading.
12.25 Bournemouth Sinfonietta: Beethoven (Sym. 1)†.
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall: Parry Benjamin, Musgrave†.
2.00 Music Weekly†.
2.50 Piano: Schubert, Brahms†.
3.35 BBC Northern SO Anthony Ridley: Crosse (Vln. Conc. 2), *Rubbra (Sym. 5)*†.
5.10 Young Music-Makers†.
5.25 Homeward Bound†.
5.45 News.
5.50 Homeward Bound†
6.15 At Home: Musical horses†.
7.10 Viola da gamba: Bach, Marais†.
7.45 Six Continents.
8.00 London Sinfonietta Atherton (live from Festival Hall): Brahms, Hugh Wood (Chamber Conc. revised, 1st perf.)†.
9.00 T. S. Eliot in the East End.
9.20 London Sinfonietta: Shostakovich (Sym. 14)†.
10.20 Scientifically Speaking.
11.05 BBC SO Schmidt: Nielsen (incl. Vln. Conc.)†.
11.55-12.00 News.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Tony Brandon†. 7.32 Terry Wogan†. 10.03 Jimmy Young†. 12.15 pm Waggoners' Walk. 12.30 Pete Murray†. 2.15 David Hamilton†. 4.15 Much More Music†. 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk. 5.20 John Dunn†. 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.02 The Organist Entertains†. 7.30 Listen to the Band†. 8.15 The Magic of the Musicals†. 9.02 Benny Green†. 9.55 Sports Desk. *10.02 Stop the World. 10.30* Hubert Gregg. 11.06 Medium Dry Sherrin. 12.05 am Brian Matthew. 2.02-5.00 You and the Night and the Music†.
8.00 pm-9.30 Soccer Special (mw only).

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. *9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31* Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel†. *12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.*

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2
5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.05-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on Medium Wave 648 KHZ (463m) at the following times:
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 People and Politics. 8.30 Book Quiz. 9.00 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 A Taste of Hunni: Irish Style. 10.15 Put Out More Flags. 10.30 ... World. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Tele One. 11.30 Farming World. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 A Jolly Good Show. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 A Good Read. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Nature Notebook. 9.30 Talking about Music. 10.00 World News. 10.09 World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 World Radio Club. 11.30 Matthew on Music. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 British Press Review. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 World Today. 3.30 A Good Read. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Kingsley Amis on Light Verse. 5.45 World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. BBC World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m).

REGIONAL TV

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20, News and Weather. 2.45, Housepacty. 3.15, You're Only Young Twice. 5.15, Dick Tracy Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Scene Midweek (SE area only). 12.00, News Extra. 12.05, Doctor Counter. 12.35, Weather. Experiencing Evil.

Westward
As Thames, except: 12.27, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20, Headlines. 5.15, Stars on Ice. 6.00, Westward Diary. 10.28, News. Weather. 10.32, The Moonies, documentary. 12.00, Police Surgeon. 12.30, Faith for Life. 12.35, Weather. Shipping Forecast.

Grampian
As Thames except: 9.20, First Thing. 1.20, Grampian News Headlines. 2.45, General Hospital. 5.15, The Krypton Factor. 6.00, Grampian Today. 7.00, Fallout at Pentland. 12.00, Police Surgeon: Angel of Mercy. 12.30, Reflections. 12.35, News headlines.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: 9.20, The Good Word, News Headlines. 1.20, News and Lookaround. 5.15, The Brady Bunch. 6.00, Northern Life. 10.30, The Will to Live. 12.00, Barney Miller. 12.30, Epilogue.

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20, Granada Reports. 2.00, Live from 2. 5.10, This is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, The Squirrels. 10.30, The Will to Live. 12.00, George Hamilton IV.

ATV
As Thames, except: 1.20, Newsdesk. 5.15, Father Dear Father. 6.00, ATV Today. 11.30, Kaz.

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20, Report West Headlines. 1.25, Report Wales Headlines. 5.15, Cartoontime. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Country Comes West. 10.00, News. Report West Headlines. 10.30, The Will to Live. 12.00, George Hamilton IV.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV general service except: 1.20, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 4.45, Rydw'i am Fod. 6.00, Y Dydd. 6.30, The Mighty Micro. 10.00, News. Report Wales Headlines.
HTV WEST: As HTV general service except: 1.20, Report West Headlines. 6.00, Report West.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20, Lunchtime. 4.13, News Headlines. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Good Evening Ulster. 12.00, The Practice. 12.00, Bedtime.

Anglia
As Thames except: 1.25, Anglia News. 5.15, Mr & Mrs. 6.00, About Anglia. 12.00, The Bin Question.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 1.20, Calendar News. Weather. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 6.00, Calendar. Weather. 12.00, The Odd Couple.

Border
As Thames, except: 1.20, News. 5.15, Jabberlaw. 6.00, Lookaround. 10.30, The Will to Live. 12.00, News. Weather.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.00 to 12.30 closedown. 1.20 Channel News. What's on Where. weather. 5.15 Stars on Ice. 6.00 Report at Six. 10.28 Channel news. Weather. 10.32 The Will to Live. 12.00 Police Surgeon. 12.30 Epilogue. news. weather.

Scottish
As Thames except: 1.25, News and Road and Weather. 5.15, Tales of Crime. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Report. 10.30, The Will to Live. 12.00, Late Call. 12.05, Police Surgeon.

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TEMPING TIMES

NEW HORIZONS ...

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£6,000 per annum plus car
Experienced gardener (full-time) and housekeeper (part-time) preferably without children. Centrally heated 3 bedroomed furnished or unfurnished house, with fitted carpets, supplied. Beautiful 4 acre garden (3 acres lawn) fully mechanised. Three adults in family and three dogs. Relaxed and informal household. Green belt area of North London. Excellent references essential covering five years.
Please write to Box 0067 F The Times

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A reliable married couple are required for service as Butler and Housekeeper in a Company owned house maintained and operated to a high standard within extensive grounds pleasantly set in a rural area East of Cardiff.
Catering support is provided, but the housekeeper should be capable of cooking to a reasonable standard.
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In addition to good rates of pay, a rent free flat, with service tenancy, will be available. Please apply with full personal details, including previous experience, to: Box 0066 F, The Times.

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We are a rapidly growing company looking for dynamic candidates for interesting and challenging work in this exciting field.
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We will teach you our techniques of dramatically improving business operations—techniques which have been hugely effective in producing results in areas as widely diversified as management, manufacturing, administration, marketing, sales and training.
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THIS EXCITING CAREER
please send C.V. (mentioning present earnings and day-time telephone number) under ref. TT 9/79 to *INSIGHT PUBLICATIONS S.A. 42 Bd de la* Cambre, Bte 13, 1050 Brussels, Belgium, who will forward.

SKANDIA LIFE have invited us to recruit an
Ambitious Executive
This is an exciting opportunity for someone to join this rapidly expanding company in the early stages of its developments. It will be of particular interest to someone wishing to make a career in the financial services industry.
The initial appointment will cover a wide range of head office activities such as sales liaison with the company's UK branches, seminar organisation; registrations and general head office administrative work.
Our client is looking for a "self-starter" of promotion potential who must also have energy and tact. The remuneration will depend on experience and ability.
Central London Age 25-35 Salary £6-7,000
Written replies should be sent to the following address quoting SK.
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Greener House, 66-68 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4RH Telephone: 01-839 1692/4, 01-839 2831

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE OXFORD
Fellowship in English Language and Literature
Applications are invited from suitably qualified men and women for an Official Fellowship in English Language and Literature with effect from 1 October, 1980. A University Lecturership (C.U.F.) may be associated with the post. Candidates should be prepared to teach Old English, Literature, Middle English and Renaissance Literature (to 1640), and History of the Language.
Applications with details of career and publications and the names of three referees, should be sent, not later than ...

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

TELEX—Through Overseas ... late night weekend service for ... p.a.—Phone Radio Tele. Services, 01-404 7655.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LEGAL EDITORIAL ASSISTANT REQUIRED
Interesting and varied work of responsible nature in which accuracy essential. Some secretarial work. 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. but shorter hours during law vacations. £3,500 to start. Telephone Margaret ...

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We can't always solve your crossword but we can solve the problem of putting the right employer and employee together. No puzzle is too difficult and we pride ourselves on our success and service.
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To all employers and job seekers alike the best for the best is our hallmark. Watch this space for next.
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4 CHISWELL STREET, E.C.1
WEST END 409 2625
5 MADDOX STREET, W.1

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

Republic of the Philippines
Ministry of Education and Culture
EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING TASK FORCE
Invitation for Pre-Qualification to Bid
(To General Contractors—Categories A and B)
All parties interested to participate in the bidding for construction of education projects throughout the Philippines are invited to pre-qualify for the subsequent bidding thereof.
For the information of all concerned, the Republic of the Philippines is negotiating a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), in the amount of Thirty-five Million US Dollars (US$35 million) to finance various project components, including construction of new facilities for Fisheries Education throughout the country. To be constructed on or about the middle of 1980 will be the following:
Seven (7) Regional Institute of Fisheries Technology and Regional Fishermen Training Centre at various sites throughout the Philippines.
The College of Fisheries Complex, University of the Philippines at Visayas, Iloilo, ...
It is intended that a portion of the proceeds of the loan ... with the corresponding Philippine counterpart will be applied for building construction costs under the contracts for which biddings will be held.
Participation in pre-qualification will be limited to pre-qualified bidders from the Philippines, Switzerland and member countries of the World Bank.
Additional information and pre-qualification statement form (Pre-Q) may be obtained starting November 5, 1979, from the office of the:
Head, Physical Facilities Division, Educational Development Projects Implementing Task Force (EDPITAF), 3rd Floor, ... Plaza Building ... Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines.
Prospective bidders must submit to EDPITAF their pre-qualification statements in the form furnished, duly accomplished and complete with all supporting documents required starting November ... but not later than January 2?, 1980.
Signed
AUGUSTO ...
Executive Director.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

Rolinco
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
to be held at the Hilton Hotel, Weena, Rotterdam, at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, 29th November, 1979.
AGENDA
1. Opening.
2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Directors for the financial year 1978-79.
3. To receive and adopt the Annual Accounts for the financial year ended 31st August, 1979.
4. To declare the dividend.
5. Proposal to alter the articles of association.
6. It is proposed to re-elect Mr. ... Prulli—who retires by rotation—to the board.
7. Any other business.
Copies of the full agenda and of the Annual Report for 1978-79 can be had from National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, 5th Floor, 12 Drapers Gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2.
Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer desirous of attending or being represented at the Meeting, should lodge their Share Warrants by hand (postal deliveries will not be accepted for voting purposes) with the National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, 4th Floor, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2 (between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.) in exchange for a receipt, not later than Thursday, 22nd November, 1979.
Beneficial owners whose Share Warrants are presently deposited with a Bank must obtain a certificate of deposit signed by the Bank as evidence that such Bank is holding the Share Warrants. This certificate must be lodged against receipt at the Bank with the National Westminster Bank Limited in accordance with the requirements stated above.
The receipt for the Share Warrants or certificate of deposit will constitute evidence of a shareholder's entitlement to attend and vote at the Meeting and should be presented at the door of the Meeting Hall. If a holder desires to appoint a proxy, who need not be a member of the Company, to attend and vote in his stead, a form of proxy may be obtained from the National Westminster Bank Limited as above and this form of proxy must be presented at the door of the Meeting Hall together with the receipt for the Share Warrants, or certificate of deposit.
Beneficial owners of Sub-share Certificates registered in the name of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited desirous of attending or being represented at the Meeting must obtain a receipt or certificate of deposit in the same way as holders of Share Warrants to Bearer. If they desire to attend the Meeting in person or to be represented they must obtain a form of proxy signed by National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited which form must be presented at the door of the Meeting Hall together with the ... exchanged for the Sub-share Certificates or certificate of deposit.
Beneficial owners of sub-shares registered in any name other than that of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited and holders of Registered Full Shares who wish to attend and vote at the Meeting or to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in their stead must inform the Company in writing by Thursday, 22nd November 1979, of their intention.
By order of the Board of Managing Directors
J. M. SCHOLTEN
S. G. BUNKER
Dated the 14th of November, 1979
Rolinco ...
Rotterdam.

RENTALS

KENSINGTON HIGH STREET.—Opposite Barkers. Luxury 5th floor flat with lift and caretaker. Very spacious and furnished and decorated to high standard. 2 double bedrooms, 2 full bathrooms with showers. Dressing room. Large drawing room with dining area, kitchen with all ...

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MERCEDES 350 SLC ... 1 previous owner ... of this much sought after coupé. First registered September 1977, and maintained to the highest standards by a premier stockist; ... every extra including air conditioning ...

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Box No replies should be addressed to: The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS
01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, extn. 7180.

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

LET us therefore follow after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another.—Romans 14: 19.

BIRTHS

BATCHELOR.—On January 18, 1979, to Lena, wife of Christopher Batchelor—a son (Nicholas Pawel Denzil).

CARTER.—On Oct. 23, to Rosemary (nee Mackie) and Dr Timothy Carter, of Lewes—daughter (Joanna Katherine Emma).

CHATE.—On 8th November, 1979, at Queen Charlotte's, Hammersmith, to Anne (nee Jenner) and Ian—a daughter (Alexandra Claire).

CRAWFORD.—On 7 July, 1979, to Grant and Elizabeth (nee McKeown)—a son (Edmund Harry), a brother for Agnes.

CRUICKSHANK.—On October 7th, 1979, in Brussels to Carmen (nee Reynders)—a son (Christopher).

DOBBS.—On November 7, 1979, to Prunella (nee Philips) and George, Sneoulill, Wicklow—a son (Kildare Denis David).

EDWARDS.—To John and Rosalind (nee Fletcher), a daughter (Ailsa Claire) and a son (Toby Alexander John) on 23rd October, 1979, at St. Albans.

FORGACS.—On September 7th, 1979, at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to Helen (nee Hodgkins) and Ian—a son (Nicholas James).

GRIFFITHS.—To Rachel and Paul—a son (Edmund Patrick), born at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, on April 5.

HEATON-WATSON.—On August 17th, 1979, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Caroline (nee McKaoe) and Richard—a daughter (Lucy Caroline).

HIDDLESTON.—On November 9th, 1979, at the Middlesex Hospital, to Diana (nee Servaes) and James—a daughter (Sarah Alexandra).

HILBROWN.—On 4th November, 1979 to Lenn and Moi Hilbrown at Hemel Hempstead, Herts—a daughter (Katie) for her little sister Ruth, congratulations.

HODDER.—On 10th October, 1979, at Peterborough, to Margaret, wife of John Hodder, a son, Dunstan, brother for Edmund and Edith.

HOFFMANN.—On March 12, 1979, in Munich, to Kirsten (nee Cubitt) and Dietram—a son (Patrick Benjamin), brother to Jessica, Alastair and Duncan.

HOME.—On October 27th, to Philip and Elizabeth (nee Broad)—a son (Jonathan Paul).

HORDER.—To Antony and Monique (nee de Seyssel Cressieu), of 18 rue Ravignan 75018 Paris, a daughter (Marjorie Claude Françoise Walton), born 2nd June, 1979.

HUTCHISON.—On November 6, 1979, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Polly (nee Saunders) and Edward—a son.

JAGO.—On October 1st, to Sue and Alan—a son (Oliver James), brother for Anna.

JONES.—On 27th March, 1979, at The Royal Free Hospital, to Carmel (nee Green) and John—a daughter (Imogen Clare Victoria).

LORD.—On November 10th, at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, to Jenny and David—a son (Benjamin Edward).

LOWE.—On April 16th, at University College Hospital, to Vivian and David—a daughter (Francesca Victoria), sister for Alexander and Mungo.

MARSH.—On November 8th, to Hilary (nee Allen) and Dr Henry Marsh—a son (William Thomas).

McKANE.—On November 24, 1979, in Princeton, New Jersey, to Elizabeth and Richard—a daughter (Juliet Elizabeth).

McMAHON TURNER.—On Nov 27th, 1978, to Judith (nee Rhodes) and Nicholas—a daughter (Abigail Helen)—a sister for Edmund and Sophie.

MILLETT.—On November 5th, to Dot (nee Morrison) and David—a son (Richard).

MOOK.—On May 23rd, to John and Christine (nee O'Mahony)—a son (Andrew John).

PARSONS.—On October 22nd, to Veronica and Robert Parsons—a daughter (Clemency Violet) sister for Bethany and Sam.

PUMFREY.—On Easter Sunday, April 15, 1979, at the Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton, to Donna and Sheldon—a daughter (Alexandra Helen Victoria).

STEPHENS.—On 31st December, 1978, at Treliske Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, to Elaine (nee Greenland) and Paul—a son (Christopher George).

VILJOEN.—On 5th November, at St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1, to Loon and Dorothy (nee Raybould)—and daughter (Nina Cecilia).

WALDMEYER.—On April 5th, 1979, to Mary (nee Cartwright) and Richard—a son (James Robert) a brother for Edward.

WILLIAMS.—On Sept. 4, 1979, at The Middlesex Hospital, to Ann and David—a son (Jonathan Hugo Frank), a half-brother for Lucy and Martin.

WILLIAMS.—On July 30, 1979, to Marcus and Wendy (nee Scott)—a son (Daniel Maurice Joseph).

WILSON-CLARKE.—On 27th October, to Tanda and Christopher—a second daughter (Laura).

MARRIAGES

ARUNDELL-INGLES.—On 14 November 1979 in Dar es Salaam, R. D. H. Arundell to Joan Ingles. Now at Wakehill, Ilminster.

CRAFT : BEARDSWORTH.—On 20th January 1979 at St Thomas Moore's Church, Eastcote, David George Craft, only son of Mr & Mrs A. R. Craft, of Ruislip, to Elizabeth Mary Colman Beardsworth, eldest daughter of Mr & Mrs J. Beardsworth of Ruislip.

DEWAR-WARD.—On Saturday 3 November at St Mary's Ellesmere, Robert, son of Bob and Marianne Dewar, World Bank, Nairobi to Jennifer, daughter of Alec and Sheila Ward, British High Commission, Mauritius.

du MAINE : SIMPSON.—On October 27, 1979, at Mayfield Church, Newington, Antonius (Ton), son of Gerardus du Maine and the late Maria Gesina Sweerts, of Haarlem, to Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Patrick Simpson, of Edinburgh. Address now 34 Nevern Square, London, S.W.5.

SILVER WEDDINGS

BEARDSWORTH : COLMAN.—On 4th September 1954, at the Sacred Heart Church, Ruislip, John Beardsworth to Daphne Betty Colman. Present address: 13 Eastcote Road, Ruislip, Middx.

DEATHS

CLARIDGE.—On November 29, 1978, suddenly, Henry Cyril, of 77 Dukes Wood Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, much loved husband of Nancy and loving stepfather and grandfather. Cremation at Slough Crematorium on Thursday 7 December at 12 noon. No letters please, family flowers only.

COLCLOUGH, HELEN SCOTT.—Peacefully, on 10th November, in her 95th year, beloved mother of Kit and Tony and grandmother to Ginny, Carol, Angus, Sara, Mandy and Graham. Funeral at Woking Crematorium on Thursday, 15th November, at 11.30 a.m.

CONVILLE.—On 12th November, aged 83 years, Lt-Col. L. B. G. Conville, C.B.E. (Leo), of Convillepur Farm, Sahiwal, Pakistan, and Wisteria House, Odiham, Hants. A great farmer of the Punjab and a soldier. A dear father of Michael and David and brother to Stephanie Rees-Jones.

HICKMAN.—On November 6th, 1979, peacefully at a Bournemouth nursing home, Louise Roseclare (Peggy), formerly of Carbery Avenue, Bournemouth. Beloved mother of Ursula and dear grandmother of Jane. For funeral arrangements please enquire Derie-Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, Bournemouth 34311.

JOHNS.—On December 14, 1978, after much suffering borne valiantly, Gertrude (Becky), loved and loving friend of Elizabeth Arnold, peacefully at Copper Cliff Nursing Home, Brighton.

DEATHS

McALEER.—On November 12, peacefully, in hospital, Dr Thomas Burke McAleer, of 9 Windsor Court, Moscow Road, W2, aged 76. Beloved husband, father, grandfather and brother. Late Colonial Medical Service, RAMC, and more recently of Hornchurch, Essex. Requiem Mass at Our Lady Queen of Heaven, Queensway, on Friday, 16 November at 6 pm, and at St Sabina's, Brightlingsea, Essex, on Saturday, 17 November, at noon. R.I.P.

REA.—On 11th December, 1978, Lorna Rea, wife of Philip, Baron Rea of Eskdale, and mother of Ann Mumthe.

STANNAH.—On April 9th, 1979, peacefully in his sleep Leslie Noel of Old Bosham, West Sussex. Dearly beloved husband of Joan and father of Brian and Alan.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BLACKDEN.—A Mass will be said in the Chapel of St. Martin's School, Newton, York on Monday, November 26th at 11.30 for Paul Blackden who died on October 22nd. Old Boys, past parents and friends of the School welcome.

BLAIR.—A memorial service for Lieutenant Colonel David Nigel Anthony Blair, killed in action in Northern Ireland on 27th August, 1979, while commanding 1st Battalion Queen's Own Highlanders, will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 21st November, 1979, in the Regimental Chapel, Fort George, Inverness.

LATIPLUGH.—A memorial service for Bishop Kenneth Latiplugh will be held in Winchester Cathedral on Saturday, December 8th, at 12.30.

MAINSTONE.—A service in memory of Madeleine Francoise Mainstone, lately keeper of Education, Victoria and Albert Museum, will be held in the Cathedral and Abbey Church of St Alban at noon on Saturday 17th November, 1979.

IN MEMORIAM

HOLT.—In memory of Doris Evelyn (nee Bailey), died November 10th 1959, daughters, Waveney and Pauline.

MITFORD, TERENCE BRUCE, died 8th November, 1978. In loving memory of my very gallant father.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LONG WINTER EVENINGS are enjoyable when you spend them pursuing an active interest in the company of a friendly group of like-minded individuals. IVC provides, each month, about 500 cultural, sports and social events at which to meet some of the 4,500 other members. If you would like to know more about this non-commercial organization for young (20-35) professional people, come to the Intervarsity Club premises, 2-5 The Piazza, Covent Garden, WC2 (nr the junction of King St. and James St.).

ABORTION ? For facts and news, send 50p. to LIFE, 7 Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

A DRINKING PROBLEM ? If you drink too much, too often and this threatens your home, job, or occupation, then for confidential assistance on an outpatient basis phone The Conservation of Man Power Unit. 01-626 4949 and ask for The Adviser.

"THE MASTER CRAFTSMAN" journal available now.—See Sales and Wants.

OPENING Saturday, 17th November, Lloyds Bookshop, lately of Wimbledon, (Member Antiquarian Booksellers Association) at 27 High Street, Wingham, Canterbury. Secondhand books, prints and music sold, and bought. Tel.: Wingham 774.

BRAYDAYN LTD.—Welcomes back the Times and all our old and valued clients with a brand new brochure of self-catering holidays for 1980 in France, Spain and Italy. Large variety of furnished properties to rent, cottages, farmhouses, apartments and villas, from £50 to £1,898 per week. Luxurious to very simple. Country & Seaside. Ring Braydayn. 01-408 0202.

NIKKI congratulates Bryan, Kerry, John, Jeff, Steve, Lesley, Paul, David, Spick and of course Rick, on coming back into circulation.

JOHN HUTTON, artist and engraver of the Great West Screen, Coventry Cathedral. Information regarding mural paintings, engraved glass, etc., would be greatly appreciated by his widow, who is preparing a biography. Please write to: Mrs. John Hutton, The Studio Barn, Oxford Road, Clifton Hampden, Abingdon, Oxon.

WOULD Mrs Vera Marion Davies the daughter of Maud Mary Granby, deceased, or anyone who has any knowledge of her whereabouts, last heard of in South America, please communicate with Messrs. Winter Taylors, of 24B High Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, solicitors for the executors.

MARIE CURIE.—A living tribute. Please support generously by donation, "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, now in its 32nd year of service to those in need. 124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.

CAN YOU SPARE just one Sunday afternoon to have a Contact Group of lonely old people to tea ?—Phone Contact, 01-240 0630.

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

works for the prevention of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ANGINA, CORONARY THROMBOSIS, HYPERTENSION and STROKE and helps those who suffer from these illnesses.

Help us by sending a donation and by supporting our Christmas Appeal. We offer an attractive selection of Cards and Gifts. Write or telephone for Brochure or buy direct (9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Monday-Friday) from: The Chest, Heart and Stroke Association (T), Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. Tel: 01-387 3012.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES WILL HAVE TO BE CONQUERED AND YOU CAN HELP SAY WHEN

A donation to our research fund will be well spent. Rt. Hon. Lord Redcliffe-Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E.

BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION (Dept T.7) 10 QUEEN ANNE STREET, LONDON, W1M 0BD

THE LADY HAILSHAM FUND

exists to help teenagers who have been in the care of the Society to make their own way in the world. This project, established by Lord Hailsham in memory of his wife, needs your help. Donations—and requests for further information to: Mark Wyndham, Church of England Children's Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London SE11 4QD.

CANCER RESEARCH

We look to YOU for help, because without the generous aid of the public our work could not be continued (we have only voluntary support to rely on). Please send a donation or In Memoriam donation to: Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160AC, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's, London's more experienced businessmen's club, for unforgettable quality evening entertainment. Warm, friendly Edwardian ambience with reasonable prices for drinking or dining. Two bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required for out of town or overseas visitors. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Sat. 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. 4, Duke of York Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-930 1648.

WINE AND DINE

YASMINE.—A date, please. That's all I ask.—Peter.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

GIVE HELP

by buying a CHARITY Christmas Card. Over 600 designs. PLUS a wide range of gifts and calendars are ON SALE NOW at:
ROYAL EXCHANGE, EC3 (Mon.-Fri. 10.00-3.30. Sats. 10.00-11.30; Bank).
DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, STRATTON STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1 (Mon.-Fri. 10.00-6.30. Sats. 10.00-5.30; Green Park).
CONGRESS HOUSE, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, WC1. (Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30; Tottenham Court Road).
THE HELPFUL SHOP, 84 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, WC1. (Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.30. Sats. 9.30-5.00; Holborn) and at MANCHESTER: 1-3 BARTON ARCADE, DEANSGATE. (Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00. Sats. 9.30-5.00).
Annual List of Charities Cards available (9p. in s.a.e. please) from Charity Christmas Card Council, 84, Southampton Row, London WC1B 4BB.

SHORT LETS

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page 373 3433.

UK HOLIDAYS

HOTEL FOR LADIES.—200 single rooms, partial board, £50 p.w. All amenities. Apply: 172 New Kent Road, London, S.E.1. 01-703 4175.

S. DEVON FLAT, 2/6, £15-56 p.w.—01-794 0237 or 01-674 6650.

COMFORTABLE holiday cottage, North Yorks Moors National Park. Sleeps 4. Not really suitable for small children or pets. Available from Mid-November.—Box 0102 F, The Times.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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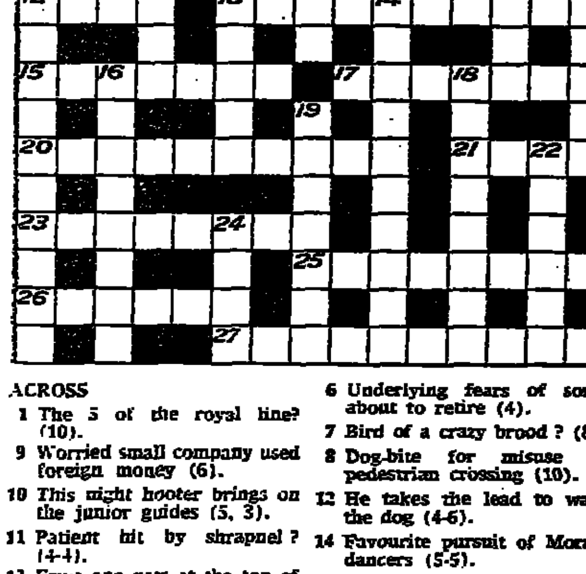
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,072



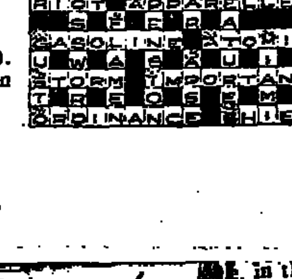
ACROSS

1 The 5 of the royal line? (10).
9 Worried small company used foreign money (6).
10 This night hooter brings on the junior guides (5, 3).
11 Patient hit by shrapnel? (4-4).
12 Fruit one gets at the top of the tree (4).
13 Hostess whose parties are a roaring success? (4-6).
15 The pick of the dandy-horses? (3-4).
17 Disconcerted as result of smoking in a bed? (7).
20 Assistant junior editor is back with journal (10).
21 Footwear for riding (4).
23 Brother of very soft-hearted sort of artist (8).
25 Birds sound like cats in the garden! (8).
26 Formerly pertaining to the ear that's alien (6).
27 Responsible for outbreak of endless Lebanese war (10).

DOWN

2 Jacobean country? (6).
3 Couturier at Oxbridge? (8).
4 Student in new education imbued against ills (10).
5 Happy days for 1 (7).
6 Underlying fears of some about to retire (4).
7 Bird of a crazy brood? (8).
8 Dog-bite for misuse of pedestrian crossing (10).
12 He takes the lead to walk the dog (4-6).
14 Favourite pursuit of Morris dancers (5-5).
16 Change for a shilling, officer? (3, 5).
18 O, I say, MPs thrown out of conferences! (8).
19 Race in Cambria for Innisfree building material (7).
22 The French mistake 21 for Gulliver (6).
24 Peruvian in Central America originally (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,071



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